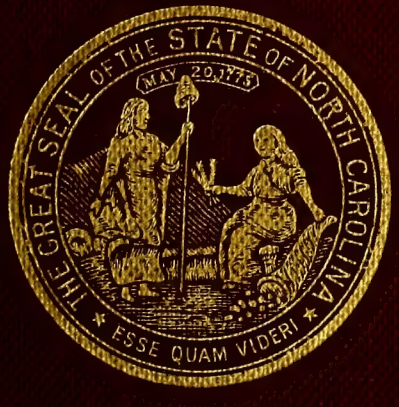
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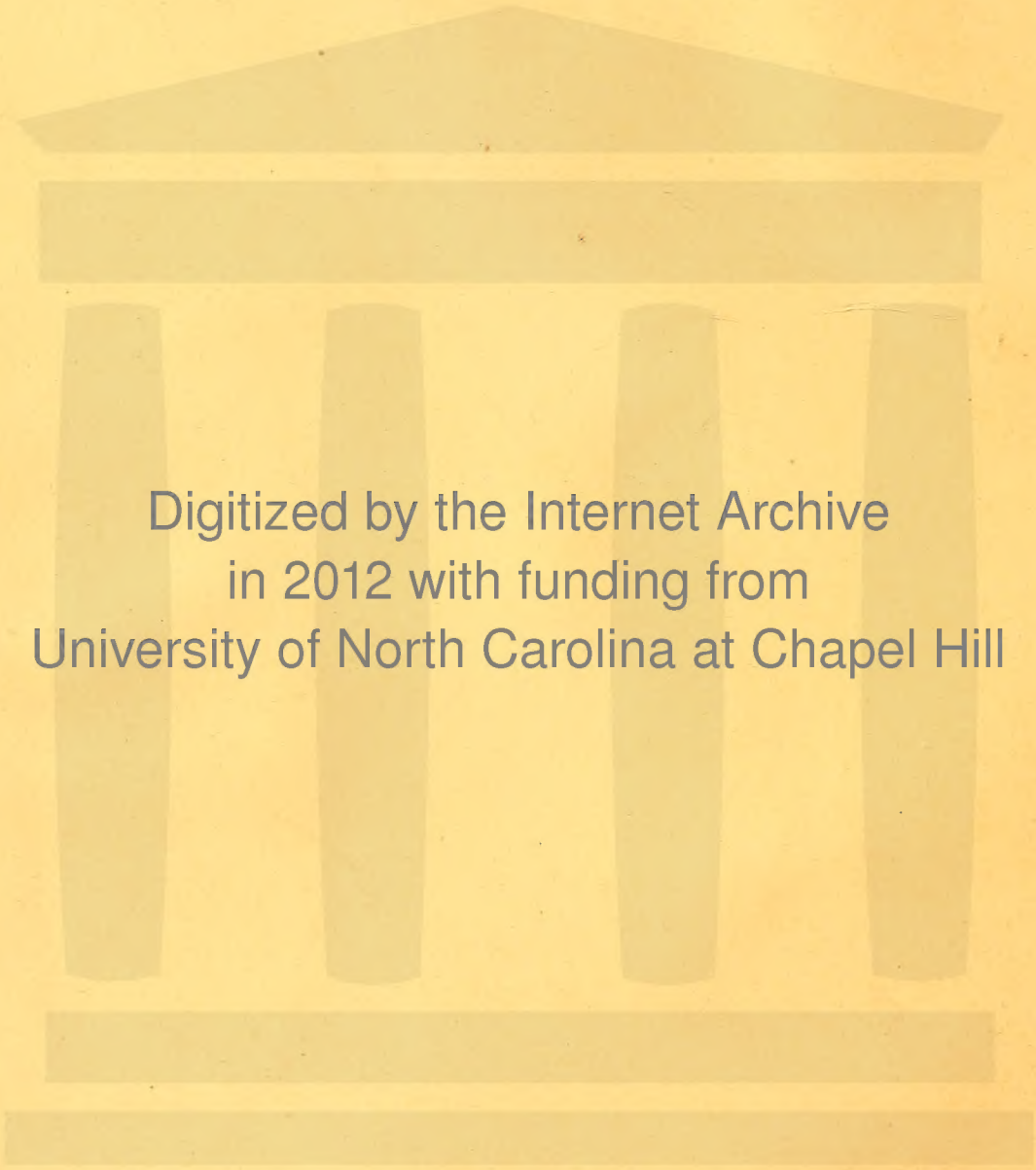
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EMERGENCY RELIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA

A Record of the Development and the Activities of

THE NORTH CAROLINA
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

1932-1935

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSION

HOWARD W. ODUM, *Chairman*

C. A. DILLON — TERRY A. LYON

L. H. KITCHIN — HARRIET W. ELLIOTT

STATE ADMINISTRATOR

MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY

Edited by

J. S. KIRK

WALTER A. CUTTER — THOMAS W. MORSE

1936

To

THE WORKERS

on the staffs of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration whose enduring services made possible its record of achievements in the State, this book is gratefully dedicated.

NORTH CAROLINA

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

JOHN C. B. EHRINGHAUS
GOVERNOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, CHAIRMAN
CLYDE A. DILLON
HARRIET W. ELLIOTT
LELAND H. KITCHIN
TERRY A. LYON
COMMISSION

MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY
ADMINISTRATOR

HONORABLE J. C. B. EHRINGHAUS
Governor of North Carolina
State Capitol
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Governor Ehringhaus:

I have the honor to submit herewith the final report of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration covering the period from August 8, 1933, to December 5, 1935, operating as a state agency under Federal direction.

Included with the report of this administration is a brief summary of the preceding administration under Doctor Fred W. Morrison, State Director of the Governor's Office of Relief, for the period October, 1932, to August 8, 1933, which summary has been approved by the Executive Assistant to the former Relief Director.

This report was prepared not only as a permanent record of the administration of relief in North Carolina, including the accounting of all funds advanced to the Emergency Relief Administration, but also as a reference book through which students and public citizens alike may find an accurate picture of conditions as they were at the beginning of Federal aid for relief to the state and the progressive development of measures and activities to relieve the situation.

On behalf of the administration, permit me to express the appreciation of your splendid cooperation, and the coöperation of all the departments of state government in furthering the program and policies under the direction of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

I also desire to record the fine coöperation of local municipal and governmental units in furthering the program in political subdivisions and the loyal and unselfish service of the members of the staff and of the employees of both state and local administrations.

With high esteem, I am

Respectfully yours,

Annie L. O'Berry

MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY,
Administrator.

September 1, 1936

24286

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FOREWORD

In compiling the final report of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, we have endeavored to present a complete summary of the program as a permanent record of the relief problems and activities in the state. Included with a detailed account of the Emergency Relief Administration is a brief summary of the activities of the preceding program financed from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, administered by the Governor's Office of Relief, and of the Civil Works Administration. It is hoped that it may serve as a reference volume wherein may be found the inception and development of the Federal program of unemployment relief. The Congressional Acts authorizing each appropriation will be found in the appendix.

The second annual report of the Emergency Relief Administration was in the process of preparation in 1935 when it was announced that direct relief would be discontinued in the early fall, to be followed by the liquidation of the Emergency Relief Administration, and that its program would be absorbed by other agencies. It was then decided to include the annual report in a final report of the entire relief program.

A pictorial review of work projects and special programs has been combined in this one volume with the narrative and statistical accounts. The photographs were made by photographers on ERA work relief projects.

It has been a privilege to have a part in the President's Recovery Program, and the courageous leadership of the Federal Administrator and his assistants has been a constant inspiration to all members of the relief organization.

On behalf of the entire Emergency Relief Administration, both state and local, I wish to express our gratitude to the Governor of North Carolina, who at all times gave full coöperation in the interpretation and application of the policies of the Federal Administration in the state, and constructive criticism and advice in administrative matters and relief policies.

We acknowledge with appreciation the coöperation of all Federal agencies in the effort to coördinate policies and programs, thus aiding in the success of the relief program.

State officials and all the departments of the state government have contributed their full assistance in furnishing information, and in the supervision of work projects concerned with the functions of their respective departments.

The state educational institutions have rendered invaluable service in directing research, furnishing technical information and supervision in all phases of the relief program.

A further contribution of the state has been the provision of rental and maintenance of offices for the state administration.

Local government officials have contributed materials, supervision for work projects, and assistance in administrative matters. In the majority of counties and districts, office space and equipment were made available to the relief administration by the local governments.

Special mention should be made of the leaders of the Adult Education Movement in the state who have so generously assisted in the Emergency Relief Education Program.

Religious, fraternal, civic, and private charitable organizations, and interested citizens have been generous in their services.

Recognition should be given to those representatives of the press who have endeavored to interpret the policies and purposes of the relief program in their true light.

The entire Relief Administration is grateful to all those who have so splendidly coöperated in furthering the relief program.

The administrative personnel of the state office, the local and district administrations, and others who have been a part of the organization, have served with a devotion to a cause, a loyalty and an enthusiasm rarely found. A unity of purpose and action and an "esprit" on the part of all who were responsible for the welfare of those for whom the Emergency Relief Administration was created to serve has been evident. Whether the position was minor or executive, the work has been regarded as an opportunity rather than a job. No work has been too hard, no hours too long, for the staffs to respond to the constant demands made upon them. During my thirty months as administrator they have never failed to swing into action for reorganization or for a pressing request of any kind. To them, my co-workers in the program, I pay tribute for their courage, their loyalty, and their determination to do the job to the best of their ability, regardless of the personal sacrifice involved. Their hearts were in the success of the program. Their consideration was for the people whom the Emergency Relief Administration served. No reference is made to names of those in the employ of the Emergency Relief Administration, but the names of the administrators of the reorganized districts and the full staffs for the peak month are given in the personnel directory. The names of persons on administrative projects are not included in the personnel directory, but the Administration recognizes and appreciates their valuable service in directing special programs.

The liquidation of the Emergency Relief Administration, begun immediately following the cessation of relief on December 5, 1935, has progressed in an orderly fashion and as rapidly as possible. Social work records were transferred to the State Public Welfare Department. Financial, statistical, and work project records were checked and filed for future reference. Materials and equipment have been made available to the Works Progress Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and other Federal and state government agencies. Other materials, tools, and equipment have been transferred to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for continued use in the state. The final audit of all expenditures will be completed at the earliest possible date.

For the preparation of this report, we acknowledge with appreciation the coöperation of the State Treasurer in furnishing the administration with financial figures of the state government; the Local Government Commission in furnishing analyses of municipal and county finances; the Public Welfare Department in furnishing the summary of activities of the Governor's Council of Unemployment, and state and county aid to Public Welfare; and the county officials in furnishing the figures on local contributions to charitable institutions and county relief.

This report has been compiled from the reports of heads of divisions of the Emergency Relief Administration, whose names are given in the directory of personnel, many of whom are now with other organizations. The responsibility for compiling and editing this report has fallen on a few people, to whom acknowledgment is due. The Bookkeeping Division, under Mr. S. A. Rowe, and the Statistical Division, under Dr. Hugh P. Brinton, Mr. Thomas Betts, and Mr. J. S. Kirk, have had a major part in preparing the work project and statistical analyses; the Works Division report was written and compiled by Mr. T. W. Morse; reports on special programs have been compiled by Mr. W. A. Harris; the graphs and charts were made by Mr. Waller Wynne, Mr. Arthur Carraway, and Mr. J. S. Kirk; Miss Cora Page Godfrey, Mrs. Mary Dunaway Scheld, and Miss Georgia Biggs have typed the copy for the printer; and the entire volume was edited by Dr. Walter Cutter, Mr. J. S. Kirk, and Mr. T. W. Morse.

MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY,
State Administrator.

INTRODUCTION

The forms of public relief, limited as they were, which existed in the United States before the present emergency, were in a line of direct descent from the English poor law system established in the 16th century. With the enactment of the Statute of Henry XVIII in 1536 which enjoined local public officials and church wardens to search out and make provision for the poor, the foundation of both English and American poor law was laid.

Although no public funds were set aside for the relief of such persons, this law marked a decisive step away from the repressive and penal measures which had been enforced in the period immediately preceding, when the swarms of masterless and landless men which were roving over England, due to the dissolving of the monasteries and the gradual breaking-up of the feudal system, seemed to call for summary action.

Publicly financed relief really began in 1572, with the Second Statute of Elizabeth. Although there had been an injunction, accompanied by some compulsion, to contribute in the past, this law marked an advance by providing for the appointment of specific civil officers ("collectors and overseers of the poor") to administer needed relief and to levy a tax on their fellow citizens for the purpose.

When the British Parliament, in 1597 and 1601, codified English poor laws, certain major principles were enunciated: (1) Persons unable to work were to be maintained, usually in almshouses; (2) Work was to be provided for those able to work, and punishment for those able but unwilling to work; (3) Needy children were to be bound out as apprentices; (4) Relatives were made responsible for needy kinsfolk; (5) Public relief was to be financed by taxation; (6) There was to be administration by overseers of the poor appointed by justices of the peace.

This Elizabethan Poor Law was the first great systematic relief measure in modern times. Until 1834, it served as the legal and philosophic basis of English poor relief, and when the early colonists came to America, this philosophy of relief was brought along as were so many other British institutions.

Although poor laws and relief of poverty in the United States continued to rest upon the principle of the British law until the beginning of the present decade, there was in the American system one basic difference. Whereas in England, legislation and provision for the poor tended to be national in its character, in this country it was local. While greater economic opportunity made poverty relatively rare, there were, as early as the 17th century, certain definite methods of dealing with poverty.

The almshouse was the commonest form of relief, and even recently, it has been described as the fundamental institution of American poor relief. This institution, unfortunately, became the repository for all types of dependency and maladjustment, being used for aged persons, sick and insane persons, persons with contagious diseases, transients, or as popularly termed, tramps, crippled persons, and perhaps worst of all, children.

Relief outside of the almshouse in general, took three forms: (1) Children, and those adults who were physically able were farmed out to work to contractors who supplied in whatever measure the needs of the workers in return for the work to be gotten out of them. (2) Another form of relief disposed of needy persons to employers who contracted to care for them, the usual auctioning pro-

cedure being reversed in that the unfortunate person went to the lowest bidder. (3) Direct aid was sometimes extended in the home, but such aid was infrequent, inadequate and extended usually when the need was of brief duration.

Public poor relief was provided only by local governments, with two types of poor law administration being developed, based on the township and the county. Gradually these types were supplemented by the city plan of relief administration. When state governments entered relief activity, and this was comparatively recently, they restricted their participation almost exclusively to supervision.

RELIEF PRACTICES UNDERGO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

In the period elapsing between colonial times and the present emergency certain profoundly significant changes in public relief practices transpired, some gradual, some of recent occurrence.

1. There has been a growing tendency towards the use of "outdoor relief," that is, direct relief outside of institutions, and toward the segregation of different types of dependents. This tendency has served to a great extent to displace the almshouse as the fundamental institution of poor relief.

2. The almshouse, which is now called by various names, the county home, the county infirmary, etc., ceased to be the repository for all types of delinquents, and for children, and became an institution primarily for the care of the aged and infirm.

While there was no comprehensive plan for the adequate care of all types of needy persons, there were, nevertheless, appreciable advances.

3. Public relief activities underwent appreciable coördination and centralization, proving conducive to both uniformity and to elevating standards for administration.

4. Other trends became increasingly important as time went on, although these were limited in their influence until the present emergency. (a) Needy persons have come to place an increasing relative dependence on public relief as compared with private charity; (b) More adequately trained and better qualified persons have been used to a greater extent in the administration of relief; (c) There have been growing attempts, with some degree of success, to provide more adequate relief and individualized treatment; (d) Preventive and rehabilitative measures have been substituted for merely palliative relief.

But even in the present century, the majority of people were reluctant to accept public aid, its acceptance being regarded as a humiliation and a disgrace, attaching an undesirable stigma to the recipient. This attitude has developed, doubtless, from a number of causes. The repressive and penal character of early English "poor relief" legislation undoubtedly played a large part. Then the perfectly understandable human aversion to being considered a failure in the battle of life has entered in. This consideration joins naturally with our American individualism. There is always a public feeling that failure to achieve success (usually measured in material gain) is proof positive of a basic lack, and for this lack the unfortunate person should be penalized, and his care should be so arranged that it could be undertaken at the least possible expense.

But it becomes increasingly apparent, that the State in its general program of protecting its citizens has as a fundamental responsibility the lending of assistance to those whose welfare and actual security is endangered. Normally, when times are less disturbed, care for destitution is a comparatively minor governmental activity. In an emergency as widespread as that of the present, governmental participation in the problem of relieving relief is of an importance difficult to appraise.

In the past five years of economic depression, vast numbers of workers, normally independent, have been compelled to accept private and public aid as a desirable alternative to starvation. A peculiarity about this crisis lies in the large numbers and classes of persons involved who were fortu-

nate in escaping the consequences of previous periods of economic upheaval. This almost unbelievable increase in dependency has compelled the State and Federal Governments to assume a larger share of the responsibility for relief. With the development of new plans and new methods, the administration of relief has become a major function of government.

With this brief notice of the historical antecedents of our present day views of relief, it will be valuable to trace the developing recognition of the Federal Government's direct responsibility to supplement state funds in aiding impoverished citizens.

Developing Recognition of Government Responsibility

In a statement made by President Herbert Hoover to United States Senators Robinson and Watson, he proposed that loans to the states for relief purposes be made through the existing Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Excerpts from his statement, published in the *New York Herald Tribune* on May 13, 1932, follow:

"The policy steadfastly adhered to up to the present time has been that responsibility for relief to distress belongs to private organizations, local communities and the states. That fundamental policy is not to be changed. But since the fear has arisen that existing relief measures and resources may prove inadequate in certain localities and to insure against any possible breakdown in those facilities it is proposed that authority be granted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to assist such states as may need it by underwriting only state bonds or by loaning directly to such states as may not be in position temporarily to sell securities in the market. The funds so obtained to be used for relief purposes and the total limited to $250,000,000 or $300,000,000.

"The second part of the program contemplates providing the machinery whereby employment may be increased through restoring normal occupations rather than works of artificial character. Without entering the field of industrial or public expansion, there are a large number of economically sound and self-supporting projects of a constructive replacement character that would unquestionably be carried forward were it not for the present situation existing in the capital markets and the inadequate functioning of the credit machinery of the country. They exist both in the field of public bodies and of industry. There is no dearth of capital, and on the other hand there is a real demand for capital for productive purposes that have been held in abeyance. The problem is to make the existing capital available and to stimulate its use in constructive capital activities. This involves under existing conditions resort to special machinery which is adapted to furnish the necessary element of confidence.

"It is proposed to use the instrumentality of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has a nation-wide organization, by authorizing the corporation either to underwrite or make loans for income-producing and self-sustaining enterprises which will increase employment whether undertaken by public bodies or private enterprises.

"In order to safeguard the program beyond all question it is proposed that there must be proper security for the loans; that, as said, projects must be income-producing; that borrowers must have sufficient confidence to furnish part of the capital and that the project must contribute to early and substantial employment.

"It is proposed to provide the necessary funds as they are required by the sale of securities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its total borrowing powers to be increased up to $3,000,000,000. It is not proposed to issue government bonds. It is hoped that this further process of

speeding up the economic machine will not involve any such sum. But in view of the early adjournment of Congress it is desirable to provide an ample margin.

"It is necessary sharply to distinguish between the use of capital for the above purposes and its use for unproductive public works. This proposal represents a flow of funds into productive enterprises, which is not taking place today because of abnormal conditions. These being loans on security and being self-liquidating in character, do not constitute a change against the taxpayer or the public credit. The issue of bonds for public works, non-productive of revenue, is a direct charge either upon the taxpayer or upon the public credit, the interest on which and the ultimate redemption of which must be met from taxation.

"An examination shows that to increase Federal government construction work during the next year beyond the amounts already provided for would be to undertake works of largely artificial character far in advance of public return and would represent a wasteful use of capital and public credit."

THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, JULY, 1932

In July, 1932, legislation empowering the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use certain funds was enacted and the Corporation was authorized to make available the sum of $300,000,000.00 to aid the several States and Territories. (The full text of this legislation will be found in the Appendix.) This act provided for payments to the governors of the several states, after application had been made and approved, with the reservation that not more than 15 per cent of this sum could be made available to any one State or Territory.

Provision was made for systematic repayment to the Corporation by deductions from regular Federal grants made to the States (for highway construction and rural post roads). Interest was to be at 3 per cent per annum. Provision was made also for successive applications, when necessary, by the state governors. The central social provision of this legislation is found in an excerpt from the statement of description, that the money should be used "in furnishing relief and work relief to needy and distressed people and relieving the hardship resulting from unemployment."

On this basis, the Federal funds were made available to the states in the early fall of 1932, the states having full control of expenditures of the funds advanced to them, and full responsibility for determining policies best adapted to the varying local conditions. During the winter of 1932 and 1933, millions of people, suddenly thrown out of employment through the rapid failure of banks, industrial and business plants, were facing starvation. Aid was extended in both direct and work relief. No uniform plan was developed until the Emergency Relief Act was passed in May, 1933.

Following his inauguration, President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, on March 21, 1933, presented his plans for an expanded and unified program of unemployment relief. These plans included a broad public works program with the double objective of giving needed employment, and the conservation and development of the country's natural resources. The President's recommendations resulted in the immediate passage of CCC legislation, on March 31, 1933, and the Federal Emergency Relief Act on May 12, 1933.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE OF MARCH 21, 1933, TO CONGRESS, RESULTING IN THE FERA LEGISLATION

(As published in the *New York Times*, March 22, 1933.)

To the Congress:

"It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack on this problem suggests three types of legislation.

"The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

"The second is grants to States for relief work.

"The third extends to a broad public works labor-creating program.

"With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

"In regard to grants to States for relief work I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

"I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coördinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of Federal Relief Administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

"The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects.

"I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

"Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War and Interior.

"I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give authority to proceed within the next two weeks.

"I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

"This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in national and state domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

"More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability.

"It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it's an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption."

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS LEGISLATION, MARCH 31, 1933

In the period elapsing between the Presidential message to Congress, and the passage of legislation necessary to set up the FERA, there was another significant development which occurred, the estab-

lishment, by Act of Congress, of the Civilian Conservation Corps, usually designated the CCC. Designed to provide employment for unemployed young men, this CCC program has been one of the most profitable activities among those in which the Federal Government has engaged. The Corps was to engage in "the construction, maintenance and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of land belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and firelanes in the national parks and national forests, etc., etc. (The full text of this act will be found in the Appendix.)

The advantages of the CCC program were so numerous that after it had been operating for a period, the enrollment was increased so that more young men could receive the benefits of camp life while contributing subsistence to their families and useful public services to the States. The Corps has made a distinguished record throughout the nation. The report of its activities in this state will be found elsewhere in this volume.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT, MAY, 1933

(The full text of this act may be found in the Appendix)

In May, 1933, a national relief authority, designed to avert the collapse of state and local relief was created by act of Congress. This authority was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which assumed, under the act, responsibility for the distribution of Federal relief funds and for the coördination of relief activities in the various states. The sum of $500,000,000.00, later augmented by an additional $950,000,000.00, was put at the disposal of this authority to assist the states in meeting relief costs and to permit more adequate standards of relief. A further purpose was to improve the methods employed by relief administrative units in the several states.

Under the Federal Emergency Relief Act, the duties and powers of the national organization are clearly prescribed. One of its essential features was a recognition of the duty of the Federal government to contribute directly to the aid of the States, and without provision for future repayment.

Grants were made on a twofold basis: which provided (1) that each state should receive a "matched" appropriation, paid quarterly, equal to one-third of the amount of public funds spent for relief purposes within the State in the preceding quarter year; and (2) that further grants should be made to those States which could demonstrate that funds under the matching provision were inadequate. The funds provided were to be used by the States to provide direct relief in cash or in kind, to pay work relief wages, and to finance other specified types of aid. Funds for transient relief and for grants to self-help organizations are allotted apart from the "matching" provision.

Under the provisions of the Federal Emergency Relief Act, there came into existence the largest relief-dispensing agency that this country has ever seen. The operation of the various programs under its regulations has constituted a social phenomenon of a magnitude and significance difficult to appraise with any adequacy at the present time. It is sufficient to say that in one way or another the effects of this bold and unprecedented excursion into the field of public relief will have an undeniable influence on any future philosophy of dispensing monetary or other aid to those suffering the evils of widespread unemployment.

Beginning in July as a combination work and direct relief program, it soon became apparent that measures to accelerate actual employment were necessary, so the CWA, a strictly works program, was inaugurated by Executive Order of the President on November 9, 1933.

Executive Order of the President of the United States

Creation of the Federal Civil Works Administration:

By virtue of the authority vested in me under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (Public, No. 67, 73d Cong.), and for the purpose of increasing employment quickly:

(1) I hereby establish a Federal Civil Works Administration, and appoint as Administrator thereof the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, as an agency to administer a program of public works as a part of, and to be included in, the comprehensive program under preparation by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, which program shall be approved by the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works and shall be known as the "civil works program."

(2) The Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, as the head of the Federal Civil Works Administration, is authorized to construct, finance, or aid in the construction or financing of any public-works project included in the civil works program and to acquire by purchase any real or personal property in connection with the accomplishment of any such project and to lease any such property with or without the privilege of purchase.

(3) The said Administrator is further authorized to appoint without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees, and prescribe their duties and authority and make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference, and for paper, binding, and printing), as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Civil Works Administration and, with the consent of the State or municipality concerned, may utilize such State and local officers and employees as he may deem necessary.

(4) For the purposes of this order, there is hereby allocated to the Federal Civil Works Administration the sum of $400,000,000 out of the appropriation of $3,300,000,000 authorized by section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and made by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, approved June 16, 1933 (Public, No. 77, 73d Cong.).

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House,
November 9, 1933.

The general plan for CWA as given, on November 15, 1933, by Harry Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, is printed in full in the text because of its social significance. Part is given immediately following, and that part which deals specifically with the actual set up and procedures of CWA will be found immediately preceding the CWA report on page 65.

The Plan for CWA as Outlined in Harry Hopkins' Speech of November 15, 1933

"I think everybody in this room knows as much about this relief business as I do. You know that last winter four and a half million families were receiving public relief, or about 21,000,000 people in the United States. You know that that list has come down from four and a half million families to about three million families in September, but that those three million families still represent between fourteen and fifteen million people. You know that these fifteen million people in America have been placed upon a relief basis, that these carpenters, brick-layers, masons, engineers, architects, draughtsmen, have gone to relief offices and have filled out application blanks and an investigator has gone to their homes to find out whether or not they had any money in the bank or whether they had a life insurance policy, whether or not they had any resources, and that a record

was made of that information, and then if that person was in need he or she was given relief. He was given a grocery order or perchance his rent was paid or his gas bill was paid by an order.

"Other large numbers of them numbering well over a million, were given what is known as work-relief, and they were given as many hours of work per week on some kind of public project as would provide enough money to meet this minimum budget. Many of them on work relief instead of receiving cash were given grocery orders for their work relief, so that literally millions and millions of people in this country for the past two years have never seen any money, have been living on a scheme and a system of grocery orders. Other millions who have received cash or work relief have received how much? Well, the whole four and a half million families last winter received an average of fifty cents a day per family, and right now they are getting about sixty cents a day per family—fifteen million people in America placed on a standard of living that nobody in this room would say is a decent American standard. Then on top of that these fine people, the finest there are in the country, have got to come to these relief offices of ours, no matter how well they are run, and ask for relief, have strangers come into their homes, and, in the main, get a grocery order. Nobody likes it. Let no one say that the people that have been administering relief in the United States like it. They have been trying to do a job and in the main that job has been well done. Relief, in the main, over the United States has been administered on a fair, decent basis. People have been treated decently when they have gone into those offices. But the idea of fifteen million people depending for their livelihood in that fashion is unthinkable; it is unthinkable that that system should be continued any longer than it absolutely has to be.

"The President has decided that in so far as it is humanly possible that shall be wiped out, and in its place men able and willing to work on the relief rolls and other millions not on the relief rolls shall be given a job on public works that is a real job at a fair wage, at a going rate, so that they can be self-supporting, independent American citizens. The program I am going to discuss with you this morning is the program of the President by which he proposes to put four million men in the United States to work in thirty days. So much for that speech.

"This could not have been possible were it not for the fact that the Public Works Board appropriated $400,000,000 to the Fedreal Emergency Relief Administration, which in turn by the President's order has become the Civil Works Administration to prosecute those projects. Our funds for this come from Public Works entirely and therefore any funds that we spend from this $400,000,000 must be expended according to the Public Works Law."

BEGINNING OF AN EXPANDED ERA PROGRAM

After four months of operation of the CWA, a program which for the rapidity with which it was begun and the tempo at which it operated is unequaled by any venture of comparable size, there was a decision on the part of President Roosevelt to discontinue it and to absorb its activities in the work program of ERA. Accordingly the President made a statement on February 28, 1934, which statement is reprinted from the *New York Sun* of the same date."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1934, CONCERNING HIS PLAN FOR THE JOB PROGRAM TO TAKE THE PLACE OF CWA

"The experience of the last nine months has shown that the problem of unemployment must be faced on more than one front.

"Coincident with the plans for the demobilization of civil works has been the development of a

program to meet the peculiar needs of three separate and distinct groups in need through no fault of their own.

"It has been found that these three groups fall into the following classifications:

1. Distressed families in rural areas.

2. Those composing 'stranded populations,' i.e., living in single-industry communities in which there is no hope of future reëmployment, such as miners in worked-out fields.

3. The unemployed in large cities.

"The administration will be guided by these groupings in expending the $950,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress.

"The care of needy persons in rural areas is a problem quite distinct and apart from that of the industrial unemployed. Their security must be identified with agriculture. They must be placed in positions of self-support. In many parts of the country this calls for a change from commercial farming and dependence upon a single cash crop, to the raising of the various commodities needed to maintain the families.

"Relief funds, therefore, will be expended on behalf of rural families in a manner and to an extent that will enable them to achieve self-support. Work for wages from relief funds is not an essential part of this phase of the program and will be provided only in so far as it is necessary to accomplish the primary objectives. No encouragement of an extension of competitive farming is contemplated, but rather the placing of thousands of persons, who have made their living from agriculture, into a relationship with the soil that will provide them a security they do not now enjoy.

"Some of the methods to be employed include building or rebuilding to provide adequate farm homes; the provision of seed, and of stocks for other than commercial purposes, and opportunities to these workers to earn modest cash incomes through part-time or seasonal employment in small industrial enterprises. There should also be a planned distribution of the regular jobs on highways in the national and State parks and forests, and other public work prosecuted in agricultural communities.

"The plan calls for complete coöperation with the Department of Agriculture, and with the State and county agricultural departments throughout the country. It substitutes for direct relief an opportunity to obtain and maintain self-support in an accustomed environment, and completely divorces relief activities in rural areas from those in the cities.

"Only a careful survey can determine the number of families included in 'stranded populations,' but there are sufficient data already collected to indicate a situation of substantial proportions. The solution of the problem of these families involves their physical transplanting in a large majority of cases since the areas in which they concentrated offer neither future employment at wages nor opportunities for self-support through agriculture.

"It is planned to explore this difficult situation and, in collaboration with the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior, and with other Federal and local agencies devise and apply definitely remedial measures which will affect an appreciable number of these families. These measures will be directed first at maintenance on small tracts of land and then at the developments of supplemental or industrial opportunities to provide for a normal standard of living.

"The needy unemployed living in cities and towns, who, in the course of coming months may reasonably look forward to regular jobs are entitled to, and should receive, in so far as possible,

adequate assurance of means to maintain themselves during the balance of the period of their enforced idleness. The Federal Government, both in its relief measures and in its Civil Works program, now nearing completion, has been meeting an emergency situation.

"Direct relief as such, whether the form of cash or relief in kind, is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able-bodied workers. They very properly insisted upon an opportunity to give the community their services in the form of labor in return for unemployment benefits. The Federal Government has no intention or desire to force either upon the country or the unemployed themselves a system of relief which is repugnant to American ideals of individual self-reliance. Therefore, work programs which would not normally be undertaken by public bodies, but which are at the same time outside of the field of private industry, will be projected and prosecuted in and near industrial communities. Labor on these projects will not be expected of dependent members of the communities who are unable to work, but will be confined to those needy unemployed who can give adequate return for the unemployment benefits which they receive.

"Work will be given to an individual for a period not to exceed six months. This is in order that it may not be considered, or utilized, as a permanent method of support. It will be administered by and under the direction of these relief activities in industrial communities.

"Every effort will be made to continue opportunities for work for the professional groups in need—teachers, engineers, architects, artists, nurses and others.

"This program expresses a conviction that industrial workers who are unemployed and in need of relief should be given an opportunity for livelihood by the prosecution of a flexible program of public works. The several States will be aided, as the Federal relief law provides, in the financing of this enterprise."

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF CWA AND THE REORGANIZATION OF ERA

CWA was discontinued on March 31, and its activities were absorbed in the expanded Emergency Relief Administration.

Full administrative control of the work program was returned from Federal authority under CWA to the State Relief Administration. Under the re-organized Emergency Relief Program, as of April 1, 1934, the work program was reëstablished as work relief.

The primary objective of the ERA had been that of providing subsistence as a temporary means of relief for distressed persons. Under the expanded program, it became a long-range program for the rehabilitation of persons in rural areas and stranded populations, and to provide work for the unemployed through a comprehensive program of conservation of our natural resources and promotion of public works and professional services not in competition with private industry.

THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

Again on January 4, 1935, the President addressed Congress on the "State of the Nation," outlining plans for further reorganization of the Emergency Relief Program which message resulted in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, JANUARY 4, 1935
(as published in the *New York Times*, January 5, 1935)

"In defining immediate factors which enter into our quest, I have spoken to the Congress and the people of three great divisions:

1. The security of a livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live.

2. The security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life.

3. The security of decent homes.

"I am now ready to submit to the Congress a broad program designed ultimately to establish all three of these factors of security—a program which because of many lost years will take many future years to fulfill.

"A study of our national resources, more comprehensive than any previously made, shows the vast amount of necessary and practicable work which needs to be done for the development and preservation of our natural wealth for the enjoyment and advantage of our people in generations to come. The sound use of land and water is far more comprehensive than the mere planting of trees, building of dams, distributing of electricity or retirement of submarginal land. It recognizes that stranded populations, either in the country or the city cannot have security under the conditions that now surround them.

"To this end we are ready to begin to meet this problem—the intelligent care of population throughout our nation, in accordance with an intelligent distribution of the means of livelihood for that population. A definite program for putting people to work, of which I shall speak in a moment is a component part of this greater program of security of livelihood through the better use of our national resources.

"Closely related to the broad problem of livelihood is that of security against the major hazards of life. Here also a comprehensive survey of what has been attempted or accomplished in many nations and in many States proves to me that the time has come for action by the national government. I shall send to you, in a few days, definite recommendations based on these studies. These recommendations will cover the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old-age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made.

"The third factor—better homes for our people—has also been the subject of experimentation and study. Here, too, the first practical steps can be made through the proposals which I shall suggest in relation to giving work to the unemployed.

"Whatever we plan and whatever we do should be in the light of these three clear objectives of security. We cannot afford to lose valuable time in haphazard public policies which cannot find a place in the broad outlines of these major purposes. In that spirit I come to an immediate issue made for us by hard and inescapable circumstance—the task of putting people to work. In the Spring of 1933, the issue of destitution seemed to stand apart; today, in the light of our experience and our new national policy, we find we can put people to work in ways which conform to, initiate and carry forward the broad principles of that policy.

"The first objectives of emergency legislation of 1933 were to relieve destitution, to make it possible for industry to operate in a more rational and orderly fashion, and to put behind industrial recovery the impulse of large expenditures in government undertakings. The purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act to provide work for more people succeeded in a substantial manner within the first few months of its life, and the act has continued to maintain employment gains and greatly improved working conditions in industry.

"The program of public works provided for in the Recovery Act launched the Federal Government into a task for which there was little time to make preparation and little American experience to follow. Great employment has been given and is being given by these works.

"More than two billions of dollars have also been expended in direct relief to the destitute. Local agencies of necessity determined the recipients of this form of relief. With inevitable exceptions the funds were spent by them with reasonable efficiency, and as a result actual want of food and clothing in the great majority of cases has been overcome.

"But the stark fact before us is that a great number still remain unemployed.

"A large proportion of these unemployed and their dependents have been forced on the relief rolls. The burden on the Federal Government has grown with great rapidity. We have here a human as well as an economic problem. When humane considerations are concerned, Americans give them precedence. The lessons of history, confirmed by the evidence immediately before me, show conclusively that continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber. Work must be found for able-bodied but destitute workers.

"The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief.

"I am not willing that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, of market baskets, of a few hours of weekly work cutting grass, raking leaves or picking up papers in the public parks. We must preserve not only the bodies of the unemployed from destitution, but also their self-respect, their self-reliance and courage and determination. This decision brings me to the problem of what the government should do with approximately five million unemployed now on the relief rolls.

"About one million and a half of these belong to the group which in the past was dependent upon local welfare efforts. Most of them are unable for one reason or another to maintain themselves independently—for the most part through no fault of their own. Such people, in the days before the great depression, were cared for by local efforts—by States, by counties, by towns, by cities, by churches and by private welfare agencies. It is my thought that in the future they must be cared for as they were before. I stand ready through my own personal efforts, and through the public influence of the office that I hold, to help these local agencies to get the means necessary to assume this burden.

"The security legislation which I shall propose to the Congress will, I am confident, be of assistance to local effort in the care of this type of cases. Local responsibility can and will be resumed, for, after all, common sense tells us that the wealth necessary for this task existed and still exists in the local community, and the dictates of sound administration require that this responsibility be in the first instance a local one.

"There are, however, an additional 3,500,000 employable people who are on relief. With them the problem is different and the responsibility is different. This group was the victim of a nation-wide depression caused by conditions which were not local, but national. The Federal Government is the only governmental agency with sufficient power and credit to meet this situation. We have assumed this task and we shall not shrink from it in the future. It is a duty dictated by every intelligent consideration of national policy to ask you to make it possible for the United States to give em-

ployment to all of these 3,500,000 employable people now on relief, pending their absorption in a rising tide of private employment.

"It is my thought that with the exception of certain of the normal public building operations of the government, all emergency public works shall be united in a single new and greatly enlarged plan.

"With the establishment of this new system we can supersede the Federal Emergency Relief Administration with a coördinated authority which will be charged with the orderly liquidation of our present relief activities and the substitution of a national chart or the giving of work.

"This new program of emergency public employment should be governed by a number of practical principles:

1. All work undertaken should be useful—not just for a day, or a year, but useful in the sense that it affords permanent improvement in living conditions or that it creates future new wealth for the nation.

2. Compensation on emergency public projects should be in the form of security payments which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work.

3. Projects should be undertaken on which a large percentage of direct labor can be used.

4. Preference should be given to those projects which will be self liquidating in the sense that there is a reasonable expectation that the government will get its money back at some future time.

5. The projects undertaken should be selected and planned so as to compete as little as possible with private enterprises. This suggests that if it were not for the necessity of giving useful work to the unemployed now on relief, these projects in most instances would not now be undertaken.

6. The planning of projects would seek to assure work during the coming fiscal year to the individuals now on relief, or until such time as private employment is available. In order to make adjustment to increasing private employment, work should be planned with a view to tapering it off in proportion to the speed with which the emergency workers are offered positions with private employers.

7. Effort should be made to locate projects where they will serve the greatest unemployment needs as shown by present relief rolls, and the broad program of the National Resources Board should be freely used for guidance in selection. Our ultimate objective being the enrichment of human lives, the government has the primary duty to use its emergency expenditures as much as possible to serve those who cannot secure the advantages of private capital."

The Creation of New Federal Programs and the Discontinuance of ERA

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was passed by Congress on April 8, 1935, and plans for reorganizing the relief activities divorcing the work program from relief slowly took shape. Two new Federal agencies were created to take over two major programs of ERA as Federal programs, the WPA to absorb the works program, and the Resettlement Administration to take over Rural Rehabilitation. The Federal Government discontinued grants to the States on December 1, 1935, for direct relief, placing this responsibility on the States. It is expected that the unemployable persons on relief will receive aid under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA

Prior to 1932, relief of destitution was a minor phase of governmental activity in North Carolina. Each county provided, through public funds, for its own indigents—mostly the aged and infirm—by outside poor relief, or in county homes. The state and counties, jointly, through the Public Welfare Departments, cared for a relatively small number of dependents. In general, needy and unfortunate persons were aided through churches, private organizations, and charitable agencies—from funds contributed by individuals. The responsibility of investigations and aid rendered was usually delegated to members of boards or committees who gave such voluntary service as their time and private responsibilities would permit. In a few of the large towns and cities, part and full-time social workers were employed by private agencies.

During the economic crisis of the past few years, thousands of independent workers were thrown out of jobs, while thousands of persons of both large and small incomes were left penniless by failures of banks and businesses. Private and public agencies could no longer carry even the pre-depression numbers of destitute families, as incomes of contributors to relief funds were swept away, and taxable resources depleted. The Federal Government was compelled to assume responsibility for the citizens who otherwise faced slow starvation.

Preceding this crisis which was reached in 1932, the rising tide of unemployment was a matter of grave concern. The first organized effort to cope with the situation was the appointment, by Governor Gardner, in December, 1930, of an emergency committee, which was designated as the Governor's Council on Unemployment and Relief. The members appointed by the Governor were: Eugene Newsome, Chairman, Durham; Mrs. W. T. Bost, Vice Chairman, Raleigh; Frank D. Grist, Raleigh; Robert Latham, Asheville; Oscar A. Hamilton, Wilmington; Albert S. Keister, Greensboro; Reuben Robertson, Canton; Dr. J. M. Parrott, Kinston; R. R. Lawrence, Winston-Salem; Dr. Carl Taylor, Raleigh; E. B. Crow, Raleigh; Mrs. Palmer German, Raleigh; Julian S. Miller, Charlotte. Mr. R. W. Henninger, of the State College School of Science and Business, was appointed Executive Secretary to the Council. The Council was appointed to coöperate with the various Federal, State, and local agencies as a study and planning unit to work out a program to meet the conditions brought about by widespread unemployment and the accompanying need for relief.

Under direction of the Council, local councils or coördinating committees were organized in many counties and cities for the purpose of coördinating all of the Federal, State, and local agencies to meet the relief needs. Bulletins were issued frequently by the Executive Secretary, suggesting plans and means of meeting the situation. Local communities were considerably strengthened in meeting local conditions through the aid of the Governor's Council.

In 1932, the Council was reorganized and enlarged, made up of the following members representing both public and private agencies: Stuart W. Cramer, President's Committee; Mrs. W. T. Bost, Commissioner of Public Welfare; Frank D. Grist, Commissioner of Labor; Dean I. O. Schaub, Agriculture Extension; Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, Director Home Demonstration; Reuben Robertson, Champion Fibre Company; R. R. Lawrence, President North Carolina Federation of Labor; E. B. Jeffress, State Highway Commissioner; A. T. Allen, Superintendent Public Instruction; Dr. J. M. Parrott, State Board of Health; Mrs. E. M. Land, Federation of Women's Clubs; T. A. Finch, Thomasville Chair Company; Dr. Fred Morrison, Tax Commission; Mrs. Raymond Binford, President Parent-Teacher Association; Miss Lona Glidewell, Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Rev. R. T. Weatherby, Chairman Negro Advisory Committee.

During 1930, the Executive Secretary and staff members of the State Welfare Department visited the cities and counties to advise with and assist them in organizing the counties. As the work increased in 1932, voluntary field organizers were added, their only compensation being traveling expenses.

Although no appropriation was made for the work of the Council, Governor Gardner provided funds for the administration out of the State Emergency Fund. This money was expended for the Council through the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The amount spent for this purpose was $17,469.96, all of which came from the State Emergency Fund, except $1,028.72 collected from private sources. The Council was nominally discontinued on July 1, 1932.

The Governor's Office of Relief

Under authority granted by the United States Congress to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in July, 1932, Federal funds were made available to the states for relief needs. On September 1, 1932, Governor Gardner created the Governor's Office of Relief as the agency to direct relief activities in North Carolina. Dr. Fred W. Morrison, Executive Secretary to the State Tax Commission, was appointed State Director of Relief. The State Commissioner of Public Welfare was appointed Administrative Assistant, in charge of county and city organizations. Dr. Roy M. Brown, instructor in the School of Public Administration of the University of North Carolina, was loaned by the University to fill the position of Technical Supervisor for the Governor's Office of Relief. Other members of the staff were: Mr. Ronald B. Wilson, Executive Assistant to the Director; Mr. George W. Bradshaw, Accountant; Julian S. Miller, Director of Public Relations; Felix A. Grisett, Assistant Director of Public Relations; and ten Field Supervisors—T. L. Grier, Mrs. May E. Campbell, William Curtis Ezell, W. T. Mattox, Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, Mrs. J. H. Frye, Miss Lois Dosher, Miss Pearl Weaver, Miss Nancy Austin, and Miss Mary Ward; and secretarial and stenographic assistants—Miss Emma Neal McQueen, Miss Doryce Wynn, and Miss Cora Page Godfrey.

Existing local private and public agencies were used to direct the program in the political subdivisions. Relief Directors, chiefly Superintendents of Public Welfare, were appointed in each of the one hundred counties. In counties in which the Superintendents of Public Schools were ex-officio Superintendents of Public Welfare, Superintendents of Public Schools were appointed Directors of Relief. Superintendents of Public Welfare and Superintendents of Schools served in this dual capacity without compensation. All additional administrative personnel employed for the relief program was paid from relief funds. Exceptions were made in Franklin, Durham, and Cumberland counties, due to local conditions. In these counties, Relief Directors were appointed who were officially connected with existing agencies.

In the seven largest cities in the state, the relief program was directed by recognized private agencies. Public officials acted in advisory capacity only. Local Advisory Boards, composed of members representing local government officials, and public and private agencies, were appointed in each political subdivision.

Full authority for administrative control and determining the policies and standards of relief rested in the state administration. Considerable latitude was permitted the political subdivisions in administering the program.

The grants from the RFC to the state for relief purposes were made on the basis of a loan to be absorbed in the Federal Road Program. The following table gives the allotments from the RFC to the State from October, 1932, through May, 1933; total allotments to the counties made by the Governor's Office of Relief; case load for the state and number on work relief.

1932 *Month*	*RFC Grants to N. C.*	*County Allotments*	*Case Load*	*No. on Work Relief*
October	$407,500.00	$376,000.00		
November	407,500.00	426,851.00	87,187	
December	571,000.00	515,800.00	136,436	
1933				
January	825,000.00	740,000.00	166,901	97,257
February	825,000.00	895,000.00	176,124	98,484
March	849,166.00	1,071,000.00	168,183	90,929
April	1,188,834.00	947,000.00	148,692	61,286
May	876,000.00	866,000.00	122,963	46,823
June*		662,350.00	102,744	40,667

These funds were supplemented by private contributions, and contributions by local private agencies, American Red Cross, local governmental organizations, etc. In many local units, funds from these sources were pooled with Federal funds and deposited with the county or city treasurer.

The case load reached the peak of 176,124 in February, or 26 per cent of the state population. After February, the case load decreased each month, and in June, at the close of the RFC program, the case load was 102,344 or 10 per cent of the state's population. This decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that in April relief was discontinued in rural areas for a period of three weeks, in order to get people started on the farms. When relief was reopened in rural areas in May, clients receiving American Red Cross flour only, or aid from churches only were not included in the case load as being on public relief rolls.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The relief program provided both direct relief, and work relief for persons able to work. In selecting work projects, preference was given to public works of permanent value that would not have been undertaken at this time except for the availability of Federal funds. These projects included: assistance in highway and road maintenance; construction, and repair of public buildings; beautification and improvement of school grounds and other public buildings; improvement and beautification of municipal parks; drainage; water and sewer extensions; city streets; geodetic surveys; lunches for school children of families on relief; farm and garden work; and other work benefiting communities at large. By November 7, approximately 107 projects of these types had been set up in the counties.

Construction and all types of engineering were practically at a standstill. The engineering profession was among the first to feel the widespread effects of unemployment. North Carolina was the first state to initiate Geodetic Surveys as work relief projects. Exceptionally good work was accomplished in North Carolina in this field under RFC and continued under CWA and ERA.

The approved wage scale ranged from 50c per day for unskilled to $2.50 per day for skilled labor, according to the prevailing wage rates in the community, type of work and labor.

No materials were purchased from Federal funds. The funds provided from local public and private sources usually exceeded the expenditure of Federal funds on work projects. Under this program, 52 new school buildings and 209 classrooms were constructed, part of which were completed under ERA; 69 gymnasiums and work shops were undertaken and completed under this program and ERA; 396 were repainted and repaired; school grounds were improved at 639 schools. Expenditures of Federal funds for school improvements were $273,217.19, and from the Literary

* Funds granted in June were emergency relief funds.

Loan fund, local public funds, and private contributions, $338,851.53 was spent for materials and skilled labor.

Following the passage of the CCC legislation by Congress, the first enrollment for CCC camps was in April, 1933. The quota for North Carolina was 6,500. An additional quota of 1,150 was received in May. North Carolina was the first state to complete the enrollment.

In the early spring, Mr. Charles A. Sheffield, Assistant Director of Extension Service, was loaned by State College to the Governor's Office of Relief to direct the farm and garden program. With the coöperation of the Home Demonstration Agents and local communities, the relief agencies, under Mr. Sheffield's direction, conducted a really remarkable garden program. This farm and garden program was inaugurated under the RFC program and completed under ERA. The expenditure of $496,086.17 from RFC and ERA funds for seeds, fertilizer, cultivation, canning equipment, harvesting, supervision, and labor, yielded a return of $12,335,825.17 in fresh vegetables, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, syrup, etc., which were used for relief clients.

There were 90,831 transients aided by local relief agencies during the period from October 1, 1932, to July 1, 1933.

In December, 1932, a percentage of relief funds was set aside to provide compensation under the North Carolina law for workers injured on relief projects.

The coöperation of local physicians in giving their services without compensation, in most instances, made it possible to provide medical care for relief clients. No physicians' fees were approved. The purchase of drugs and hospitalization in emergency cases at charity rates were approved. In the early part of the program, no fees for hospitals were paid, and throughout the program, many hospitals continued free care for the clients.

Training of Personnel

From the beginning, the relief agencies were handicapped by inadequate personnel in investigating and aiding the overwhelming numbers applying for relief. The few trained workers in the state were employed by the relief agencies, and additional workers drawn from the most experienced and qualified persons available. In June, 1933, through the coöperation of the Division of Public Welfare and Social Work of the School of Public Administration of the University of North Carolina, the Governor's Office of Relief was enabled to send to Chapel Hill over one hundred workers for an Institute of one month. The workers were given instruction in case work methods and administration, especially office organization.

In April, 1933, Dr. Morrison resigned as Director of Relief to accept a private position, and the Executive Assistant, Mr. Ronald B. Wilson, was appointed Acting Director. He served in this position until August 8 when the State Relief Commission and a State Emergency Relief Administrator were appointed.

Following the enactment of the Federal Emergency Relief Act in May, 1933, the Relief and Reconstruction Act of 1932 was ineffective as of June 1, and all unused funds were transferred to the FERA. The first ERA funds were received in North Carolina June, 1933. The relief activities in North Carolina were continued under the direction of the Governor's Office of Relief until the reorganization of the administration of relief as the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration on August 8, 1933, to conform with the Federal organization.

The relief program under the Governor's Office of Relief was the pioneer program in the State. There was no precedent to follow. No definite policies nor regulations had been formulated by the Federal Government. Each state was feeling its way on uncharted seas.

North Carolina is largely a rural state. It should be remembered that in 1932, farm land values, and farm incomes reached the lowest ebb. Farmers could not receive sufficient income from the sale of crops to pay even very low rates for farm labor. With this condition, the rate of the minimum of 50c per day on relief work in rural areas presented a problem.

The experiences of these first few months in relief as a governmental activity on a large scale formed the basis on which succeeding programs were founded.

REORGANIZATION OF RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, MAY, 1933

Harry L. Hopkins was appointed Federal Relief Administrator, in May, by the President, following the passage of the Relief Act by Congress. Federal Emergency Relief Field Representatives, Field Engineers, and Special Representatives had general supervision over the State Administration, acting as liaison officers between it and the Federal Administration.

The first grant of Federal funds under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Act of May, 1933, was made to North Carolina on May 29, 1933. However, the general reorganization to conform to the policies of the new Federal Emergency Relief Administration did not take place until the creation of the State Emergency Relief Commission, and the appointment, in August, of the State Relief Administrator.

Under the Governor's Office of Relief, which was financed by funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, full administrative control of relief policies and expenditures rested in the state. Under the new Federal Emergency Relief Administration, although funds granted the state became state funds, and although the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration was a state agency, policies and regulations were prescribed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Federal Relief Administrator held direct control over state administrations, through authority provided by the Relief Act, to grant or withhold funds, and to assume full control of state agencies when "in his judgment more effective and efficient coöperation between the state and Federal authorities may thereby be secured in carrying out the purposes of this Act." (See Relief Act of May, 1933, Appendix.)

Funds were granted the state upon application by the Governor, who was requested to furnish the following information with the application: (1) the extent of relief needs in the state, and state and local funds available for relief purposes; (2) the provision made to assure adequate supervision; (3) the provision made for suitable standards of relief; and (4) the purposes for which the funds requested would be used.

THE STATE ORGANIZATION

On August 8, 1933, the Governor of North Carolina appointed an Emergency Relief Commission of five members, and a State Emergency Relief Administrator to administer relief funds in the state.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The North Carolina Emergency Relief Commission functioned as a policy-making body, interpreting policies of the FERA, and formulating policies for the state in harmony with those established by the FERA. It also exercised general advisory control of the relief program and standards in the state. The Commission held regular monthly meetings, and special meetings as occasions arose making consideration by the Commission necessary. The Commission approved and recommended to the Governor the amount of Federal funds required for adequate administration and to meet relief needs.

Administrative authority and responsibility were vested in the State Relief Administrator, who

was directly responsible to the Commission and to the Federal Administrator. The Administrator was responsible for furnishing reliable information to the Commission, at all times, concerning local conditions which indicated relief needs and affected relief administration.

Administrative Personnel

Immediately upon the appointment of the Commission and the State Administrator, the state relief agency was reorganized, to conform with the new policies of the FERA. The administrative activities fell into three groups, Social Service, Accounting and Auditing, and Work Relief, with a state director for each division. The Director of the Social Service Division had the responsibility of determining social work policies, standards of relief, and the approval of social work personnel in the local administrations.

Control of the accounting and disbursing of relief funds in state and local units was effected by the appointment of a Chief Auditor and a staff of Field Auditors. The Field Auditors were directly responsible to the Chief Auditor, their duties being to examine and ratify the expenditures of local administrations. A uniform system of accounting and financial control was established in all local administrations.

Emergency Relief funds had been disbursed locally by county government officials until the reorganization of ERA in 1934. At this time, ERA bonded disbursing officers were employed in each local administration, responsible to the local administrator, and to the Chief Auditor, for the disbursement of local ERA funds.

A control of work relief standards, and the selection of work projects, was established under a State Works Project Supervisor. A State Statistician was added to the staff who was responsible for the proper reporting of case loads and obligations incurred from all local units to the state office, and then to Washington.

The Transient Division was established under the direction of a State Transient Director, whose duties included directing the care of homeless and nonresident individuals and families.

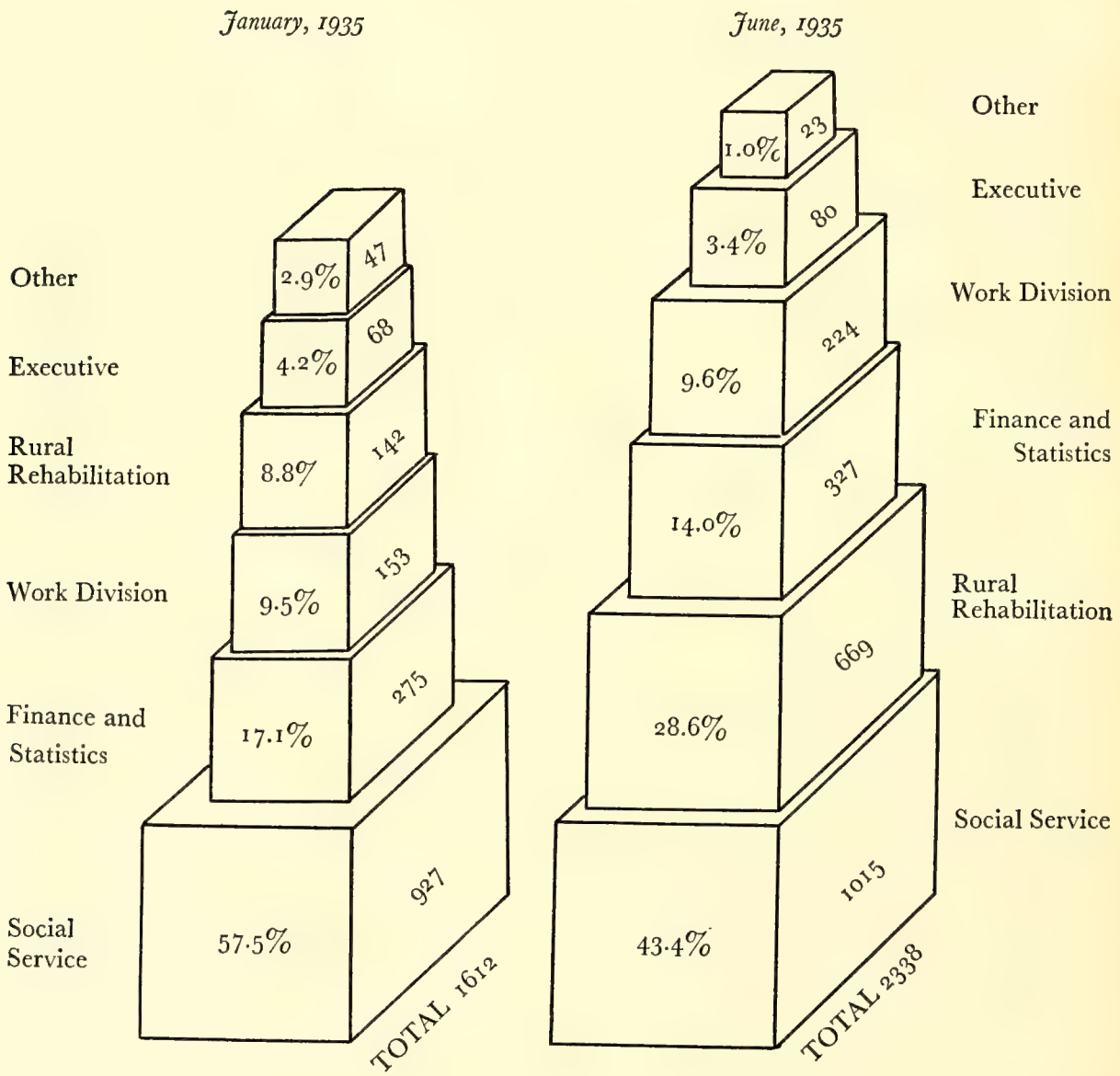
A Director of Public Relations, to interpret relief policies, and the progress of the relief program to the public, was appointed. These officers, in addition to the Assistant to the State Administrator, the Director of County Administrations, an Accounting Officer, and District Supervisors, composed the administration of the organization prior to CWA. Heads of departments and state staff members were directly responsible to the State Administrator.

The District Supervisors, later called Field Representatives, were directly responsible to the Director of the Division of Social Service and through him to the State Administrator. Although a part of the personnel of the Social Service Division, and selected for their ability to supervise case work, these District Supervisors came to be the general Field Representatives of the State Administrator in the areas to which they were assigned, and were held responsible for the operation of all phases of the program in these areas. When other specialized field representatives were added to the staff during the Civil Works Administration, the former District Supervisors were made the ranking representatives in each division in the state and directly responsible to the State Administrator. The Field Representative stood as a liaison officer between the state office and the local office, interpreting each to the other: policies and regulations on the one hand, and practices, needs, and unusual local situations on the other.

The inauguration of the Civil Works Administration added almost over night engineers, architects, construction men, and the Divisions of Purchasing, Pay Roll, Compensation, Safety, and Women's Work. With further reorganization following CWA, the Rural Rehabilitation program added trained agriculturists, practical farmers, and home economists.

This rapid expansion of the program developed within a few months a direct and work relief,

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY



and rehabilitation organization, employing in state, district, and county organizations over 2,000 persons, with an administrative cost well below the national average. Personnel was selected solely on the basis of qualifications, experience, or training.

County or Local Administrations

Reorganization of local administrative units followed the reorganization of the State Administration. Since regulations of the FERA required that Federal funds be administered by public agencies, the private agencies formerly directing relief activities in the seven larger towns and cities were taken over by the Emergency Relief Administration and converted into public agencies.

In the counties where the Superintendents of Schools were ex-officio Superintendents of Public Welfare, full-time Relief Administrators were appointed with salaries paid from Federal funds.

The local administrators appointed by the State Administrator were the executives upon whom depended the success of the local relief programs. They had full responsibility and authority for the administration of the relief program in each of the local political subdivisions and were given discretionary powers within the state regulations of the Federal and State Administrations. They were responsible to the State Administrator in the execution of the program. As the program developed, in the local administrations in the larger cities and counties, divisions corresponding to those of the state office were created. The local administrative personnel was selected and appointed by the local administrator, the state administration retaining approval of the supervisory personnel.

The local administrator was responsible for furnishing to the state office full information regarding conditions affecting relief needs, such as agricultural, industrial, and business conditions, seasonal employment, health conditions, and unusual occurrences, such as strikes, epidemics, etc. The coördination of relief activities, commitments against relief funds, certified reports, and information required by the state administration were further responsibilities of the administrator.

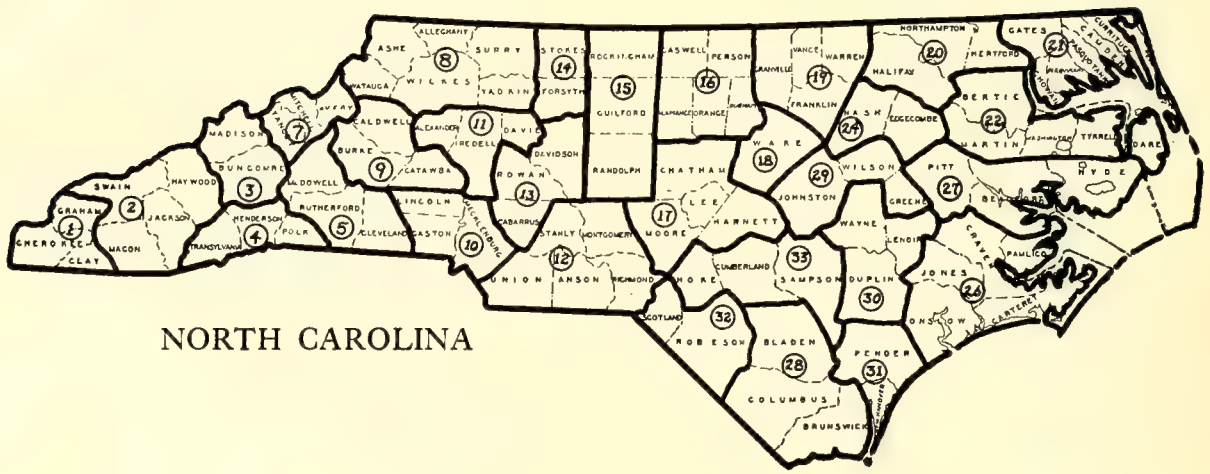
County Advisory Committees, composed of public officials, heads of private agencies, and interested socially-minded citizens, were appointed to interpret the relief needs of the community to the administrator and relief policies to the public. Where these committees functioned actively, they rendered valuable service as liaison groups between the relief organization and the public.

With the reorganization of ERA in 1934, a budget was fixed in the state office for each local administration, based on the consideration of: (1) the extent of need as shown by the local administrator's request for funds; and (2) the amount of Federal funds granted the state as a whole. The local administrator was responsible for keeping expenditures within the budget.

Consolidation of County Administrative Units

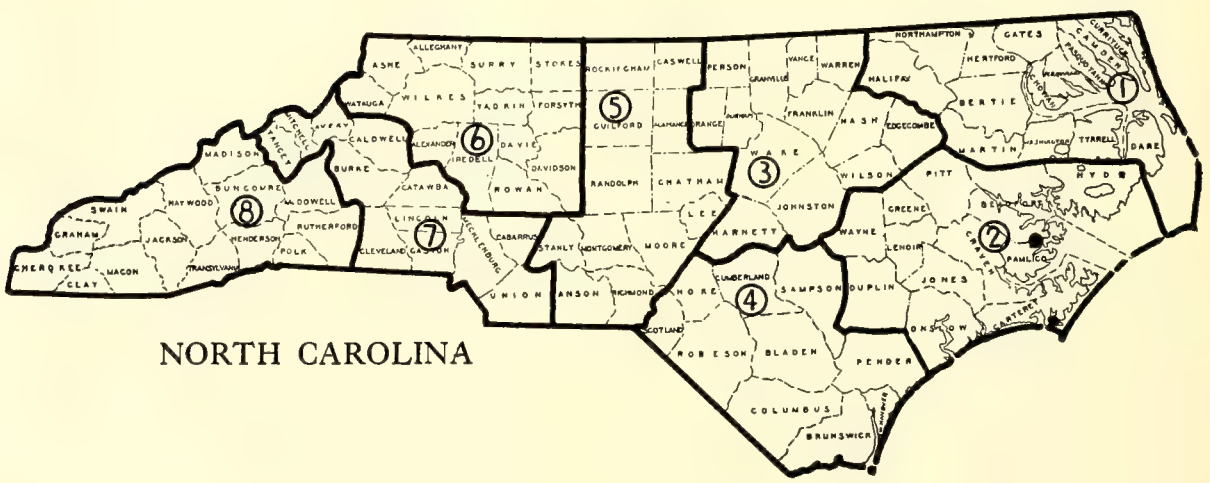
Constant efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the state-wide organization through the adoption of uniform case records, project, accounting, and report forms, and the coördination of administrative procedures. To further reduce administrative expense, increase general efficiency, and to strengthen social work, the local administrations were consolidated, in the fall of 1934, into thirty-three, and later, thirty-one district units, the administrator assuming full authority over the counties in the district.

All social work, engineering, and rural rehabilitation supervision, accounting, disbursing, statistical work, and commodity distribution were consolidated under the appropriate division directors on the district staff. A branch social work office, with a head case worker in charge, was retained in each county, in order to continue close contact with relief clients. An assignment clerk was responsible for assigning clients to work projects, the hours to be worked by the client being governed by his budgetary needs as determined by the case worker. Local farm foremen for rural



NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS AFTER CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTY UNITS—NOVEMBER 1934—AUGUST 1935

(Districts 6 and 25 consolidated into Districts 10 and 26 respectively)



NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS AFTER SEPTEMBER 1935 ARRANGED BY AREAS COTERMINOUS WITH THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION.

rehabilitation clients worked out of each county office. The personnel of the Social Service Division was increased from approximately 600 to about 1,100, while the number of workers in other divisions was decreased. In August, 1935, existing administrative units were consolidated into eight districts to coincide with the eight WPA districts in the state.

Although there is always some waste in a program of such magnitude, the entire relief program has been executed with a keen sense of responsibility, throughout the whole organization, for handling public funds wisely, efficiently, and honestly. The administration kept abreast of the developing program, adjusting the organization to meet demands made upon it, gradually evolving a coördinated administrative control of all relief activities.

The Administration of Civil Works

In November, 1933, when the Civil Works Administration was established, the State and Local ERA Administrators were appointed by the Federal Civil Works Administrator as Civil Works Administrators to act in the dual capacity of Emergency Relief and Civil Works Administrators. The ERA staff members also served in the dual capacity. The Administrator and staff took and subscribed to the Federal Oath of Office.

The State Disbursing Officer for the Veterans Bureau was State Civil Works Disbursing Officer, directly responsible to the United States Treasury Department for all CWA disbursements. Assistant Civil Works Disbursing Officers who disbursed Civil Works funds locally were appointed in the 107 administrative units by the State Civil Works Administration with the approval of the State Disbursing Officer. They were responsible to both the State Disbursing Officer and the State Civil Works Administrator. In addition to the new divisions created, the personnel in all divisions rapidly increased to handle the tremendous Civil Works Program. Copies of all local administrative and project pay rolls and checks were sent to the state office weekly where they were carefully checked and forwarded to the Federal Civil Works Administration in Washington. The administrative control of CWA was in the Federal Administration, but at the close of CWA, administrative control of the work program was transferred to the State Administration.

Trend of Economic Conditions, 1933-1936

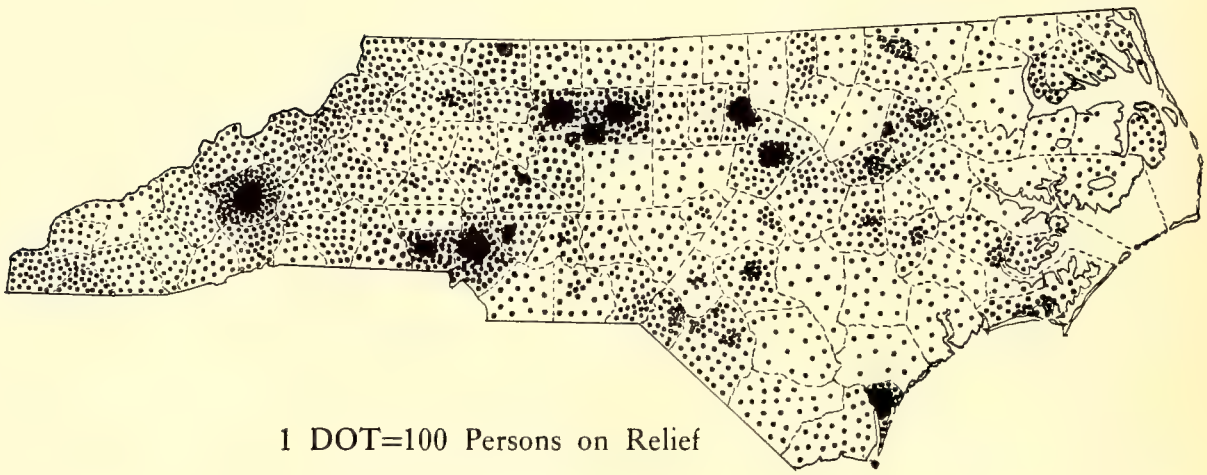
Before entering upon a discussion of the volume of relief in this state, and other aspects of relief administration, it may be well to notice the general trend of economic conditions between 1933 and 1936. The intention here is not to present an analysis of the economic forces which were operative, but merely to record the fact that conditions grew better through a combination of forces, governmental effort, and the natural forces of recovery.

In discussing general economic recovery, it may be asserted that it is important that incomes become larger. It is more important, however, that such incomes be equitably distributed among individual families. Not the number of dollars, but the purchasing power of each dollar, not the number of persons paying income tax, but incomes among the lowest earning groups; these are the facts that must be considered. Although accurate figures are not available, certain trends are indicated.

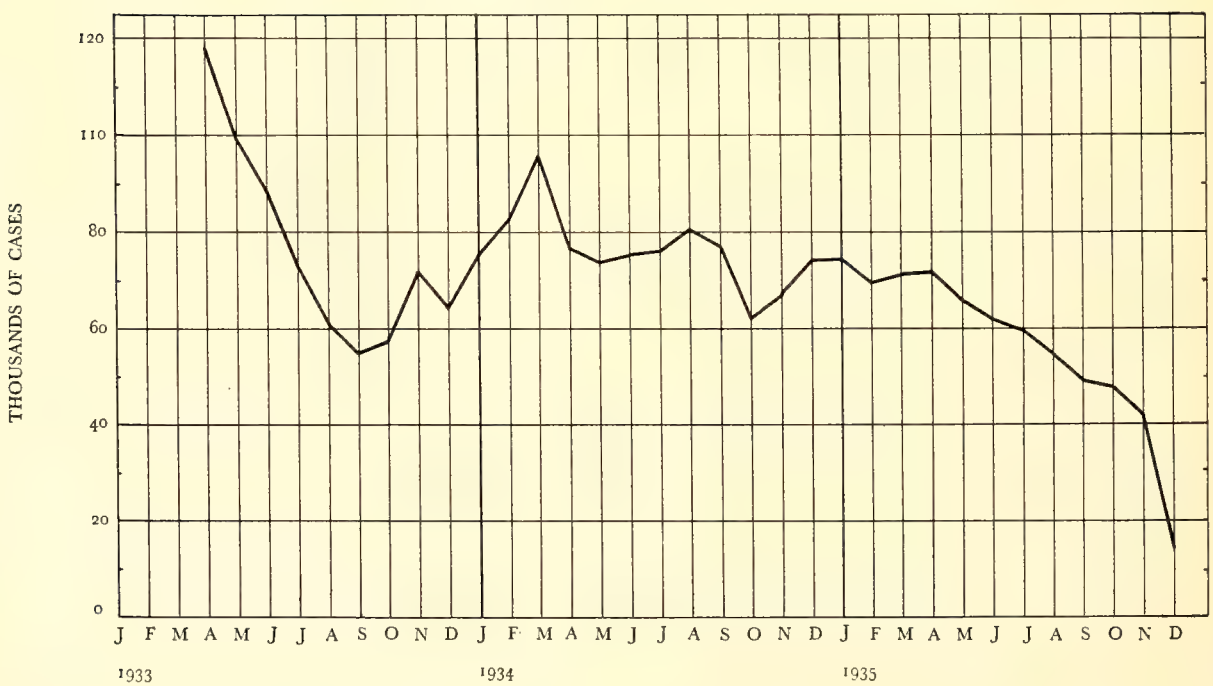
Persons on relief rolls come, as a rule, from groups who have had the least economic advantages. It is well known that all classes do not benefit equally with improvement in business conditions. Certain groups are the first to feel the effects of depression and last to receive the advantage of returning prosperity. Generally conceded as falling under this classification are the following: unskilled laborers, both farm and city; farm tenants; and domestic and personal service workers. More than three-fourths of all persons on relief belong in this category. While improvement in

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

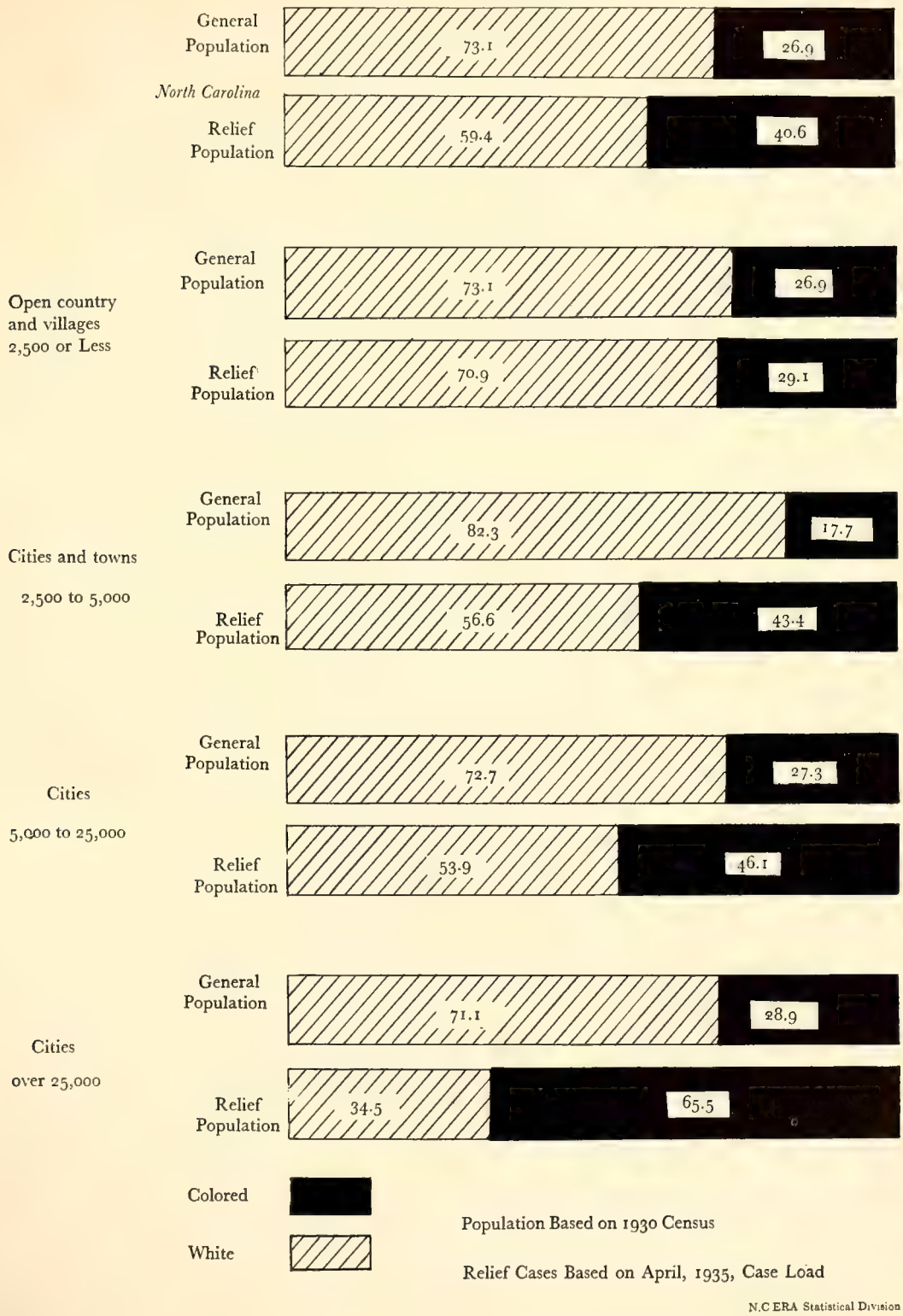
DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT PERSONS ON RELIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA JUNE, 1935



GENERAL RELIEF CASE LOAD FOR NORTH CAROLINA BY MONTHS



PER CENT RELIEF AND GENERAL POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA BY COLOR AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE



general business is undeniable, it has not as yet had the effect which might be expected upon those on the relief rolls. This is due to a considerable extent to the accident of birth into an unfavorable economic situation rather than to inherent defects, physical or mental. The majority of those on the present work program are able to do a good day's work when given the opportunity. Through no fault of their own, they are a group apart, for whom there is no place in the economic mechanism.

Possibly half of those on relief when the depression was most severe have now found sufficient employment to sustain themselves for the year without the necessity of requesting governmental aid. Another group, certainly over 50,000, cannot live for a year without help at one or more times of seasonal unemployment. They are the victims of changing conditions in agriculture and industry which even a return to the boom conditions of the twenties would not absorb. In addition, there is a large group of persons, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, who are permanently incapable of earning a living because of old age, mental disease or defect, or physical handicap. These would all come under the proposed Social Security program.

Since North Carolina is predominantly an agricultural state, an examination of certain farm statistics may furnish a clue to some of the economic forces at work during the depression. Farm operators in the Federal farm census of 1935, when compared with the 1930 census, show an increase of 7.6 per cent, or 21,259 family units. This group obviously did not move to the country in order to earn a better living, but they migrated as a last resource when all hope of making a livelihood in town was gone. In most cases it meant a definite lowering in their standards. During this same period, there was a reduction of about 670,000 acres in cotton and 200,000 acres in tobacco compared with an increase of 445,000 acres of corn, 456,000 acres of hay, and 143,000 acres of wheat.

Although acreage of cash crops decreased, the higher prices received have actually meant a greater net income to farm owners. In 1932, cash income from all North Carolina crops was $81,136,000, while, in 1934, it had jumped to $223,730,000. As for tenants, and more especially farm laborers, it is doubtful if their position has improved. The crops substituted for cotton and tobacco are such as require much less hand labor. Agriculture in the state is becoming better balanced at the expense of work opportunities for farm laborers. In certain sections, a trend toward the payment of day wages rather than tenant contracts has been noted. Such a system would greatly increase the severity of seasonal unemployment in agriculture.

Figures concerning industrial employment are not available, but from the experience of local relief administrators, certain facts appear. All three of North Carolina's chief industries show wide seasonal variations. Stemming and redrying of tobacco employ many unskilled and semi-skilled persons during the fall and early winter, but employment declines abruptly just at the time when the demand for farm labor is at its lowest point. Each year a great increase in case load was noted in late winter in all the important tobacco centers. By spring, many of these same people were engaged in farm work and did not need help again until the following January.

The dull season for the textile industry occurs during mid-summer when most mills operate only part time and many close altogether. This phenomenon was observed during each of the past three summers. Dwellers in mill villages have little chance to secure other income when the local plant closes, since more than most groups they are dependent upon a single occupation. Conditions during the past four years have not changed greatly, although in the summer of 1935, the dull period was more severe than usual, lasting in some sections for more than five months.

There was a decided increase in private building during 1935 which has continued into 1936. However, it has little effect upon the relief rolls, as this work employs largely skilled artisans who have never constituted a significant number of those requiring Federal aid. Retail business, likewise, has improved without reducing the need for relief. Based on figures for March, 1935, and January, 1936, there has been some lessening in the number of domestic and personal service workers on

relief. Better business has caused an increased demand for servants, but at wages that are still pitifully inadequate.

The general picture is one of small gains here and losses there, with no decided reduction in the severity of seasonal influences nor increase in the purchasing power of the ordinary laboring man, whether on farm or in factory. Such slight stimulus as was given by the NRA has now been lost.

The factors discussed above may be examined briefly, as they bear upon conditions in the three chief geographical divisions of the state, namely the mountain, piedmont, and coastal plain areas.

Mountain Area

The mountains of North Carolina, justly famed for their scenic beauty, afford their inhabitants only the barest living, below all minimum standards of well-being. From the very first days of relief, this area proved to be the most intense problem in the entire state, and with the improvement in general economic conditions, this section has shown least change. It is primarily a land of small home owners who grow their own food on the small amount of productive land which is available and depend on outside employment for the little cash income they are able to obtain. Even before 1929, they were in distressed circumstances, due to the depletion of timber resources and the lack of demand for mineral products. With the depression, two important sources of supplementary income disappeared entirely, namely, the sale of wood products, flora, and herbs and the trade with tourists in handicraft articles. Probably the greatest hope for the future in Western North Carolina lies not in industry but in the development of recreational areas which will attract tourists from the urban centers of the east and the middle west. At present a National park-to-park highway is actually under construction.

Piedmont Area

The piedmont area is the center of the industrial life of the state, where are located most of the important textile, tobacco, and furniture factories. Agriculture is also important, with diversified farming in the western part, cotton in the south and east, and tobacco in the north. There has been a gradual decline in the rural case load, but the urban load has been subject to violent fluctuations due to mills closing. Local conditions, such as floods, droughts, hail storms, etc., have affected agriculture in limited areas, but the problem has not become very serious, and it is the general impression that the entire rural population is considerably better off now than two years ago. In the cities there is a large population now employed on the Works Program who would not possibly be absorbed by private employment even under best conditions. They are the group which suffers from technological improvements that allow business to produce the same output with less manpower.

Coastal Plain

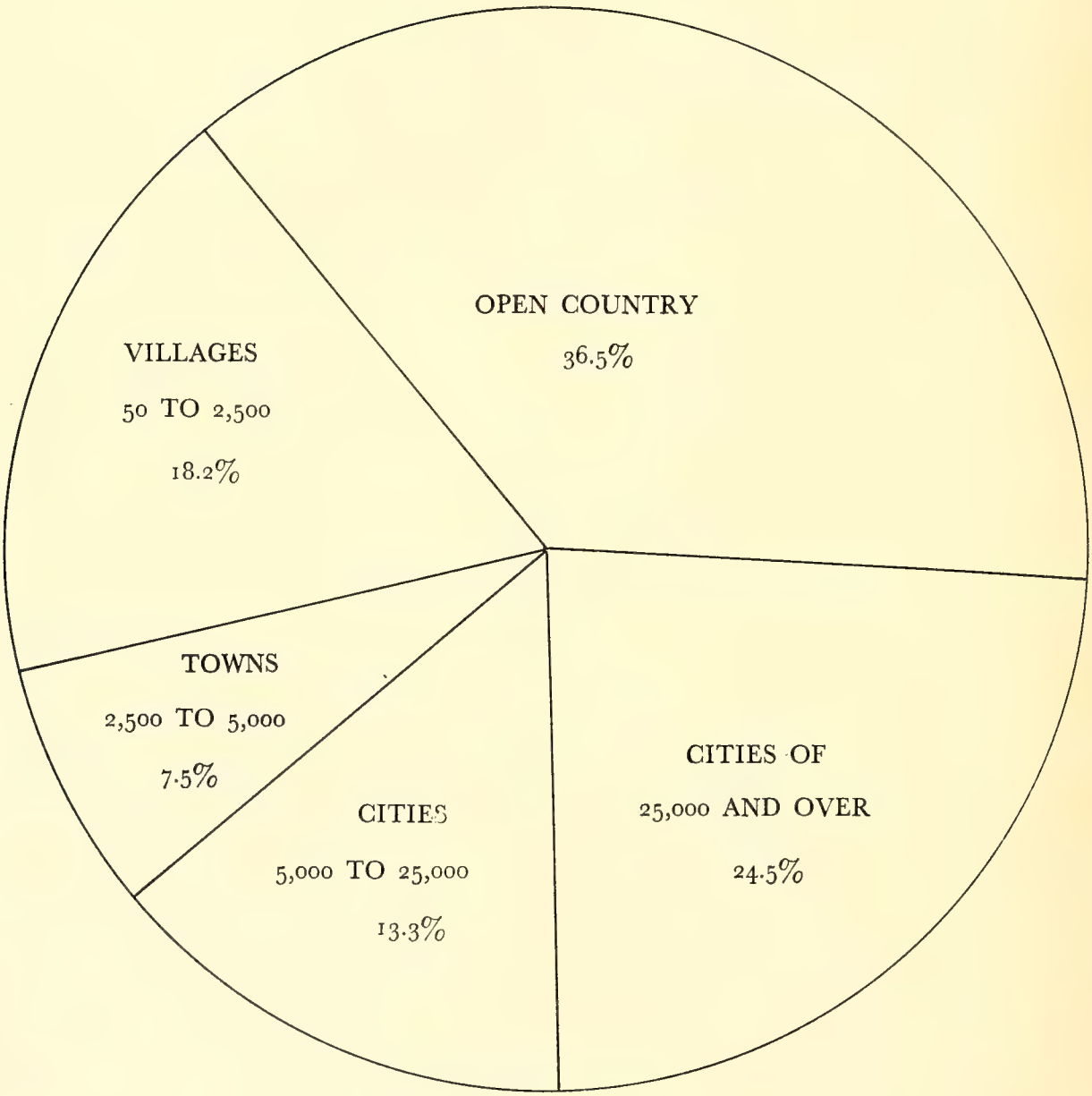
The coastal plain is a predominantly rural area, with the chief crops consisting of tobacco, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, and early vegetables. Industries are few, the most important being the highly seasonal one of processing tobacco. There are a few cotton mills, fertilizer factories, saw mills, and cotton seed and peanut oil mills operating mostly only part of the year.

This is distinctly an area of cash crops and large plantations operated by tenants and day laborers. As such, it benefited most from higher agricultural prices, although it is doubtful to what extent relief clients have benefited proportionately. Seasonal labor, both in town and country, presents a problem for which, as yet, there is no solution. In the tidewater country is an area of very high relief case load due partially to the severe storm of 1933 and to the depressed condition of the fishing industry. The fisherman's coöperative is a method of helping these people to become self-supporting. The only hope of prosperity in the tidewater region is in the development of the sea food industry.

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

RESIDENCE OF RELIEF CASES

NORTH CAROLINA



JUNE, 1935

TOTAL RELIEF CASES FOR MONTH 62,010

VOLUME OF RELIEF

In February, 1933, the number of families and single persons on relief reached the peak of 176,124, or 27.3 per cent of the state's population. In June, 1933, this number had been reduced to 102,744 including 14,871 recipients of American Red Cross flour and other commodities only, or 16.0 per cent of the state's population. In June, 1933, those aided from public funds only (not including American Red Cross commodities) number 87,873. Due to discontinuing relief in rural areas on account of the harvesting of crops, the case load dropped to 55,054 in September.

In 1934, the highest number of families and single persons on relief was 96,230 in March, the lowest number, 62,207 in October. The average for the year was 76,175, or 11.8 per cent of the state's population.

In 1935, the peak was 74,155 cases in January. In June, 62,010 were on relief. The average for the first six months was 68,907 cases, or 10.7 per cent of the state's population. The case load dropped very rapidly the last six months of 1935 as clients were arbitrarily cut off due to the reduction in Federal grants to the state and the starting of WPA projects in October. In November, there were 42,919 on relief, and for December, 14,986 received relief through December 5, when relief was discontinued in the state.

The relief population was constantly changing; as persons on relief found employment or sources of income were available, their cases were closed. Others, as their resources were exhausted, came on relief for the first time. A third group included those who had been on relief, but having found only temporary or seasonal work, were forced to come back on relief, and were known as re-opened cases. This case load turnover given below depicts clearly the constantly changing relief population.

For comparison, the case load turnover is given, by seasons, for the winter months from November, 1934, through April, 1935, and for the summer months from May, 1935, through October, 1935. This includes only those who were accepted for relief. Approximately 60 per cent of applicants was accepted as relief cases.

CASE LOAD TURNOVER

1934-35	New Cases	Reopened Cases	Total Cases Added	Cases Closed
November	5,722	12,727	18,449	10,816
December	4,899	11,646	16,545	11,103
January	5,737	9,836	15,573	17,218*
February	4,347	7,611	11,958	15,010*
March	3,481	7,687	11,168	9,635
April	4,451	7,177	11,628	9,123
May	2,669	5,453	8,122	6,132
June	2,799	4,247	7,046	10,199
July	2,176	4,109	6,285	9,445
August	1,545	3,381	4,926	9,985
September	1,033	3,543	4,576	10,228†
October	1,240	3,701	4,941	7,385

AVERAGE CASE LOAD TURNOVER

	New and Reopened Cases Added	Cases Closed
November 1, 1934, through April 30, 1935	14,220	12,151
May 1, 1935, through October 31, 1935	5,982	8,895

* The heavy closing of cases in January and February, 1935, was due to the turning back to the counties 9,189 unemployable cases which was accomplished in these months.

† Harvesting season.

CASE LOAD AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS BY MONTHS APRIL, 1933, TO DECEMBER, 1935 BY N.C.ERA

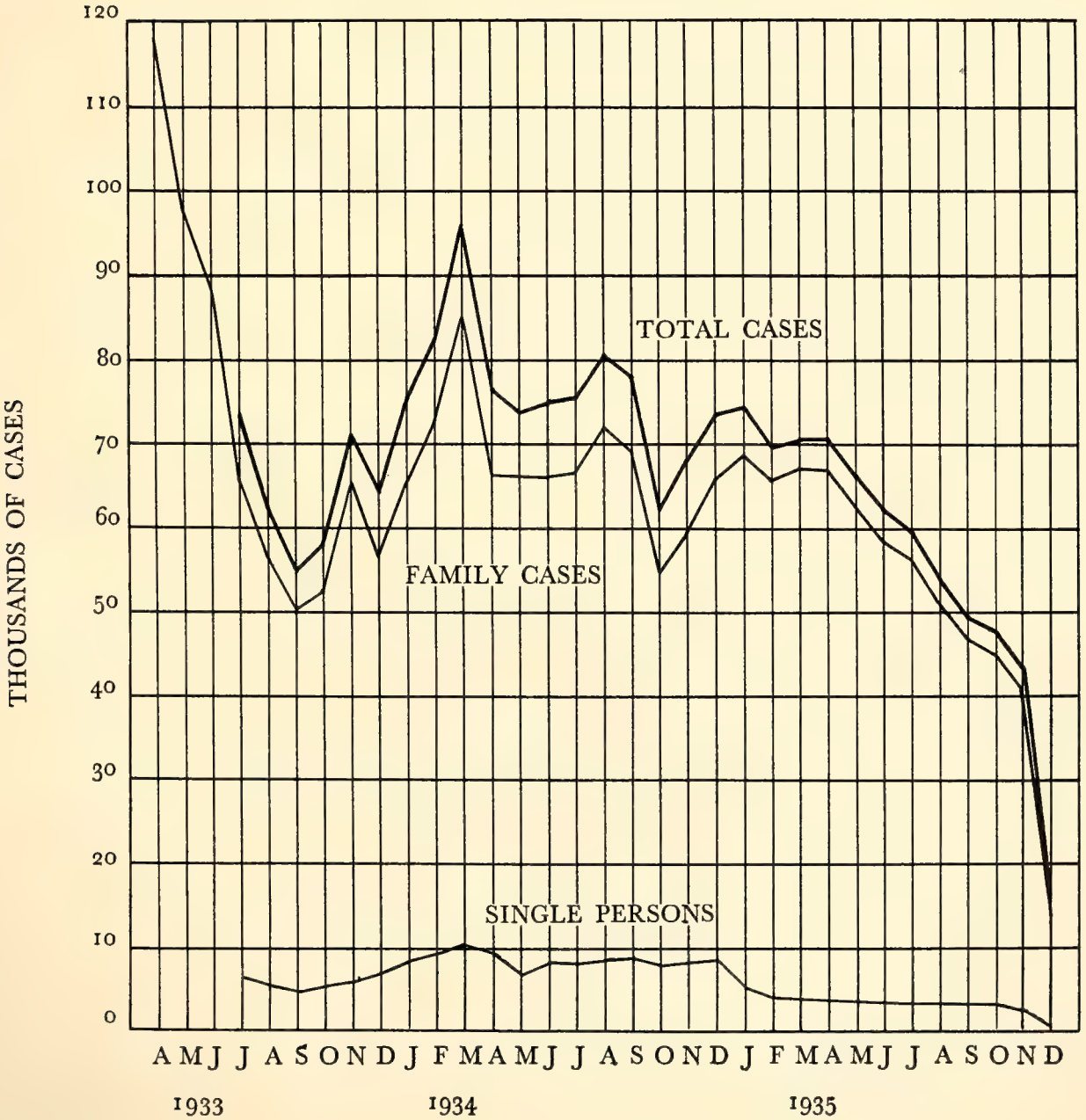
Year and Months		*Family Cases*	*Single Persons*	*Total Cases*	*Obligations Incurred*
1933	April	118,509		118,509	$ 974,914.00
	May	97,558		97,558	927,356.00
	June	87,873		87,873	836,740.00
	July	65,984	6,904	72,888	592,913.00
	August	56,680	5,076	61,756	500,914.00
	September	50,387	4,667	55,054	570,006.00
	October	52,296	5,216	57,512	556,154.00
	November	65,641	6,180	71,821	623,796.00
	December	56,992	7,248	64,240	575,091.00
1934	January	66,852	8,484	75,336	605,321.00
	February	72,847	9,482	82,329	648,337.00
	March	85,887	10,343	96,230	943,553.00
	April	66,520	9,817	76,337	1,015,697.00
	May	65,960	7,104	73,064	1,050,408.00
	June	66,047	8,099	74,146	1,069,697.00
	July	67,161	7,949	75,110	1,386,302.00
	August	72,187	8,386	80,573	1,472,590.00
	September	69,022	8,083	77,105	1,141,163.00
	October	54,481	7,726	62,207	1,205,590.00
	November	59,836	8,017	67,853	1,692,809.00
	December	65,621	8,192	73,813	1,722,668.00
1935	January	68,698	5,457	74,155	1,762,291.00
	February	65,640	4,080	69,720	1,437,206.00
	March	66,592	3,957	70,549	1,677,191.00
	April	66,988	3,869	70,857	1,980,401.00
	May	62,436	3,713	66,149	2,153,128.00
	June	58,463	3,547	62,010	2,054,912.00
	July	56,384	3,230	59,614	1,326,315.00
	August	51,132	2,781	53,913	1,115,884.00
	September	46,746	2,611	49,357	985,374.00
	October	45,004	2,541	47,545	991,555.00
	November	40,620	2,299	42,919	635,372.00
	December	14,122	864	14,986	209,544.00

SOURCE: April, 1933, through March, 1934, taken from FERA.
April, 1934, to date taken from N. C. ERA reports.

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

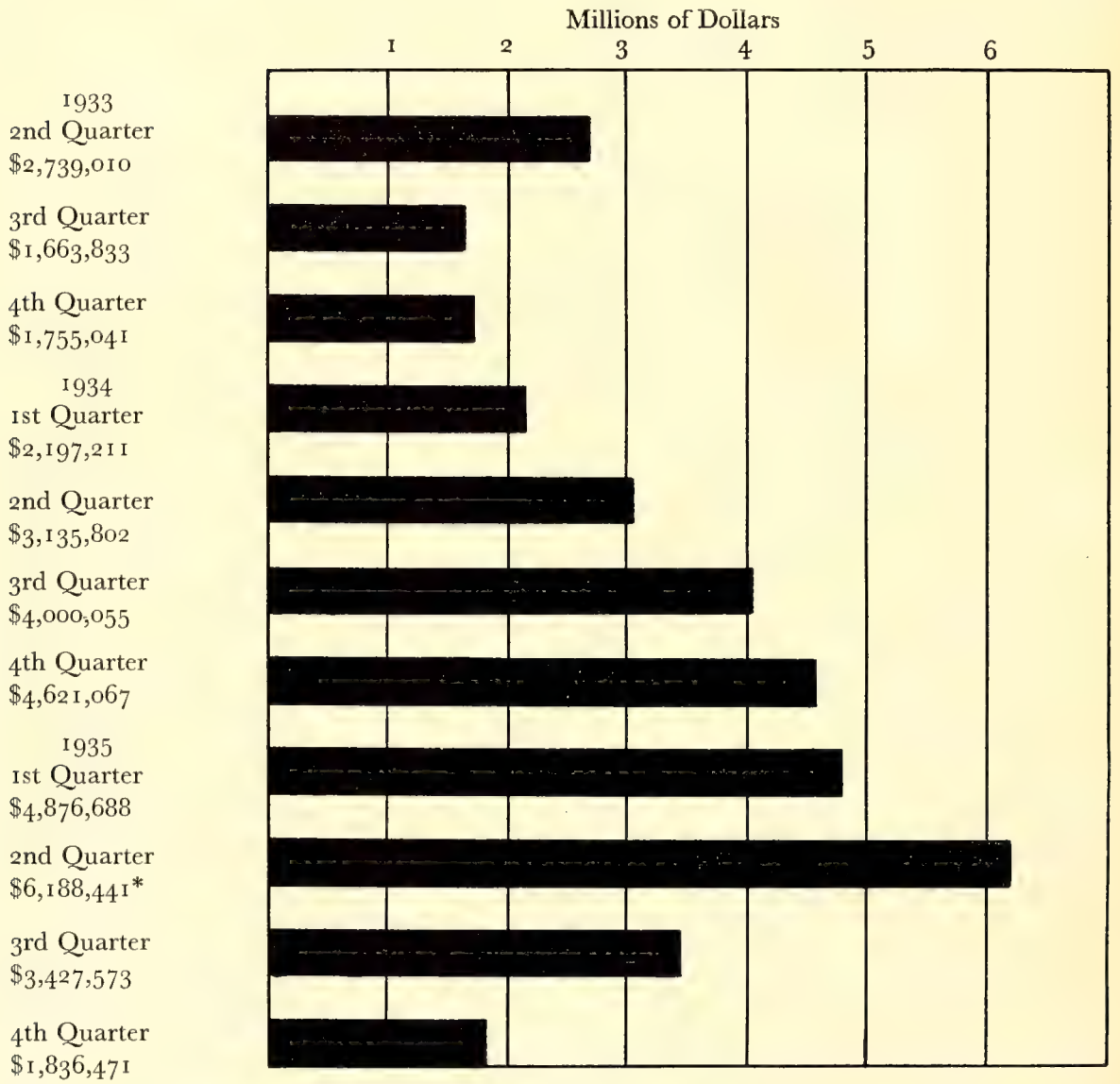
FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF BY MONTHS

APRIL, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935



N.C.ERA Statistical Divison

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS BY QUARTERS†
APRIL, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935
N.C.ERA



* The increase in obligations incurred during the second quarter of 1935 was due to the rapid expansion of the Rural Rehabilitation Program in North Carolina. That expansion included purchases for fertilizers, seed, farm equipment and stock in addition to subsistence grants to Rural Rehabilitation clients all over and above the regular functions of the Emergency Relief Program. Seasonal farm activities made necessary this enlarged expenditure.

† Exclusive of Surplus Commodities, funds for other Federal Agencies, Self-help Coöperatives, etc.

The figures given on page 37 do not include students aided from Federal funds, Emergency Relief teachers, nor transients. Homeless families and transient individuals aided from June, 1933, to December, 1935, totaled 122,144.

The case load in rural areas (5,000 population and under, and in open country), for June, 1935, as shown on chart "Residence of Relief Cases," page 36, was 62.2 per cent of the total relief population.

COST OF RELIEF

The total grants for relief from October 1, 1932, through May 31, 1933, from Federal funds (RFC) were $5,950,000.00; from local public funds and private funds, $2,384,963.00. Total funds were $8,334,963.00. As stated in previous section, prior to June 1, contributions from private sources to relief were reported as local contributions. Subsequent to June 1, 1933, although contributions were made from private agencies and disbursed by ERA, Federal regulations permitted only appropriations from public funds that were disbursed by ERA to be reported and considered as state and local aid.

The total grants for relief purposes from FERA funds from June 1, 1933, through December 5, 1935, were $39,898,184.00, and $12,155,000.00 from CWA, making a total of $52,053,184.00 from Federal funds. Of this amount, $225,000.00 was transferred to the State Public Welfare Department, and $300,000.00 set aside for liquidation of the relief administration, including adjustment of all outstanding obligations, final auditing of all expenditures, disposition of equipment, etc. Federal grants were supplemented with local government expenditures of $679,310.46; total funds for all purposes, $52,732,494.46.

The expenditures, by quarters, dating from April, 1933, are shown on the Chart on page 40. This does not include funds transferred to the State Public Welfare Department, surplus commodities, self-help coöperatives, pay roll for white collar workers on WPA projects, purchases of materials and equipment for WPA, nor research and vocational projects after December 1.

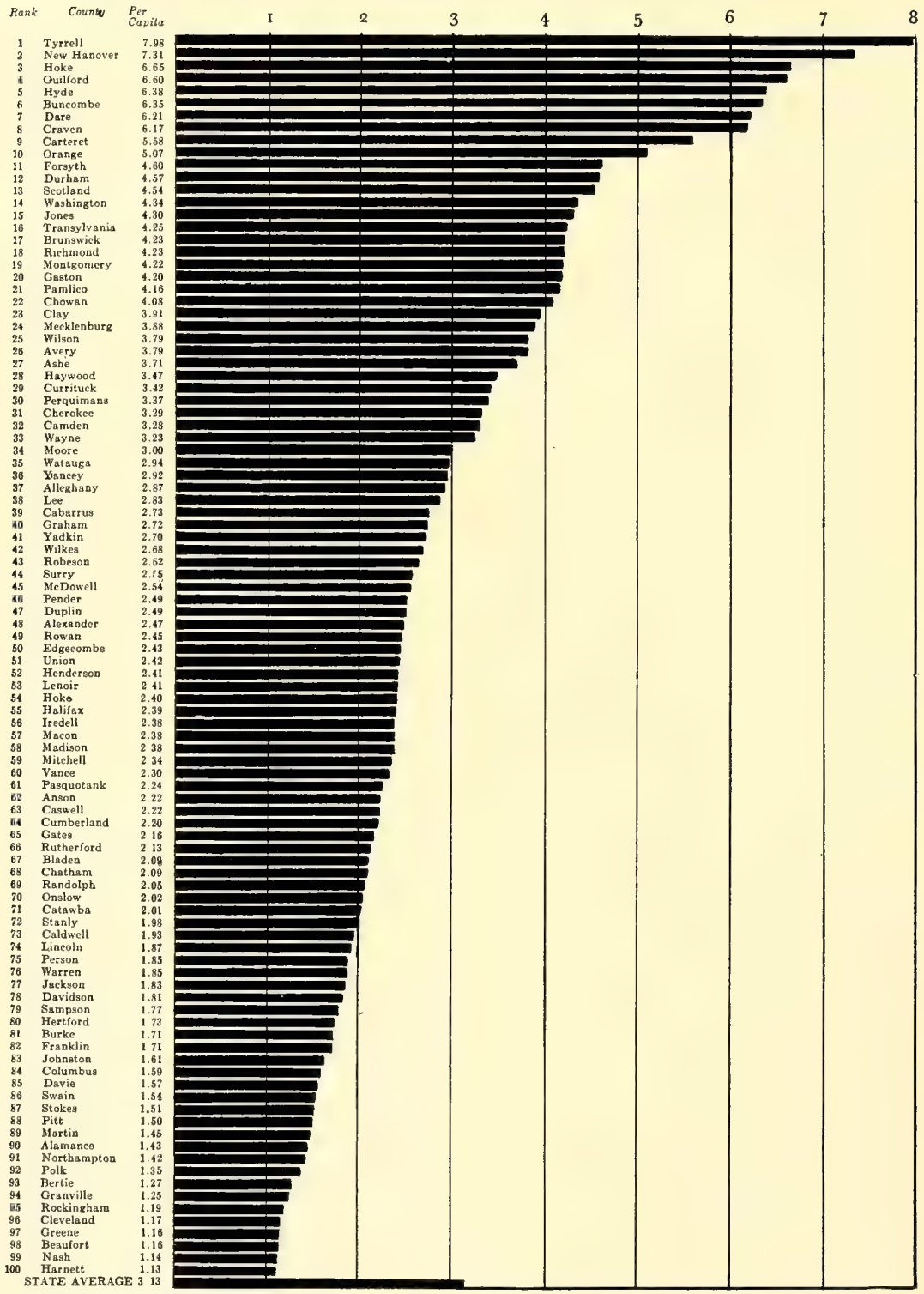
The "Average Relief Benefits per Capita," page 42, differs widely in the various counties, due to the local conditions and to the size of the relief population. The highest per capita cost is usually found in counties having the highest percentage of the population on relief, which usually indicates low number of work opportunities, or low sources of income from lands, crop production, and market values.

"The Average Benefits per Person," as shown on page 43, was generally low in mountain and coastal counties, and was influenced by standards of living, health conditions, and type of subsistence found in the counties. In mountain counties, families more frequently had chickens, milk products, eggs, and small subsistence gardens. Their greatest need was clothes, while in coastal counties the people subsisted largely of fish, oysters, etc. There winters are mild, and heavy clothing is not so necessary.

The average benefit per relief person for 1933 was $19.53; for 1934, $27.11; for 1935, $32.98. The average for the entire period was $26.54.

The cost of relief for single persons is higher proportionately than for family groups as shown by the Chart on page 134, "Average Relief Benefits per Person by Size of Family—February, 1935." Contrary to the general impression that the families on relief are usually larger families, it was also found that the moderate sized family composed the largest number on relief. (See Charts, on pages 136 and 138, "Size of Family-Relief and General Population.")

AVERAGE RELIEF BENEFITS, PER CAPITA—FOR 12 MONTHS APRIL, 1934 THROUGH MARCH, 1935

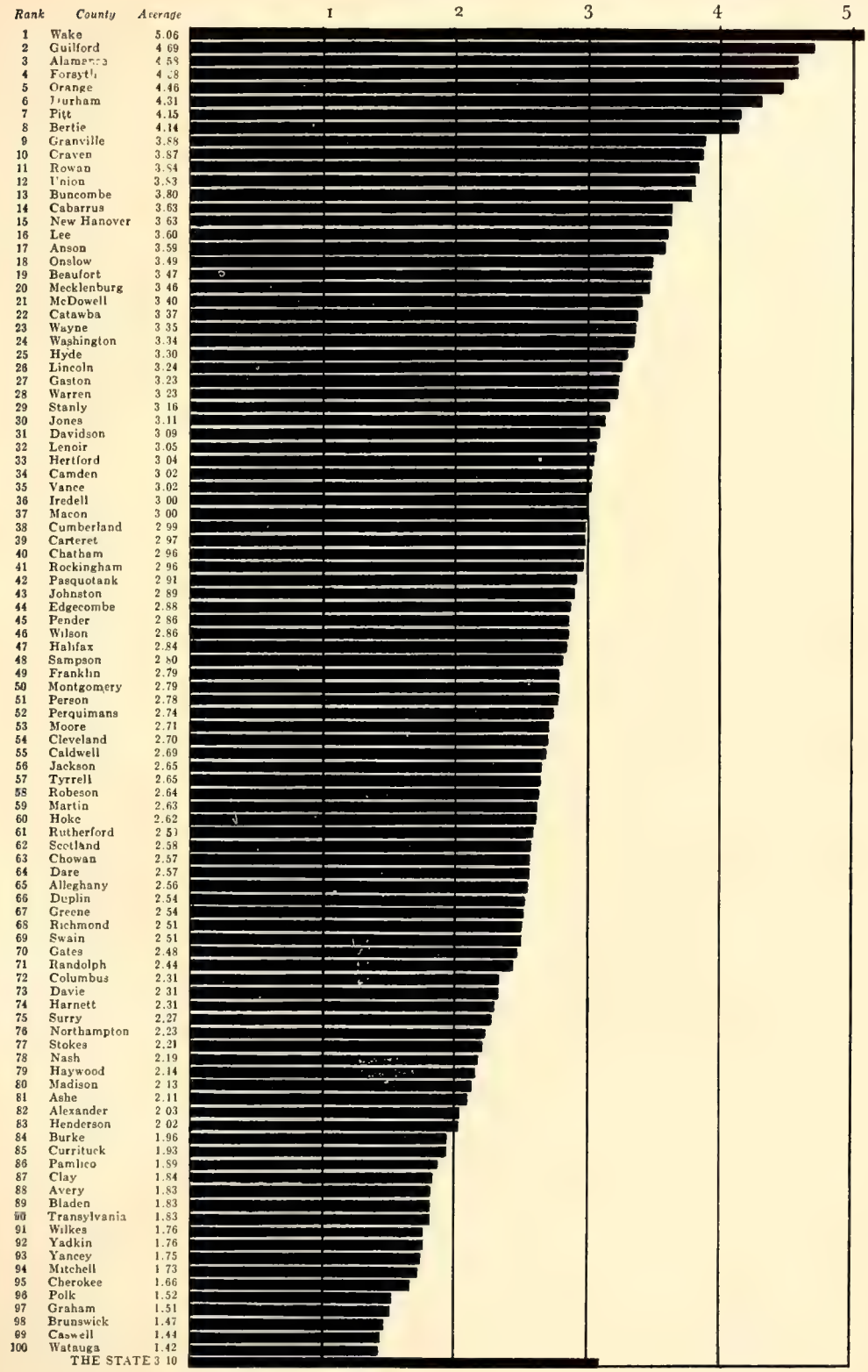


Rank	County	Per Capita
1	Tyrrell	7.98
2	New Hanover	7.31
3	Hoke	6.65
4	Guilford	6.60
5	Hyde	6.38
6	Buncombe	6.35
7	Dare	6.21
8	Craven	6.17
9	Carteret	5.58
10	Orange	5.07
11	Forsyth	4.60
12	Durham	4.57
13	Scotland	4.54
14	Washington	4.34
15	Jones	4.30
16	Transylvania	4.25
17	Brunswick	4.23
18	Richmond	4.23
19	Montgomery	4.22
20	Gaston	4.20
21	Pamlico	4.16
22	Chowan	4.08
23	Clay	3.91
24	Mecklenburg	3.88
25	Wilson	3.79
26	Avery	3.79
27	Ashe	3.71
28	Haywood	3.47
29	Currituck	3.42
30	Perquimans	3.37
31	Cherokee	3.29
32	Camden	3.28
33	Wayne	3.23
34	Moore	3.00
35	Watauga	2.94
36	Yancey	2.92
37	Alleghany	2.87
38	Lee	2.83
39	Cabarrus	2.73
40	Graham	2.72
41	Yadkin	2.70
42	Wilkes	2.68
43	Robeson	2.62
44	Surry	2.55
45	McDowell	2.54
46	Pender	2.49
47	Duplin	2.49
48	Alexander	2.47
49	Rowan	2.45
50	Edgecombe	2.43
51	Union	2.42
52	Henderson	2.41
53	Lenoir	2 41
54	Hoke	2.40
55	Halifax	2.39
56	Iredell	2.38
57	Macon	2.38
58	Madison	2 38
59	Mitchell	2 34
60	Vance	2.30
61	Pasquotank	2.24
62	Anson	2.22
63	Caswell	2.22
64	Cumberland	2.20
65	Gates	2 16
66	Rutherford	2 13
67	Bladen	2.09
68	Chatham	2.09
69	Randolph	2.05
70	Onslow	2.02
71	Catawba	2.01
72	Stanly	1.98
73	Caldwell	1.93
74	Lincoln	1.87
75	Person	1.85
76	Warren	1.85
77	Jackson	1.83
78	Davidson	1.81
79	Sampson	1.77
80	Hertford	1 73
81	Burke	1.71
82	Franklin	1 71
83	Johnston	1.61
84	Columbus	1.59
85	Davie	1.57
86	Swain	1.54
87	Stokes	1.51
88	Pitt	1.50
89	Martin	1.45
90	Alamance	1.43
91	Northampton	1.42
92	Polk	1.35
93	Bertie	1.27
94	Granville	1.25
95	Rockingham	1.19
96	Cleveland	1.17
97	Greene	1.16
98	Beaufort	1.16
99	Nash	1.14
100	Harnett	1.13
	STATE AVERAGE	3 13

The wide variation of average relief benefits per capita depended greatly upon the intensity* of relief. This chart should be compared to the census figures of population and tabulation of relief population by counties found on page 54.

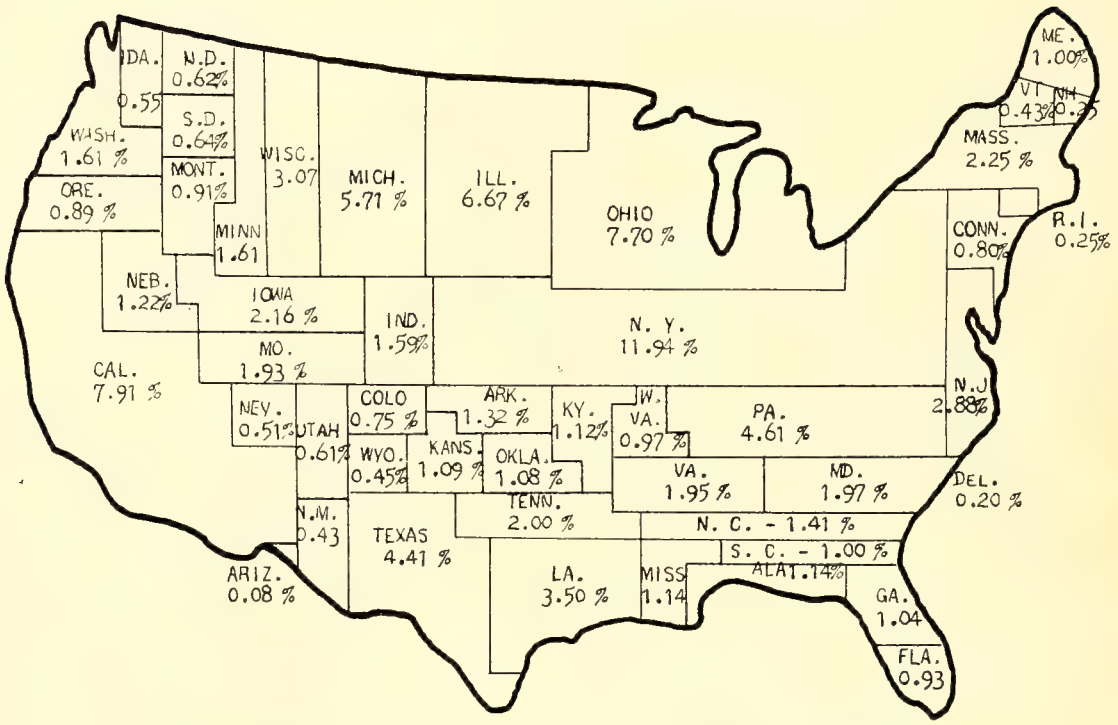
*Percentage of population on relief.

AVERAGE RELIEF BENEFITS PER RELIEF PERSON—BY COUNTIES
JUNE, 1935

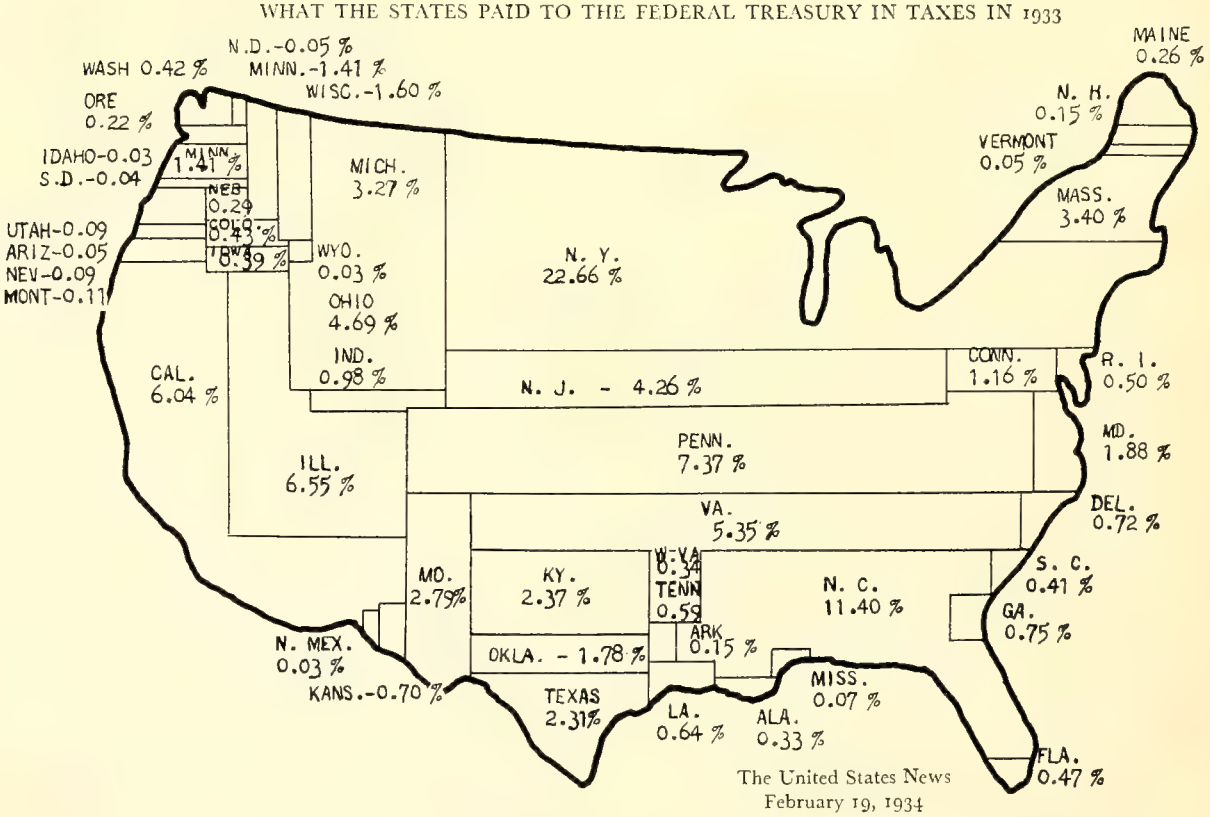


Rank	County	Average
1	Wake	5.06
2	Guilford	4.69
3	Alamance	4.58
4	Forsyth	4.58
5	Orange	4.46
6	Durham	4.31
7	Pitt	4.15
8	Bertie	4.14
9	Granville	3.88
10	Craven	3.87
11	Rowan	3.84
12	Union	3.83
13	Buncombe	3.80
14	Cabarrus	3.63
15	New Hanover	3.63
16	Lee	3.60
17	Anson	3.59
18	Onslow	3.49
19	Beaufort	3.47
20	Mecklenburg	3.46
21	McDowell	3.40
22	Catawba	3.37
23	Wayne	3.35
24	Washington	3.34
25	Hyde	3.30
26	Lincoln	3.24
27	Gaston	3.23
28	Warren	3.23
29	Stanly	3.16
30	Jones	3.11
31	Davidson	3.09
32	Lenoir	3.05
33	Hertford	3.04
34	Camden	3.02
35	Vance	3.02
36	Iredell	3.00
37	Macon	3.00
38	Cumberland	2.99
39	Carteret	2.97
40	Chatham	2.96
41	Rockingham	2.96
42	Pasquotank	2.91
43	Johnston	2.89
44	Edgecombe	2.88
45	Pender	2.86
46	Wilson	2.86
47	Halifax	2.84
48	Sampson	2.80
49	Franklin	2.79
50	Montgomery	2.79
51	Person	2.78
52	Perquimans	2.74
53	Moore	2.71
54	Cleveland	2.70
55	Caldwell	2.69
56	Jackson	2.65
57	Tyrrell	2.65
58	Robeson	2.64
59	Martin	2.63
60	Hoke	2.62
61	Rutherford	2.59
62	Scotland	2.58
63	Chowan	2.57
64	Dare	2.57
65	Alleghany	2.56
66	Duplin	2.54
67	Greene	2.54
68	Richmond	2.51
69	Swain	2.51
70	Gates	2.48
71	Randolph	2.44
72	Columbus	2.31
73	Davie	2.31
74	Harnett	2.31
75	Surry	2.27
76	Northampton	2.23
77	Stokes	2.21
78	Nash	2.19
79	Haywood	2.14
80	Madison	2.13
81	Ashe	2.11
82	Alexander	2.03
83	Henderson	2.02
84	Burke	1.96
85	Currituck	1.93
86	Pamlico	1.89
87	Clay	1.84
88	Avery	1.83
89	Bladen	1.83
90	Transylvania	1.83
91	Wilkes	1.76
92	Yadkin	1.76
93	Yancey	1.75
94	Mitchell	1.73
95	Cherokee	1.66
96	Polk	1.52
97	Graham	1.51
98	Brunswick	1.47
99	Caswell	1.44
100	Watauga	1.42
	THE STATE	3.10

WHAT THE STATES HAVE RECEIVED TO DATE IN EMERGENCY AID
FEBRUARY 19, 1934



WHAT THE STATES PAID TO THE FEDERAL TREASURY IN TAXES IN 1933



The United States News
February 19, 1934

Source of Funds

Unemployment relief in North Carolina was financed primarily from Federal funds. No funds were appropriated by the General Assembly, and the only state aid was in the form of an allocation of $1,500,000.00 from the highway fund for employment of persons on relief by the state on highway construction and maintenance, and since June, 1933, $679,310.46 from local public funds.

State Aid

The Federal Emergency Relief Act provided that funds should be granted to states on a two-thirds matching basis, or on an unmatched basis to states demonstrating that available funds from all sources were inadequate to meet the requirements. After a complete investigation of the state's resources and bonded indebtedness by Federal Emergency Relief Agents, grants were made to North Carolina on the unmatched basis. It was on the basis of information secured from this investigation that in the fall of 1934, the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator in conference with the Governor agreed on a plan whereby $1,500,000 might be allocated from the state highway funds to employ workers from relief rolls on construction and maintenance of highways. Pursuant to this agreement, the Governor recommended, and the General Assembly of 1935 allocated $1,500,000 for this purpose effective July 1, 1935.

In considering state aid, the bonded indebtedness and constitutional limitation for borrowing, as well as the sacrifice the state had made to preserve its school system and entire economic structure, should be kept clearly in mind. The bonded indebtedness of the state as of December 31, 1934, totaled $174,156,000, and as of December 31, 1935, it was $170,644,000. The constitution of the state limits the net debt of the state to 7.5 per cent of the assessed valuation, subject to deduction of sinking funds and certain state investments. The assessed valuation in 1933 was $2,089,209,000 which was 75 per cent of the true valuation. Seven and one-half per cent of the assessed value was $156,690,000, the difference in this sum and the total indebtedness being due to refunding, etc. It is noted, therefore, that North Carolina had reached its constitutional limitation for borrowing.

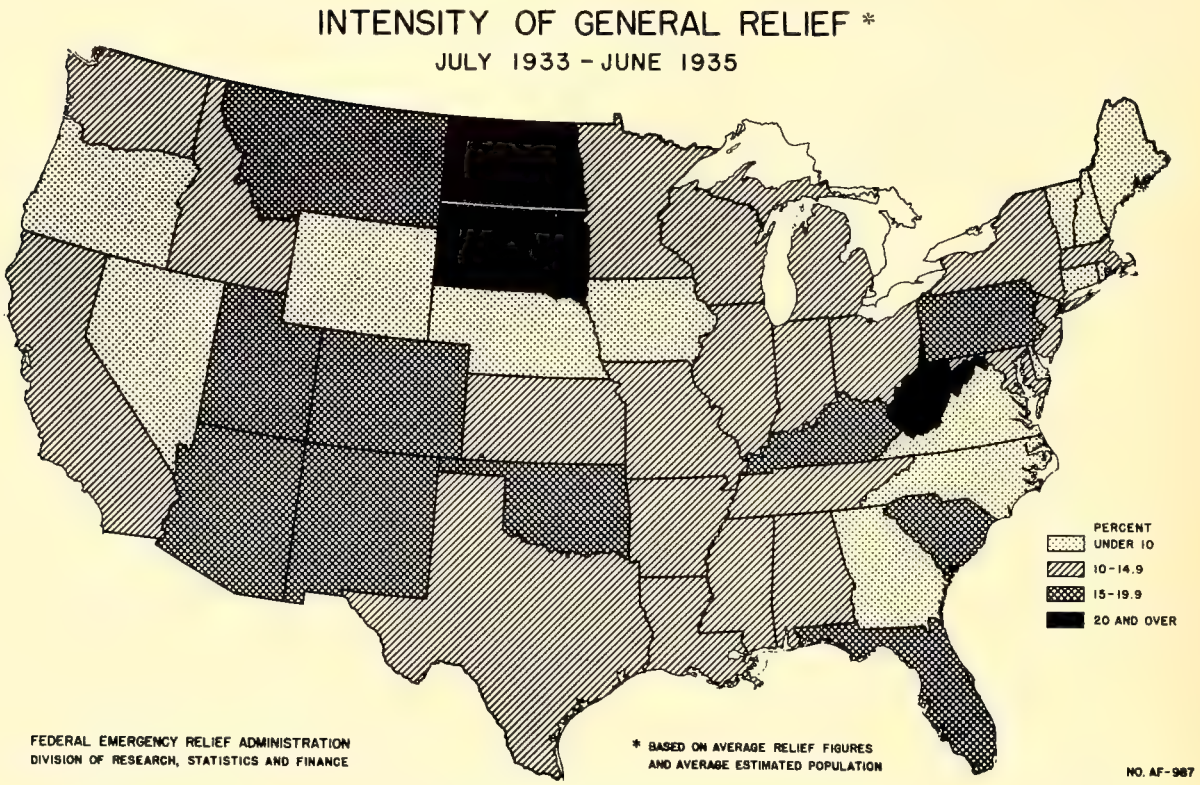
The bonded indebtedness of the 100 counties as of December 31, 1935, amounted to $158,927,000, with defaults as of same date amounting to $13,074,000.

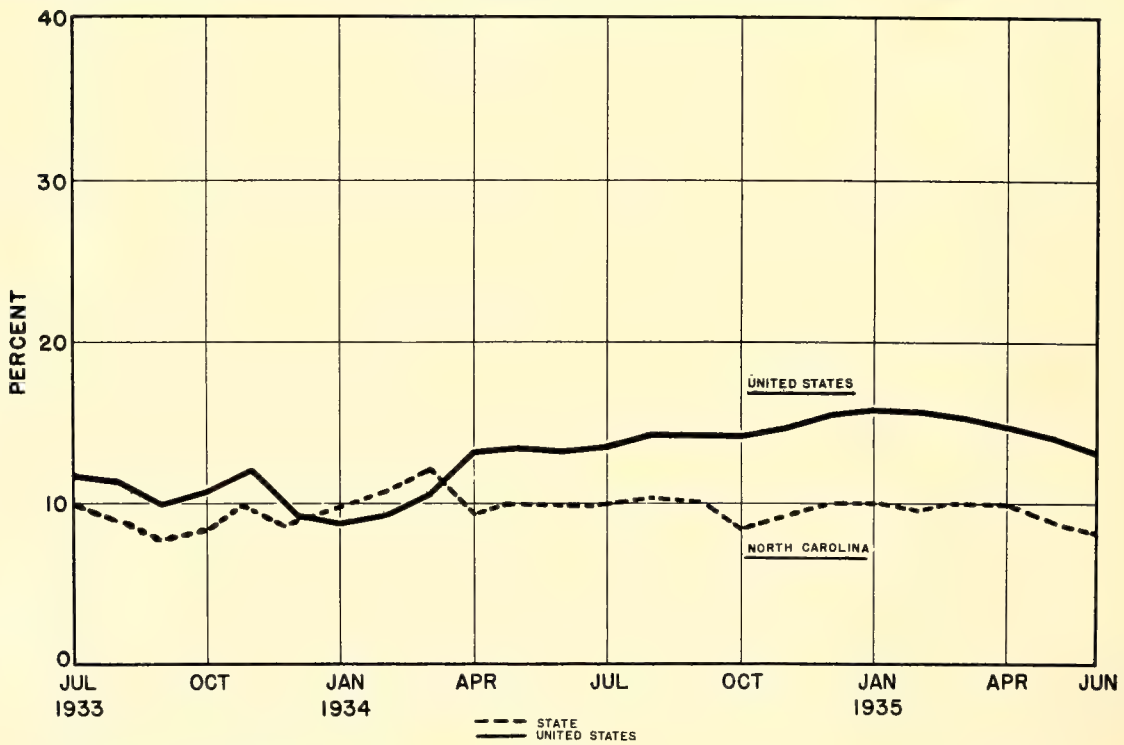
For cities and towns, the bonded indebtedness as of December 31, 1935, amounted to $152,316,-000, with defaults as of same date of $10,400,000.

The total bonded indebtedness for state, counties, cities and towns as of December 31, 1935, was $481,887,000.

Although not contributing directly to relief, North Carolina prevented an increase in relief rolls in 1933 by adopting the "state-wide" school system, supported entirely from state funds. In taking over the schools, supported in part by 3 per cent sales tax, the state lifted a great tax burden from the home owner and saved thousands of persons the loss of their homes and farms from failure to pay taxes. By thus reducing the burden of local governments, they were aided in meeting their own fiscal problems and enabled to contribute to relief.

In 1933, in the majority of states, the public schools which had been closed on account of the depletion of funds were reopened and maintained through special grants from the FERA to the states for that purpose. North Carolina, by assuming this burden of school maintenance, not only prevented large numbers from going on relief, but by frugality saved the structure of its school system and made it unnecessary for the FERA to grant additional funds to North Carolina to reopen and maintain closed schools as it had done in other states. When it was found, however, that the revenue from the sales tax would be insufficient to pay teachers their full eighth month's salary, a special grant of $500,000 was made by FERA to complete the salaries of those teachers who were shown to be potential relief persons.





INTENSITY*OF GENERAL RELIEF IN THE UNITED STATES
JULY 1933-JUNE 1935
*PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED POPULATION ON RELIEF

County Aid

In 1933, sixty-one of the 100 counties in North Carolina and 100 towns and cities were in default on bonds, bond interest, or both. Notwithstanding this financial condition, the counties maintained very nearly their normal aid for public welfare and relief purposes, and supplemented Federal funds with local appropriations for relief.

In 1933, the counties appropriated $1,943,587.58 (including American Red Cross funds and private contributions during the period January-May, 1933) to unemployment relief. In 1934, the expenditure through ERA was $189,191.01. In 1935, the expenditure was reduced to $48,-557.87. The reduction was due to the counties having the care of the unemployables turned back to them by ERA in January, 1935, and the responsibility becoming that of the local governments.

For the fiscal year July 1, 1933-June 30, 1934, the counties spent $1,226,341.00 for dependents and indigents in outside aid, boarding children, and mothers' aid, hospitalization, and medical care. For the year 1935-36, the budget for these purposes is $1,241,218.00. The administrative budget for the Welfare Departments is $194,726.40, making a total of $1,440,944.40.

During the period of October, 1932, through May, 1933, when Federal aid was granted to the states from RFC funds, local funds, whether appropriations from local governmental units or private contributions, were received and disbursed by the local Relief Administration and credited to the state as local contributions to relief. Under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Act of May, 1933, although private contributions were made to the local Emergency Relief Administrations, only appropriations made from public funds were credited as local contributions, and funds used by the state or local governments for maintaining their normal responsibility, such as hospitalization, relief of outside poor, mothers aid, etc., could not be reported as appropriations to relief.

Grants by the State Administration to the Counties

Grants were made by the State Emergency Relief Administration to the counties on the basis of number of families on relief, their needs, and conditions in the counties influencing relief needs.

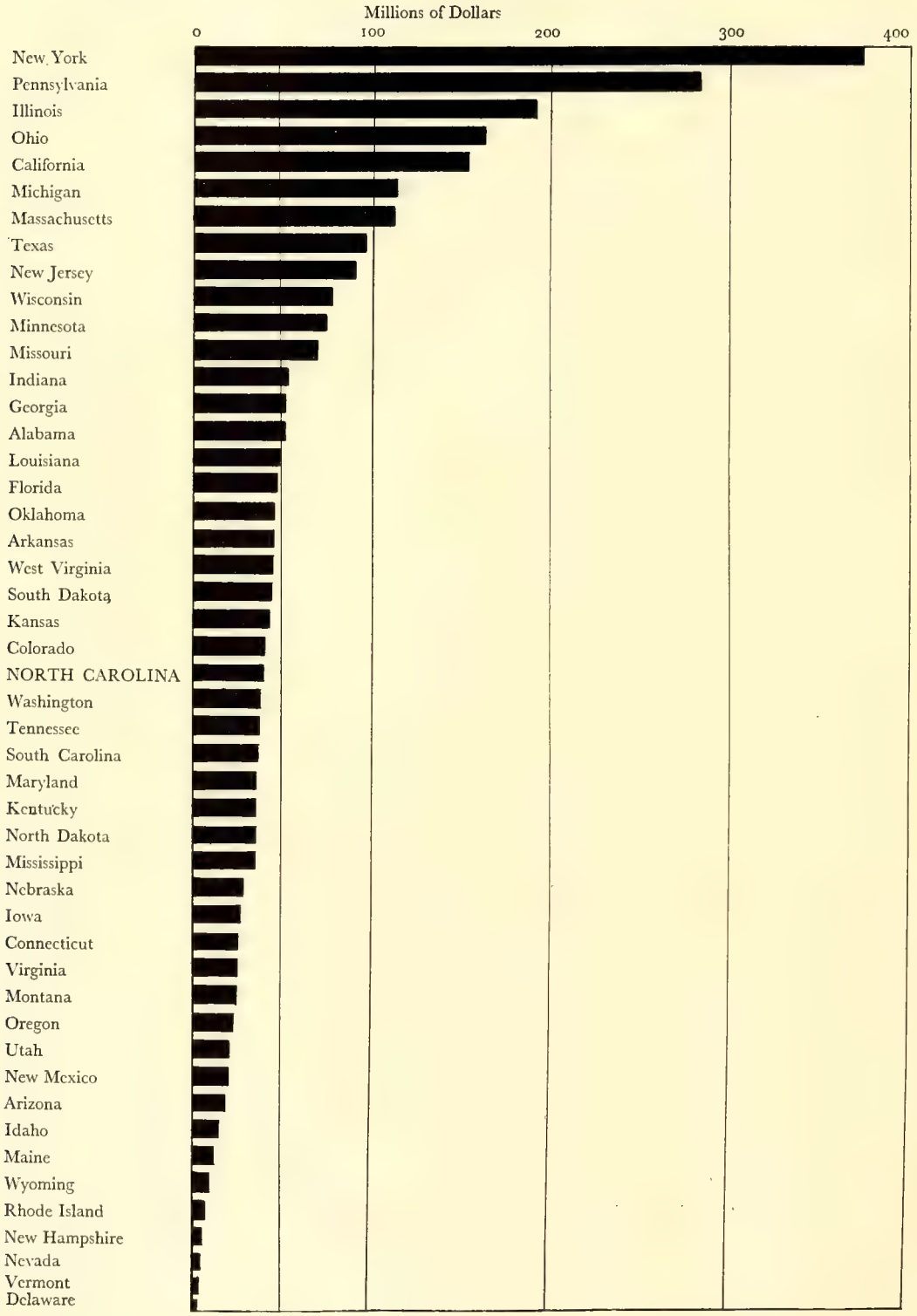
Each month the district administrator was required to send in a report form showing the number of persons on relief and expenditures for the current month, and the estimated number and needs for the ensuing month, probable available work opportunities, opening or closing of industrial plants, seasonal employment, and unusual conditions affecting relief, such as droughts, heavy rains, strikes, epidemics, business trends, etc. Also a form showing the cost of administration was required. These budgets were carefully studied and compared with the previous month's application and expenditures, and with the Field Auditor's report on the previous month's expenditures of the local administration.

A budget was then fixed for the administration of each district, and a budget for relief in each county, according to the indicated needs of the county and the limitations of funds granted to the state by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Allocations were then earmarked for administration and relief.

The downward change in relief loads and allotments to certain rural counties was due to improvements in agricultural conditions through the AAA. In other rural counties, a heavy rainy season or drought causing crop failure increased the load. Seasonal industrial employment, such as tobacco factories employing large numbers of persons, reduced the load.

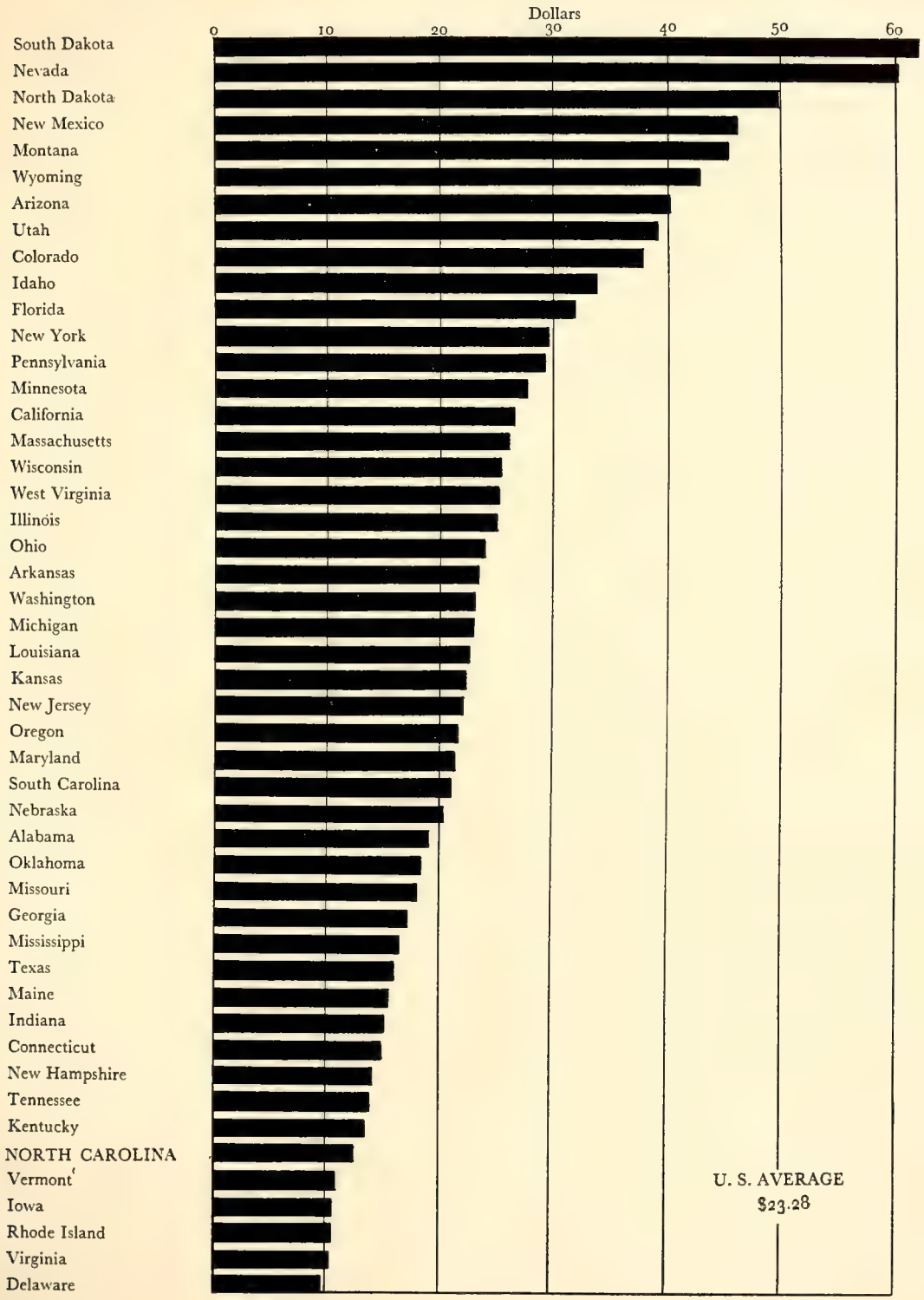
N C.ERA Statistical Division

TOTAL FERA GRANT TO STATES MAY 23, 1933 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

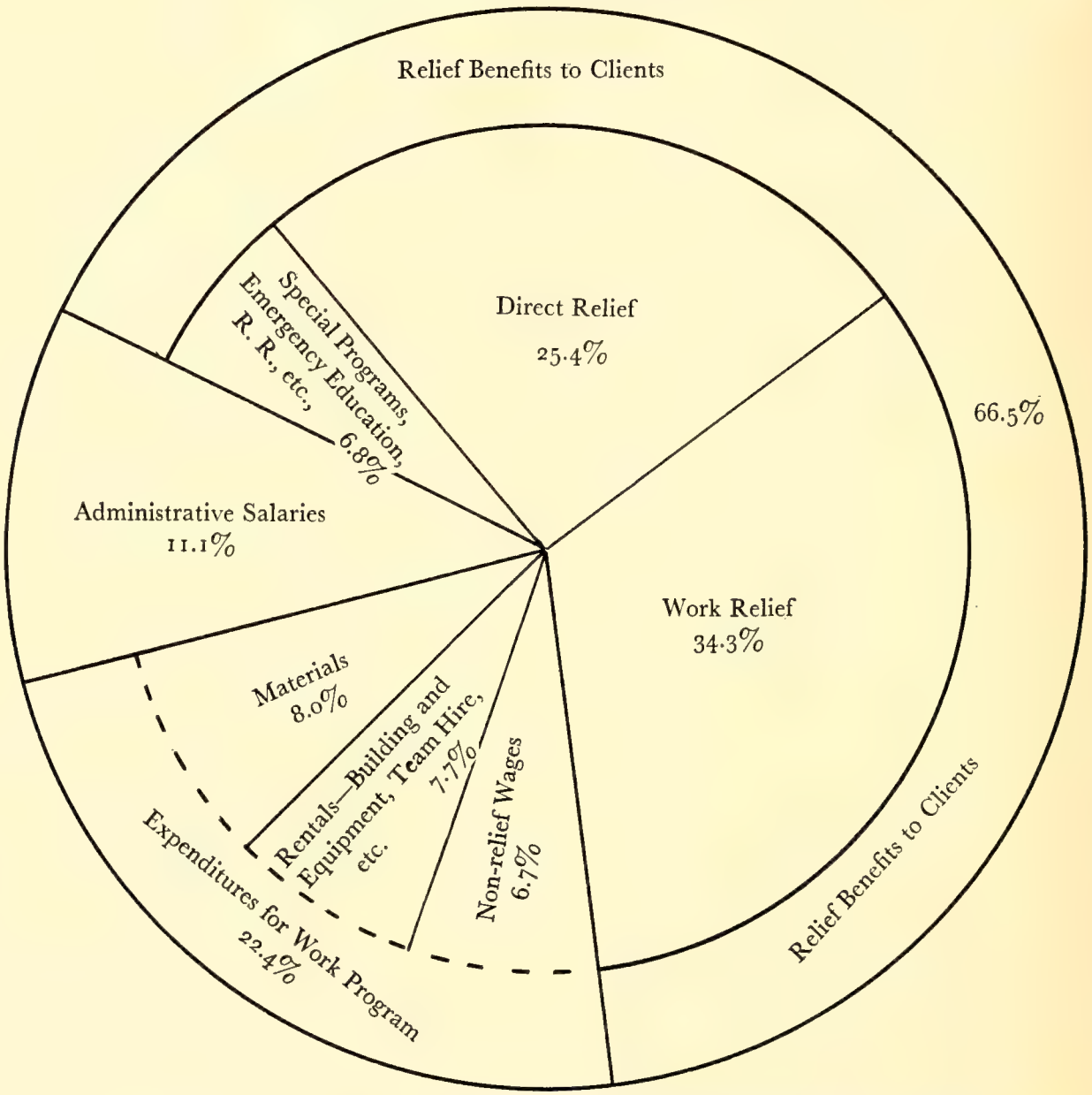


N.C.ERA Statistical Division

PER CAPITA FERA GRANTS TO STATES MAY 23, 1933 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1935



EXPENDITURE OF THE ERA DOLLAR



BASED ON OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

			Amount	*Per Cent*
Rentals, Other Services and Charges			$ 1,281,148	7.7
Non-relief Salaries			1,121,288	6.7
Materials			1,333,396	8.0
Administrative Salaries			1,850,039	11.1
General Relief			9,925,695	59.7
	Amount	*Per Cent*		
Direct	$4,222,270	25.4		
Work	5,703,425	34.3		
Special Programs (Education, Student Aid, Transients, Rural Rehabilitation)			1,122,046	6.8
			$16,633,612	100.0

RELIEF STANDARDS

Relief investigations are at best humiliating experiences to the persons applying for aid. Because, however, there were always persons who made no effort to earn a living, those who through ignorance thought "help from the government was for everybody" and those who felt they were entitled to more than necessities, it was necessary to conduct rigid investigations of all applicants. The regulations of FERA required that the minimum investigations include home visits by the social worker and a check of all resources of the family, probable aid from relatives and friends, work habits, etc.

The relief standards were determined by the grants to the states and were never at any time sufficient to provide adequate aid. The grants to the state were not increased proportionately to the increase in cost of food, clothing, fuel, rents, etc. Although the average benefits per family increased in 1934 and the first six months of 1935, the cost of living had increased to the extent that the value of the dollar was from one-third to one-half less than in 1933, therefore, even with the increased grants to the family, relief was not so adequate.

DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

It was the policy of the N. C. ERA to provide work relief, as far as possible, instead of direct relief, which consisted of cash grants to the family or orders for subsistence. Work relief was discontinued altogether, except in a few cities, in July, 1933, when a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour was fixed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as this wage was much above the level of wages in practically all sections of the state, due to the extremely depressed condition on industry, business, and the value of farm produce. At that time, farmers could not sell their farm products for enough to pay even low wages to laborers.

CWA definitely established a work program of heavier construction projects at higher wages. Approximately 4,000 to 5,000 persons were employed on work projects when CWA was established on November 15, 1933. As only 50 per cent of the original CWA quota of workers for the state was drawn from relief rolls, the number of relief clients on CWA projects never exceeded 34,000, and a large relief load remained to be aided by direct relief from ERA funds. When the quota was increased by approximately 11,000 workers, with the exception of employable women who were not fitted for CWA projects, these workers were drawn from the unemployed rather than from relief rolls.

With the close of CWA on March 31, ~~1933~~ 1934 the works program was transferred to ERA with the following definite changes:

(1) CWA was designed to furnish work to the unemployed and to create purchasing power rather than provide a subsistence income. Fifty per cent of the persons employed were not necessarily eligible for relief. Under the new Emergency Relief Program, the work program was reëstablished as work relief, restricting employment to those persons eligible for relief, with the exception of the necessary amount of non-relief skilled labor required to give the maximum amount of employment to those eligible for relief. The number of hours of work was determined by relief needs.

(2) Work projects started under CWA were completed by the Emergency Relief Administration as far as possible; new work projects, however, were developed on the basis of the type of relief labor available in the community.

(3) Under the new ERA program, employment was largely restricted to urban and industrial areas. In rural areas, emphasis was placed on rehabilitation through the usual occupation of farming, and on especially designed programs for stranded populations.

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR WORK AND DIRECT RELIEF. NUMBER ON WORK RELIEF AND PER CENT OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS FOR WORK RELIEF BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1933 THROUGH DECEMBER 1935

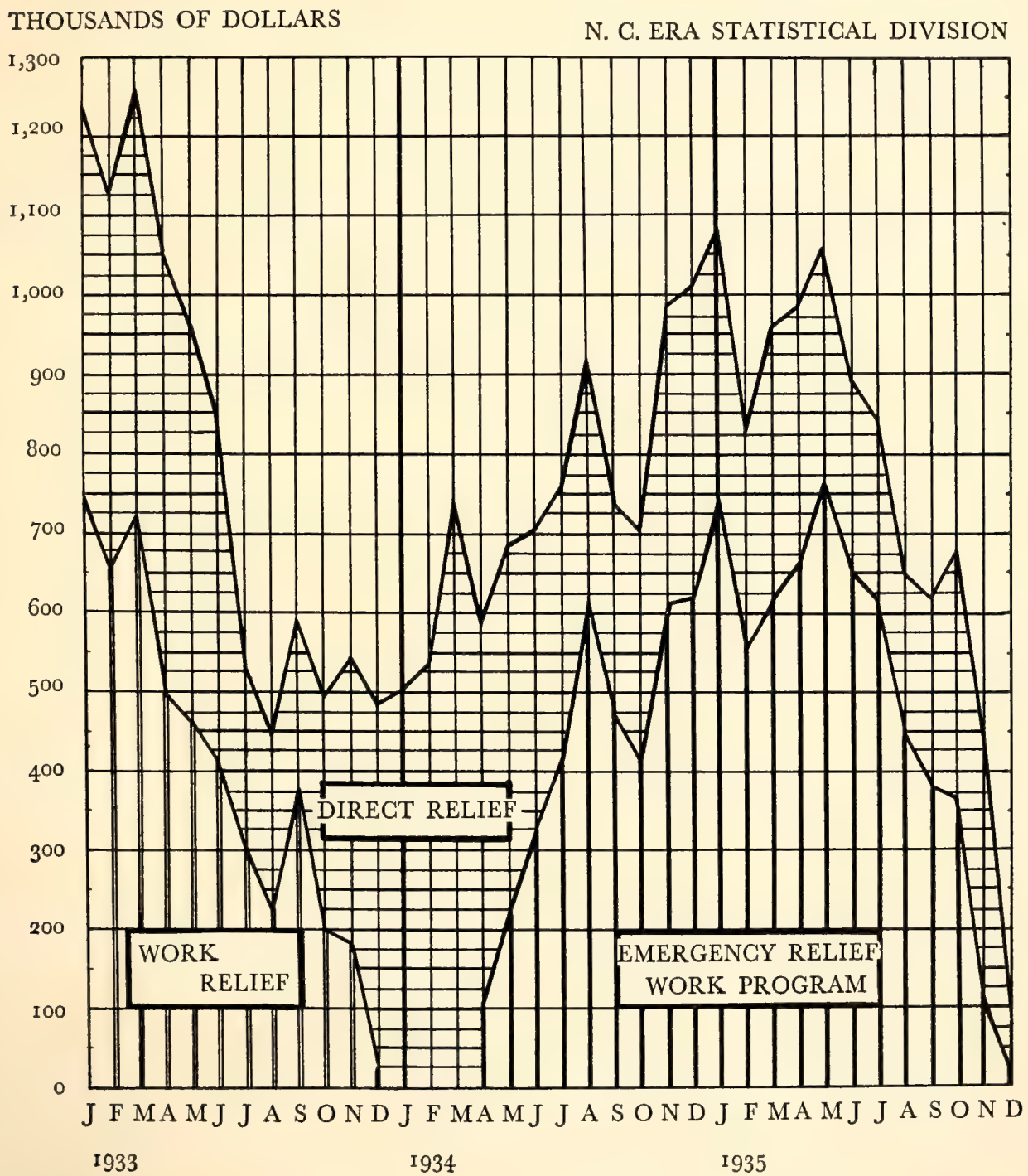
Month and Year	Obligations Incurred			Per Cent Obligations for Work Relief	Number Persons on Work Relief
	Work Relief	Direct Relief	Total		
1933					
January†	$746,679	$491,466	$1,238,145	60.3	97,257
February†	650,721	475,869	1,126,590	57.8	98,484
March†	729,972	537,916	1,267,888	57.6	90,929
April†	504,612	545,600	1,050,212	48.0	61,286
May†	461,519	500,118	961,637	48.0	46,823
June†	411,313	445,199	856,512	48.0	40,667
July	298,018	233,416	531,434	56.1	34,588
August	213,631	223,100	436,731	48.9	22,717
September	178,670	216,314	394,984	45.2	15,375
October	198,927	285,009	483,936	41.1	14,784
November	179,843	363,516	543,359	33.1	18,476
December	10,808	464,619	475,427	2.3	1,154
1934					
January	*	502,857	502,857		
February	*	531,229	531,229		
March	*	746,492	746,492		
April	102,083	486,504	588,587	17.3	6,486
May	228,775	443,967	672,742	34.0	17,465
June	325,414	375,928	701,342	46.4	24,840
July	419,522	332,315	751,837	55.8	28,684
August	623,491	302,346	925,837	67.3	36,896
September	469,486	260,922	730,408	64.3	35,015
October	405,842	298,224	704,066	57.6	25,138
November	612,457	366,260	978,717	62.6	29,569
December	624,514	385,375	1,009,889	61.8	33,650
1935					
January	746,875	332,112	1,078,987	69.2	41,784
February	538,186	290,137	828,323	65.0	40,167
March	606,780	348,180	954,960	63.5	41,218
April	653,968	310,920	964,888	67.8	42,901
May	771,762	285,345	1,057,107	73.0	44,291
June	645,667	235,552	881,219	73.3	42,507
July	613,489	229,248	842,737	72.7	42,224
August	447,739	198,446	646,185	69.3	35,724
September	392,655	233,603	626,258	62.7	29,781
October	365,513	314,058	679,571	53.8	26,389
November	107,156	337,159	444,315	24.1	9,217
December	15,312	56,306	71,618	21.4	1,203

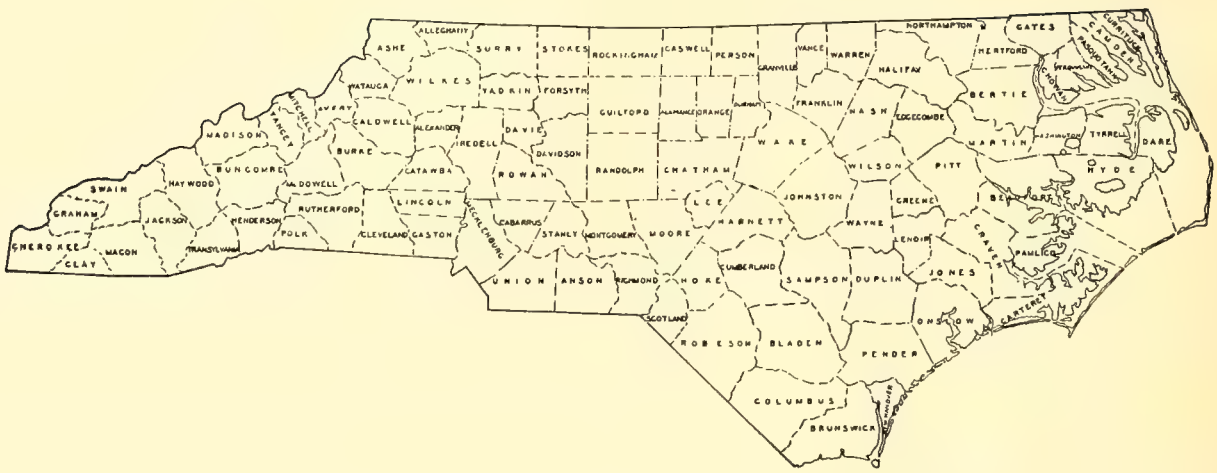
* Period of Civil Works Administration. Program of Civil Works Service not indicated.

† Includes private contributions, cases receiving American Red Cross funds and Commodities, etc.

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR WORK AND DIRECT RELIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA

JANUARY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935





POPULATION—GENERAL AND RELIEF

CLASSIFIED AS TO PERSONS AND FAMILIES

COUNTIES	PERSONS		FAMILIES	
	General Population*	Relief Population†	General Population*	Relief Population†
Alamance	42,140	1,529	8,644	307
Alexander	12,922	1,351	2,513	250
Alleghany	7,186	703	1,600	136
Anson	29,349	2,491	5,711	461
Ashe	21,019	2,941	4,236	540
Avery	11,803	2,529	2,237	489
Beaufort	35,026	1,163	7,430	245
Bertie	25,844	610	4,944	126
Bladen	22,389	1,667	4,415	316
Brunswick	15,818	2,572	3,331	559
Buncombe	97,937	14,886	21,563	3,223
Burke	29,410	2,837	5,315	515
Cabarrus	44,331	2,786	8,617	578
Caldwell	28,016	1,806	5,391	364
Camden	5,461	301	1,170	61
Carteret	16,900	2,880	3,675	604
Caswell	18,214	1,136	3,343	195
Catawba	43,991	2,133	8,840	428
Chatham	24,177	1,423	4,870	258
Cherokee	16,151	4,022	3,134	791
Chowan	11,282	1,620	2,348	311
Clay	5,434	1,681	1,083	345
Cleveland	51,914	2,143	10,201	413
Columbus	37,720	2,045	7,549	382
Craven	30,665	2,887	6,619	633
Cumberland	45,219	4,124	8,849	897
Currituck	6,710	972	1,513	200
Dare	5,202	1,336	1,162	300
Davidson	47,865	2,654	9,658	555
Davie	14,386	775	2,980	135
Duplin	35,103	1,949	7,142	393
Durham	67,196	7,028	14,534	1,576
Edgecombe	59,284	4,157	11,981	789
Forsyth	111,681	9,261	24,504	2,054
Franklin	29,456	1,237	5,831	240
Gaston	78,093	6,389	15,663	1,326
Gates	10,551	673	2,062	129
Graham	5,841	1,590	1,095	294
Granville	28,723	809	5,570	163
Greene	18,656	718	3,445	133
Guilford	133,010	12,865	27,280	2,869
Halifax	53,246	4,472	10,205	854
Harnett	37,911	1,994	7,304	381
Haywood	28,273	3,439	5,825	651
Henderson	23,404	3,415	5,084	698
Hertford	17,542	903	3,348	187
Hoke	14,244	1,364	2,645	266
Hyde	8,550	1,655	1,733	315
Iredell	46,693	3,394	9,592	679
Jackson	17,519	2,913	3,438	545
Johnston	57,621	3,050	11,334	639
Jones	10,428	1,334	1,919	251
Lee	16,996	1,078	3,437	218
Lenoir	35,716	1,894	7,260	396
Lincoln	22,872	1,080	4,471	209
Macon	13,672	2,677	2,763	530
Madison	20,306	2,490	4,090	450
Martin	23,400	1,174	4,484	195
McDowell	20,336	2,424	3,984	488
Mecklenburg	127,971	11,509	28,274	2,574
Mitchell	13,962	1,219	2,766	223
Montgomery	16,218	1,922	3,273	382
Moore	28,215	1,980	5,758	371
Nash	41,392	730	8,108	139
New Hanover	43,010	8,545	10,074	1,915
Northampton	27,161	1,179	5,232	220
Onslow	15,289	1,035	3,045	208
Orange	21,171	1,923	4,352	373
Pamlico	9,299	1,443	2,013	273
Pasquotank	19,143	1,320	4,196	264
Pender	15,686	1,073	3,180	208
Perquimans	10,668	1,073	2,245	217
Person	22,039	974	4,068	180
Pitt	54,466	1,827	10,880	363
Polk	10,216	680	2,195	119
Randolph	36,259	1,660	7,645	336
Richmond	34,016	3,074	6,831	627
Robeson	66,512	4,435	13,091	967
Rockingham	51,083	1,732	10,208	339
Rowan	56,665	3,568	12,093	761
Rutherford	40,452	3,412	8,025	652
Sampson	40,082	1,706	7,971	336
Scotland	20,174	3,161	4,039	671
Stanley	30,216	1,861	6,117	393
Stokes	22,290	1,469	4,418	271
Surry	39,749	3,113	7,973	580
Swain	11,568	1,869	2,270	343
Transylvania	9,589	1,557	2,098	288
Tyrrell	5,164	850	1,054	168
Union	40,979	1,995	8,209	434
Vance	27,294	1,642	5,318	345
Wake	94,757	8,198	19,393	1,787
Warren	23,364	1,071	4,297	201
Washingto	11,603	1,124	2,294	208
Watauga	15,165	2,436	3,042	435
Wayne	53,013	3,291	10,516	695
Wilkes	36,162	4,875	6,912	890
Wilson	44,914	3,236	9,050	632
Yadkin	18,010	1,706	3,695	330
Yancey	14,486	1,615	2,851	297
Total	3,170,276	262,517	644,033	53,550

* 1930 Census figures. † Average 12 months, January-December, 1935.

Reorganization of ERA

Immediately following the close of CWA, the entire program of ERA was reorganized with three major divisions, Social Service, Works, and Rehabilitation.

The Social Service Division

Under the new program, the Social Service Division became the foundation of all other divisions. It was the "hub of the wheel"; it had the full responsibility for determining who was eligible for direct relief, work relief, and rehabilitation, the extent of need, the budgetary deficiency (the number of work hours per week depended upon this budgetary deficiency), of assisting the individual and the family with its varied problems, including fitness and adaptability to work, and of encouraging and assisting the family in securing private employment. Through the efforts of the case workers, hundreds of clients secured private employment each month. An example, in one county, the case worker, by personally securing jobs for the clients, in one month reduced the case load in her territory by half.

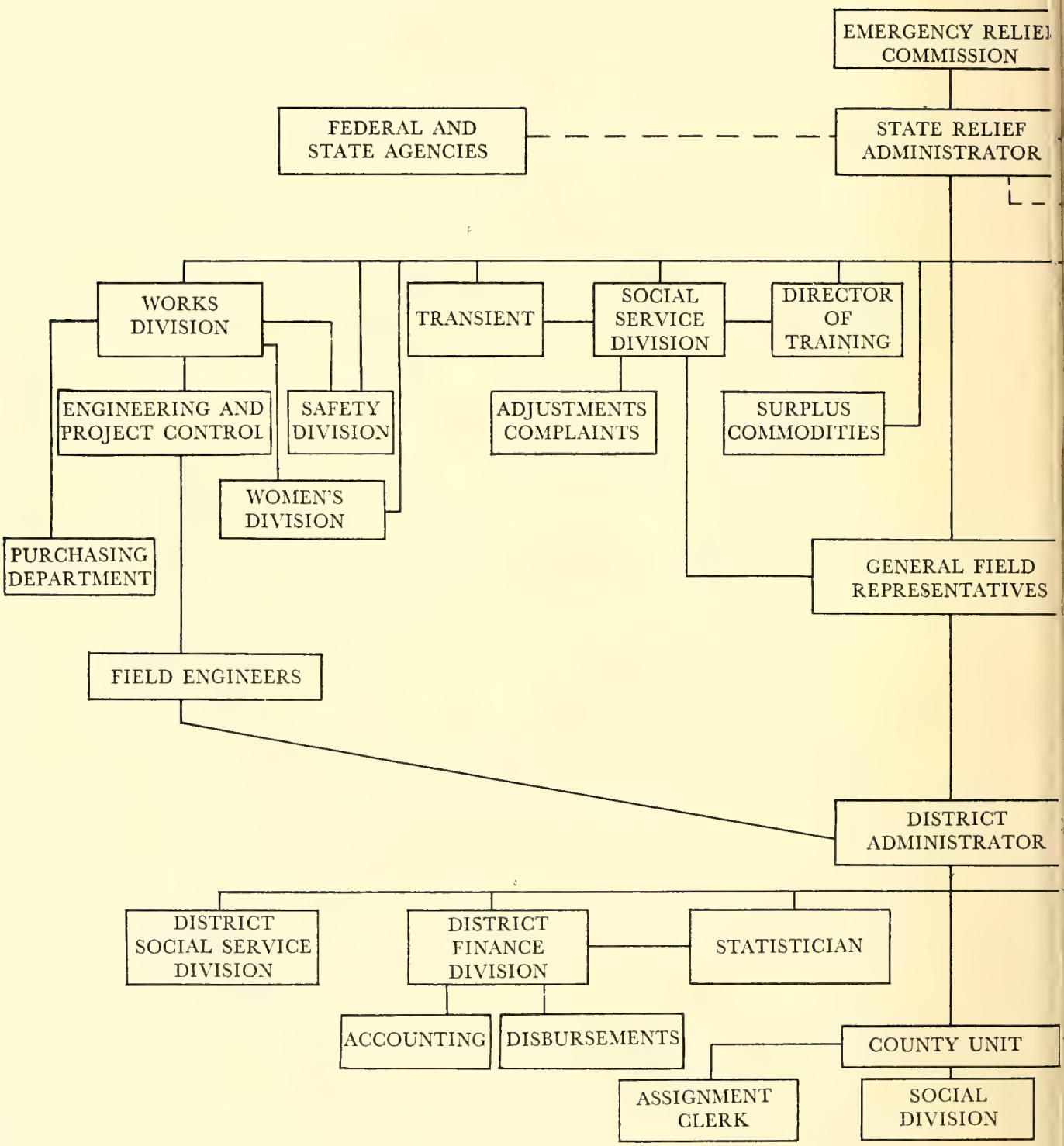
Greater emphasis was placed on improved standards of social work. Following the consolidation of counties into districts, and during this period from December, 1934, until the close of relief, December 5, 1935, the ERA made rapid strides in the social work field. In addition to the available trained social workers for supervision, workers were recruited from the ranks of those qualified by experience and adaptability. Training courses were given the social workers to increase their skill in dealing with human problems.

Rural Rehabilitation

North Carolina has long been interested in a sound program to enable rural families to become self-supporting and independent on "owned" farms. The extensive tenant system has been a millstone around the necks of both the tenant and the landlord, a condition aggravated by the depression, and which threw the tenant on relief and made borderline cases of formerly successful farmers who were unable to carry their tenants. The past Governor initiated the "Live at Home" program to induce farmers to produce their own foods and feed crops and a surplus to yield an income through sales to inhabitants in towns. Both the past and present Governor emphasized newer methods of farming, conservation of soil, and gave their full support for the enrichment of rural life. In 1933, N. C. ERA authorized a survey of farm tenant families in eleven counties, which was used as a basis in a rural rehabilitation plan proposed by the Emergency Relief Director of Social Work to FERA preceding the inauguration of the Rural Rehabilitation program in 1934.

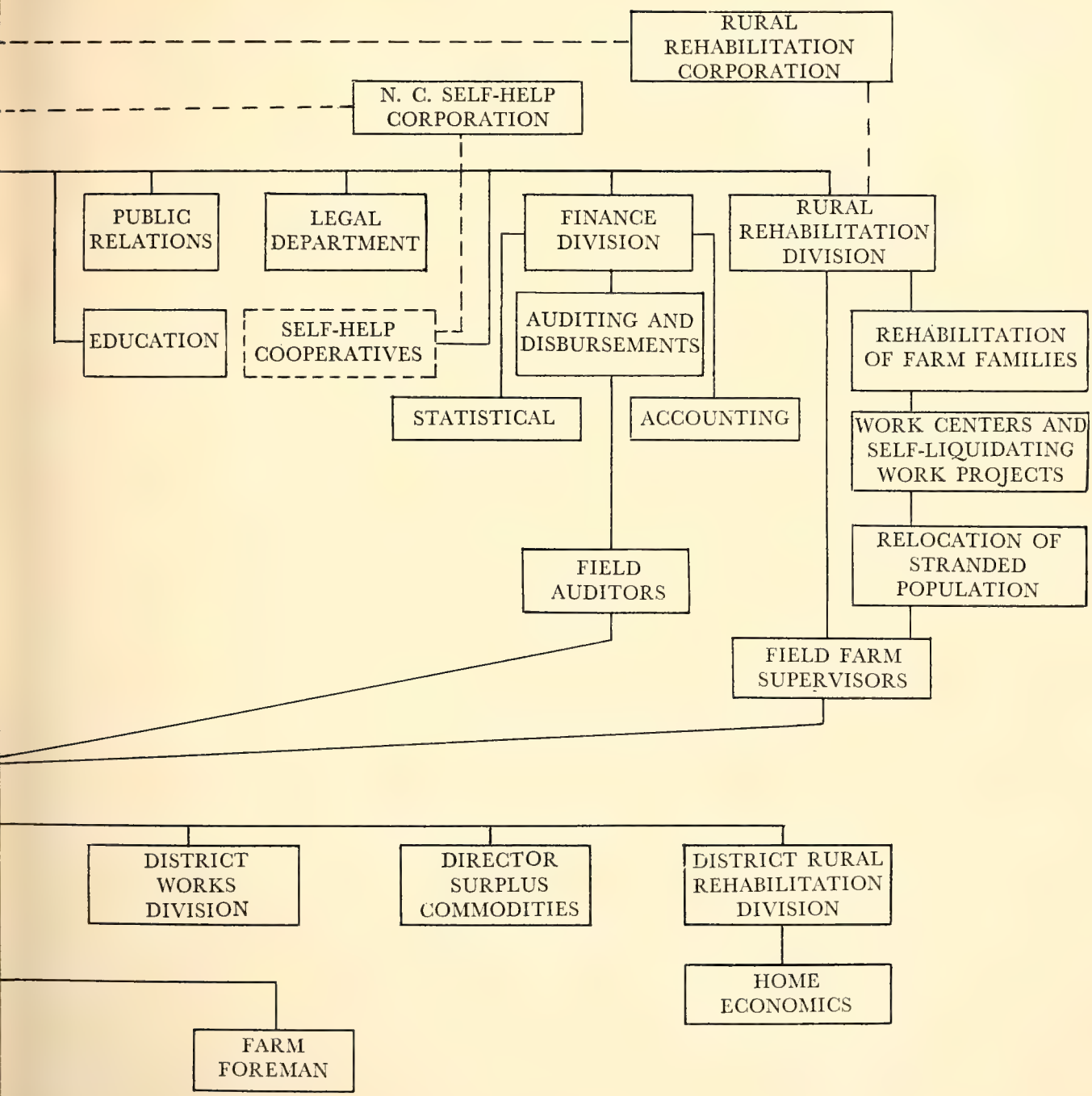
Approximately 65 per cent of the families on relief live in towns under 5,000 and in open country. N. C. ERA laid the foundation for a Rural Rehabilitation program in 1933 when aid was extended to about 30,000 families through small loans for subsistence farming and livestock. A large number of them paid back their loans in full. In 1934, a permanent fund was set up through organization of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, for the purpose of financing these families over a period of years, advancing to them funds for lease and purchase of land, subsistence, purchase of work stock, farm implements, fertilizer, etc., to enable them to earn a living through farming. Families to the number of 7,800 were taken off relief and placed on a self-sustaining basis through this program. Careful supervision of farming and conservation of food was provided. The clients were in the midst of their harvesting of crops when the management of the Rural Rehabilitation program was transferred, in August, to the Rural Resettlement Administration. A complete audit of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation as of June 30, 1935, shows a net worth at that time of $3,081,011.23.

ORGAN
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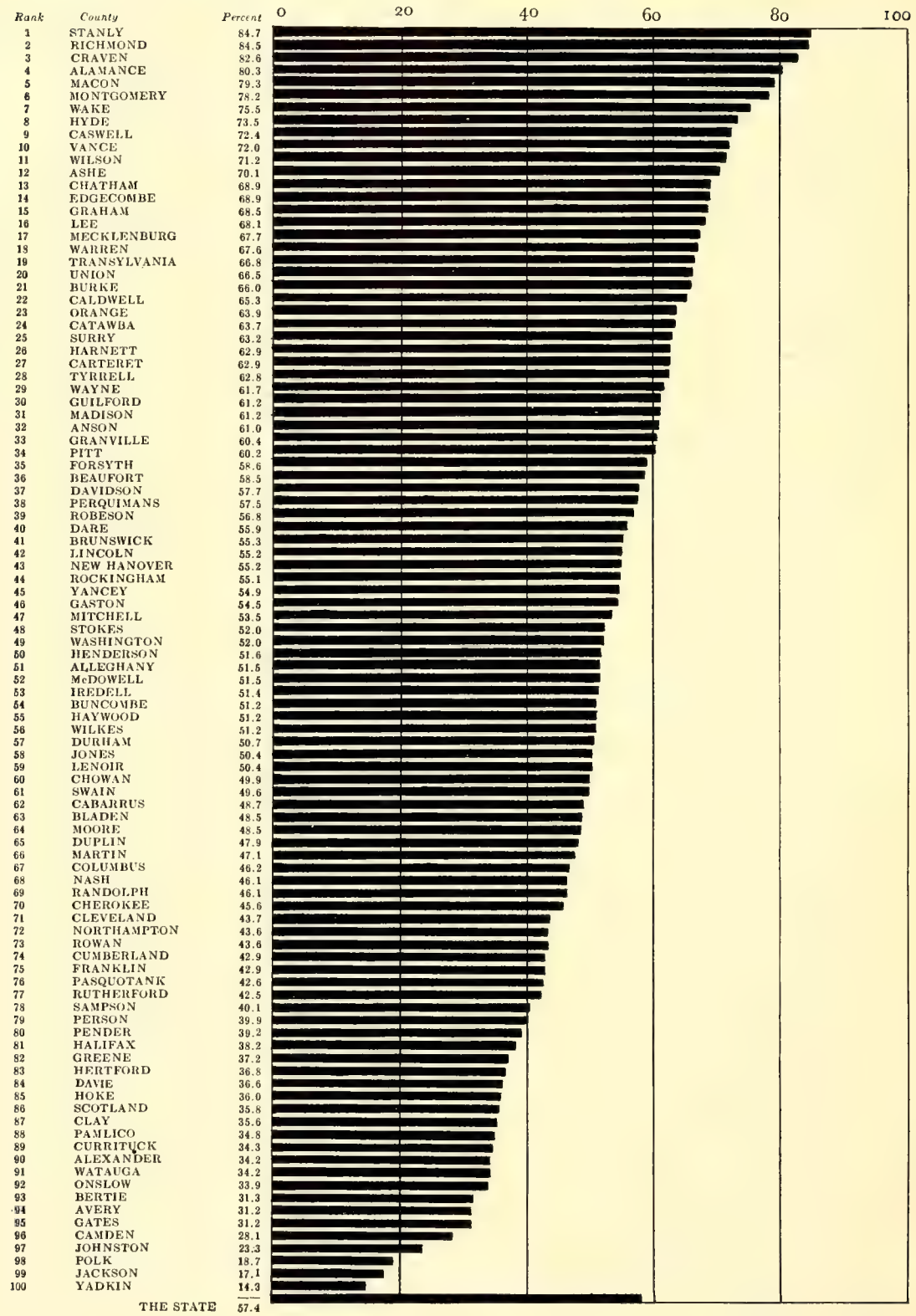


ION CHART

ENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION



WORK RELIEF EARNINGS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL RELIEF GRANTED FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1935



Rank	County	Percent
1	STANLY	84.7
2	RICHMOND	84.5
3	CRAVEN	82.6
4	ALAMANCE	80.3
5	MACON	79.3
6	MONTGOMERY	78.2
7	WAKE	75.5
8	HYDE	73.5
9	CASWELL	72.4
10	VANCE	72.0
11	WILSON	71.2
12	ASHE	70.1
13	CHATHAM	68.9
14	EDGECOMBE	68.9
15	GRAHAM	68.5
16	LEE	68.1
17	MECKLENBURG	67.7
18	WARREN	67.6
19	TRANSYLVANIA	66.8
20	UNION	66.5
21	BURKE	66.0
22	CALDWELL	65.3
23	ORANGE	63.9
24	CATAWBA	63.7
25	SURRY	63.2
26	HARNETT	62.9
27	CARTERET	62.9
28	TYRRELL	62.8
29	WAYNE	61.7
30	GUILFORD	61.2
31	MADISON	61.2
32	ANSON	61.0
33	GRANVILLE	60.4
34	PITT	60.2
35	FORSYTH	58.6
36	BEAUFORT	58.5
37	DAVIDSON	57.7
38	PERQUIMANS	57.5
39	ROBESON	56.8
40	DARE	55.9
41	BRUNSWICK	55.3
42	LINCOLN	55.2
43	NEW HANOVER	55.2
44	ROCKINGHAM	55.1
45	YANCEY	54.9
46	GASTON	54.5
47	MITCHELL	53.5
48	STOKES	52.0
49	WASHINGTON	52.0
50	HENDERSON	51.6
51	ALLEGHANY	51.5
52	McDOWELL	51.5
53	IREDELL	51.4
54	BUNCOMBE	51.2
55	HAYWOOD	51.2
56	WILKES	51.2
57	DURHAM	50.7
58	JONES	50.4
59	LENOIR	50.4
60	CHOWAN	49.9
61	SWAIN	49.6
62	CABARRUS	48.7
63	BLADEN	48.5
64	MOORE	48.5
65	DUPLIN	47.9
66	MARTIN	47.1
67	COLUMBUS	46.2
68	NASH	46.1
69	RANDOLPH	46.1
70	CHEROKEE	45.6
71	CLEVELAND	43.7
72	NORTHAMPTON	43.6
73	ROWAN	43.6
74	CUMBERLAND	42.9
75	FRANKLIN	42.9
76	PASQUOTANK	42.6
77	RUTHERFORD	42.5
78	SAMPSON	40.1
79	PERSON	39.9
80	PENDER	39.2
81	HALIFAX	38.2
82	GREENE	37.2
83	HERTFORD	36.8
84	DAVIE	36.6
85	HOKE	36.0
86	SCOTLAND	35.8
87	CLAY	35.6
88	PAMLICO	34.8
89	CURRITUCK	34.3
90	ALEXANDER	34.2
91	WATAUGA	34.2
92	ONSLOW	33.9
93	BERTIE	31.3
94	AVERY	31.2
95	GATES	31.2
96	CAMDEN	28.1
97	JOHNSTON	23.3
98	POLK	18.7
99	JACKSON	17.1
100	YADKIN	14.3
	THE STATE	57.4

N. C. ERA—Statistical Division.

Works Division

The gradual replacement of work relief for direct relief was one of the most significant developments of the ERA. The purpose of the works program was three-fold.

(1) To maintain the morale and self-respect of persons receiving relief, by giving them an opportunity to earn their own living at fair wages;

(2) To preserve self-reliance and independence;

(3) To provide in each community, in return for money expended, projects which were of a definite social and economic value.

The progress of the works program was impeded both by regulations and by local conditions, such as:

(1) Lack of funds for materials and the inability of local communities to furnish them;

(2) The fact that only one member of a family was allowed to work at a time;

(3) Hours of work were limited—and no person could exceed in work hours his relief budget, which was limited by the amount of funds granted to the state, preventing continuity of work on a project;

(4) The small percentage of skilled and semi-skilled workers on relief created a difficult problem in completing these projects requiring skilled workmanship which were started under CWA. With increased private building, there was an upswing of demand for skilled laborers in private work, with a consequent decrease of the comparatively small percentage of such eligible workers on projects;

(5) Due to the scattered relief population, it was difficult to initiate projects in many sections.

Notwithstanding these limitations, there were 44,291 relief persons at work in May, 1935 (exclusive of Emergency Relief teachers and students).

Benefits

The Emergency Relief Program has not only provided the bare necessities and health protection to thousands of families, allayed the unrest and strengthened the morale of persons in desperate need, but the millions of dollars spent in purchasing food, clothing, household supplies, fertilizer, farm implements, tools and materials for work projects, have stimulated business and industry throughout the state. Under competent supervision of the work program, results of permanent value to the whole state have been realized in the construction of public buildings, highways, bridges, drainage and sanitation, conservation of natural resources, recreational facilities, etc. The services to the general public can best be interpreted through the achievements of the Emergency Relief Administration in North Carolina.

The earnings on the work relief program varied greatly in the state, as shown by the chart on page 58, "Work Relief Earnings as a Per Cent of Total Relief Granted." The variations were due: (1) to the density and location of the relief population making projects possible; (2) the employability of persons on relief; (3) the occupational type of persons on relief in a community—fitting the project to the worker; and (4) the ability and willingness of local governmental agencies to coöperate by furnishing materials, equipment, and the use of existing facilities.

The work program under both CWA and ERA has included every type of work from making garments in sewing rooms, and mattress making, to heavy construction, such as airports, reservoirs, schools, county homes, community houses, sewerage disposal systems, parks, graveled and hard-surfaced roads, in addition to research and survey projects.

Under CWA alone, over $6,500,000 was spent in building and repairing schools and gymnasiums and in building and improving roads in every county of the state. Under CWA and ERA, eighty-four school gymnasiums and six school auditoriums were built. Twenty-one concrete swimming pools, equipped with filtering systems (not including the pool at Asheville which was almost completed when transferred to WPA), and twenty-two community houses were constructed, in addition to numerous parks and playgrounds, which have enhanced the recreational facilities in these communities. The North Carolina State College concrete stadium, seating 8,000 persons, was constructed by ERA in a little more than six weeks.

The intra-mural athletic field of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, is considered one of the finest in the South. Complete sewerage or water work systems have been constructed in many towns that would not have had them otherwise. In Asheville, Biltmore Street, Merrimon Avenue, and Broadway were widened by taking off fronts of all stores, setting them back, and rebuilding, work requiring expert skill. Seven airports were built, the Raleigh airport being considered one of the finest in the eastern United States. To increase resources of eastern Carolina, over one million bushels of oysters were planted and propagated in North Carolina waters under the supervision of the State Department of Conservation and Development at an average cost of $0.079 per bushel.

Drainage for Malaria Control

Prior to the Civil Works Administration, the ERA had undertaken a major work program, which was continued throughout the Civil Works Administration and into the reorganized Emergency Relief Administration, for the control of malaria by drainage, as malaria, prevalent in eastern North Carolina, influences both the health and economic status of the community. In malarious sections, a large number of relief clients were victims of malaria, and much of the indolence of people may be traced to malaria as it so depreciates strength and vitality as to seriously impair both the earning capacity and the power of thought. It has been shown that persons so infected are only two-thirds efficient. Experience in factories located in swamp or low areas has been that following malaria control the efficiency of workers increased from 30 per cent to 45 per cent.

With the objective of reducing relief rolls by increasing the employability of relief clients, in October, 1933, the N. C. ERA and the State Board of Health, conforming to plans worked out jointly by the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, agreed upon a coöperative plan of drainage for malaria control which has resulted in one of the most beneficial and constructive projects of the administration. No drainage project was approved unless first approved by the State Board of Health. All drainage projects were supervised by the State Board of Health through the coöperation of the United States Public Health Service, the CWA and ERA employing a complete staff of trained engineers working under the direction of the Special Drainage Engineer of the State Board of Health. The figures given in the drainage section of the Works Division report show the extent and value of this program.

The Sanitation Program, operated on a similar plan and under the supervision of the State Board of Health, has improved the sanitation conditions in every county in the state. Particular emphasis was given to improving sanitation facilities of public schools.

Safety

The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration has had a remarkably low accident record under the direction of the Safety Division. The accident frequency was eleven hours out of every million hours of work under ERA, while the record of CWA was higher, being thirty-one hours. It must be taken into consideration, however, that under CWA the workers were untrained and were not always placed on jobs according to their skill, and also that the Safety Division was newly organ-

ized. As the program developed, classes were initiated to give instruction in first aid, in coöperation with the American Red Cross, and a system for strict safety control was observed.

Education

Under the Educational Program, supervised jointly by the State Department of Public Instruction and the ERA, 2,200 unemployed teachers were given work. Thousands of people were taught to read and write and as many more received instruction in vocational educational classes. In the year 1934-35, 2,949 students were enabled to attend college through Student Aid.

Vocational rehabilitation formed an important phase of this program.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The ERA was the selecting and enrollment agency for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Each quota of CCC enrollees was filled on time by ERA. The basic quota for North Carolina was 11,080. From June 15 to October, 1935, a total of 8,670 boys was enrolled. North Carolina received an additional quota on account of the failure of other states to fill their quotas, so that in one month 2,000 additional boys were enrolled. Of the 8,670 boys enrolled, 69.2 per cent was boys under twenty-one years of age. This group just entering young manhood was eager and anxious when given the opportunity to do something for themselves, their parents, and their state.

The Self-Help Fishing Cooperative

The organization of the Self-Help Fishing Coöperative, the North Carolina Fisheries, Incorporated, is one of the outstanding work relief and rehabilitation projects, designed to permanently rehabilitate and remove approximately 3,500 fishermen on the coast from relief rolls. A State Self-Help Corporation was organized and a grant of $29,000 was made by FERA to be loaned to the Coöperative as an operating fund for three months. The Fisheries began operations October 7, 1935. From present indications, this Coöperative is practically self-supporting and will probably not require further loans.

The freezing and processing plants at Morehead, Southport, Swansboro, and Manteo were built by ERA. Substantial contributions of materials were made by the towns, and building sites were donated. The loans to the Fisheries on the buildings and operations, secured by notes and mortgages on property, are to be repaid to the Corporation for the establishment of other coöperatives.

As a result, the fishermen who have been producing members of the Coöperative have been self-sustaining since the plants have been in operation. One fishing community of thirty families which had been on relief since Federal funds were granted in 1932 averaged in October and November $37.00 per family per week.

Drought Cattle

In July, 1934, the Federal Government requested the state to pasture and care for cattle purchased by FERA in the drought area of the middle west. Through this program, not only were millions of cattle saved from starvation, but the livestock owners were prevented from becoming recipients of relief through complete loss of all resources, and work as well as food was provided for relief clients in the states to which the cattle were shipped for pasture and slaughter. By the end of October, 101,000 cows were received in North Carolina by ERA, tested, vaccinated, and reshipped to pastures. Over 26,000 of these cows were later shipped out of the state by order of the FERA. The remaining were slaughtered and distributed as fresh or canned meat. The total cost of this program, including construction of testing pens, stockyards, canneries, and abattoirs, pasture rentals, fencing, herding, etc., was approximately $3,350,000. The average cost per pound can for all canned meat, including cost of entire program, was 17 cents.

TRANSIENTS

The transient centers and work camps cared for 122,144 homeless individuals and families. The transients worked for their maintenance in the centers.

SURVEY AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research and Survey projects to secure information and compile data have been invaluable in furnishing a factual basis for relief and other emergency programs and Federal agencies. The Rural Rehabilitation program was largely based on the surveys on "Rural Relief Families in North Carolina," "The Problem of the Displaced Farm Tenant," "Rural Problem Localities," "Current Changes in Rural Relief Populations," "The Status of Relief Families After ERA," "Study of 1,000 Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households," conditions in cotton-growing counties. The surveys on industrial tobacco centers and the occupational surveys in the larger cities revealed valuable information for urban relief.

The bill for Unemployment Insurance introduced in the 1935 General Assembly was based on the information secured from the Survey for Unemployment Insurance.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Rural Electrification Survey in North Carolina was the first to be completed in the United States and is now being used by the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority as a basis for its program. Three rural lines were completed in Orange, Hoke, and Wilson counties, totaling twenty-two miles.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In view of the Social Security Program, and in order to furnish the state with facts concerning persons on relief rolls who will be eligible to share in the benefits of the Social Security Program, the ERA Social Service Division, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Kirk, completed a survey of relief families who were on relief during 1934 and 1935. This survey reveals approximately 29,372 families in which there are single or multiple problems involving over 65,206 persons eligible to participate in the benefits of the Social Security Program. There are approximately 16,313 persons 65 years of age or over eligible for old age assistance, including the aged unemployables turned back to the counties in January, 1935.

THE DOLE?

This program which has been commonly referred to as the "dole" has been a real work program as shown by the photographs of work projects which are included in this report. It was designed to give employment to persons from every strata of society who were found eligible for relief. In spite of the fact that the case load included thousands of persons who can never work on account of physical and mental handicaps, 67 per cent of the entire case load was on the works program in one month during 1935. The average for the entire year of 1935 was 62 per cent. It was not unusual to find 90 per cent at work in certain counties. The peak of employment was reached under CWA. In a single week, 72,533 were at work. The maximum payroll for any one week was $931,709,28.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Throughout the duration of the Unemployment Relief Program, the state and local relief administrations have given full coöperation to other permanent and emergency agencies, both state and Federal, to insure the maximum benefits of public funds through coördinated programs.

With the establishment of the new work program in July, 1935, the services of ERA personnel

were freely given in assisting the new WPA to get underway. Social records were transferred to the State Public Welfare Department and office furniture was made available. Materials, equipment, tools, and trucks were transferred with projects to WPA and office space made available. While priority consideration was given to the needs of WPA, the same services were made available to the Resettlement Administration and other emergency agencies.

As this report goes to press, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration is nearing the liquidation of a program of thirty months' duration. The objectives of this program, its methods, and its effects in general social and economical evolution, are not as yet far enough removed from the present problems relative to unemployment, and present methods of alleviating its ills, which are still in an experimental stage, for an evaluation of the program to be made. A true evaluation can be made only in future years.

Observations and Recommendations

Based on two and a half years of experience in the administration of relief, the following observations and recommendations are made. With general improvement in business, there has been a noticeable gain in employment, but there is little hope that the thousands of unemployed persons soon will be absorbed in gainful occupations. For the few thousands whose conditions have improved, there is corresponding suffering for many thousands in the state who have not found private employment and who, because of limitations of the program, could not be certified for relief. With the discontinuance of relief in December, more than 30,000 employable persons left on relief rolls became local charges. These employables have added to a burden which local communities have been unable to meet, that of caring for the unemployables turned back to them by ERA in January, 1935. The reduction of workers on WPA, increasing still further the burden, has created a situation with which the local governments are utterly unable to cope. Any permanent solution of these problems demands thoughtful and coördinated local, state, and Federal effort, and must be the outgrowth of careful study, social planning, and sound legislation.

It is hoped that the state will as soon as possible enact further appropriate legislation in order that participation in all the benefits of the Federal Social Security Act will provide necessary assistance to all unemployable persons in distress.

(1) It is recommended that pending further state legislation to provide participation in all the benefits of the Social Security Act, that the Federal Government renew the grants to the state for direct relief to assist the local governments in more adequate care of unemployables, and to meet the needs of those employables not provided with work on WPA and other emergency work programs.

Work opportunities provided from public funds should be on the basis of need and not limited by mandatory regulations that recipients of relief benefits should have been on relief within a specified period. The limitations of the work program have resulted in hardship and suffering for those who had the initiative and ambition to seek and secure seasonal employment, or have precluded employment on public works for those whose resources were subsequently depleted, resulting in the discouragement of those who make every effort toward self-support or even temporary independence.

(2) It is recommended that the regulations of the present Federal works program be made sufficiently flexible to provide that the certification of workers on emergency works programs be made on the basis of their current need of relief without fixed limitations as to time of having been in need and on relief rolls. It is further recommended that direct relief be granted or other provisions made for those persons who are unable to work on projects because of inaccessibility or other reasons.

Through a survey in thirteen counties representing a cross-section of North Carolina, of all rural families on relief, it was found that 51 per cent appeared capable of gainful farming. It was demon-

strated by the ERA that with financial aid and proper supervision the majority of these rural families made substantial progress toward becoming self-supporting and that several years would be the minimum time in which these families would be able to become independent. "To aid these prospects to become farm owners would be both financial and human economy."*

(3) It is recommended that greater emphasis be placed on the restoration of destitute rural families, with a provision for adequate social work supervision to aid in adjusting family problems and farm supervision for successful farm operations, and that any program of rural rehabilitation should include state supervision and should be made sufficiently flexible to meet local conditions.

Thousands of persons have been dislodged from their normal occupations and homes by conditions created by the economic depression. These people have drifted into communities where they have no legal settlement, and therefore no legal right to local relief, since under the law of this and many other states neither the state nor local political sub-divisions may use public funds to relieve non-resident persons. The effort of a family or individual to seek opportunities for self-betterment is a commendable objective. Owing to the diversity of legal settlement laws in the states, homeless transients are often inhumanly passed back and forth by local and state agencies until all legal settlement is lost. Of the 122,144 transients assisted in transient centers and work camps in North Carolina from June, 1934, through December, 1935, more than 78 per cent was interstate transients, the remaining number was intrastate. A substantial number was seeking health or economic betterment in other sections of the state or in other states. It is evident that the transient problem is both permanent and interstate in its scope. The past two years of Federal aid to the homeless transient have demonstrated that on a national plan these conditions can be alleviated.

(4) It is recommended that the states liberalize their legal settlement laws so as to attain uniformity throughout the nation, and that pending such action, legal settlement of non-residents be determined or verified on a social work principle of the welfare of the family or person and that emergency relief on a case work basis be provided for non-residents, if needed, in the form of relief or care. It is also recommended that the states make possible their full coöperation to the Federal government in a permanent Federal-state transient program to be administered and financed according to the principles of grants-in-aid laid down in the Social Security Act. Pending the attainment of these objectives, it is recommended that the Federal government renew its program of direct and work relief to transients.

Understanding and skill are essential in dealing with human problems. The experience of the Emergency Relief Administration has demonstrated that training and efficiency are necessary for all welfare workers to successfully assist in the adjustment of family problems.

(5) It is therefore recommended that a Civil Service plan be established for the selection of all social service and welfare workers, and pending the establishment of Civil Service requirements that the selection of welfare and social service workers be on the merit system.

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* *Rural Relief Families in North Carolina*, by Gordon Blackwell.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Specific Set-up and Procedure of CWA as Outlined by Mr. Hopkins in His Speech of November 15, 1933

"The purpose of the Federal Civil Works Administration is to provide regular work on public works at regular wages for unemployed persons able and willing to work.

"The Board of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has allocated to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration $400,000,000 for this purpose.

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administrator is the Administrator of the Federal Civil Works Administration.

"The Federal Civil Works Administrator will appoint the state and local Civil Works Administrations.

"It is the intention of the Federal Civil Works Administrator to use, in so far as practicable, existing work divisions of the federal, state, and local Emergency Relief Administrations. Additional technical personnel, if found necessary, will be appointed by the Federal Civil Works Administrator.

"It is contemplated that all persons on work-relief and all work-relief projects under way as of November 16, 1933, in order to share in the funds available for Civil Works projects, are to be transferred between November 16 and 19 to the Civil Works Administration.

"The objective of the Civil Works Administration is the employment of 4,000,000 persons by December 15, 1933. Two million of these persons receiving relief on November 16, 1933, either as work-relief or direct relief, are to be employed on Civil Works projects by direct transference from the relief office to Civil Works projects on or before December 1, 1933.

"On or after December 1, or prior to this date, if the relief quota has been transferred and employed by the Civil Works Administration, all applications for employment will be made through the local employment agencies designated by the U. S. Employment Service and placements will be made in accordance with preference as set forth in Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"Federal Emergency Relief funds may be used to pay wages to persons transferred from relief rolls to Civil Works projects. Wherever state and local laws permit, it is urged that state and local relief funds be similarly used. If this is not possible, it is suggested that the funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration be allocated entirely to Civil Works projects and state and local relief funds be used for direct relief.

"It is not contemplated, unless persons now on work-relief or other employable persons on relief are transferred to Civil Works projects in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Works Administration, that funds will be made available to provided work and wages on Civil Works projects.

"All public works projects of the character heretofore constructed or carried on either by the public authority or with public aid to serve the interest of the general public are eligible, provided that: (1) they are socially and economically desirable, and (2) they may be undertaken quickly. All Civil Works projects must be carried on by force account (day labor), and not by contract.

"No project for which application has been made to the Emergency Administration of Public Works and which has not been referred by it to the Civil Works Administration is acceptable as a Civil Works project.

"No project which a public body is able to finance under the terms of Title II, of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the Rules and Regulations thereunder, is acceptable as a Civil Works project.

"Funds at the disposal of the Federal Civil Works Administrator will be expended upon projects conforming to specifications as set forth above. All Civil Works projects shall be submitted to the local Civil Works Administration on forms to be furnished by the Federal Civil Works Administration. The local Civil Works Administrations shall submit such applications to the State Civil Works Administration, with recommendations for approval or disapproval. State Civil Works projects shall be submitted direct to the State Civil Works Administration. The State Civil Works Administration shall approve these projects with such limitations as the Federal Civil Works Administrator may from time to time prescribe or establish.

"Civil Works project applications shall contain such data as are required by the Federal Civil Works Administration, and shall be submitted in triplicate to the local Civil Works Administration. Two copies are to be sent by the local Civil Works Administration to the State Civil Works Administration. One copy shall be immediately forwarded by the State Civil Works Administration to the Federal Civil Works Administration.

"In carrying out Civil Works projects, the Civil Works Administration will use the operating departments of public bodies, except where the Civil Works Administration directly carries out Civil Works projects.

"Necessary funds will be allocated to State Civil Works Administrations by the Federal Civil Works Administration on a just and equitable basis.

"The hours of labor, wage rates, etc., on Civil Works projects shall be fixed in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, as follows:

"1. 30-hour week. Except in Executive, Administrative, or Supervisory positions, so far as practicable and feasible, no individual indirectly employed on a Civil Works project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any one week; provided that the clause shall be construed, (*a*) To permit working time lost because of inclement weather, or unavoidable delays in any one week to be made up in the succeeding 20 days; (*b*) To permit the limitation of not more than 130 hours work in any one calendar month, to be substituted for the requirement of not more than 30 hours work in any one week on projects in localities where a sufficient amount of labor is not available in the immediate vicinity of the work; and (*c*) To permit work up to 8 hours a day, or up to 40 hours a week on projects located at points so remote and inaccessible that camps or floating plants are necessary for the housing and boarding of all the labor employed.

"2. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed on Civil Works projects.

"3. The maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery wherever practicable and consistent with sound economic and public advantage.

"4. All employees employed in Civil Works projects shall be paid just and reasonable wages, which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort. The Civil Works Administration shall pay not less than the minimum hourly wages for skilled and unskilled labor prescribed by the Federal Administrator of Public Works viz.:

"That for the purpose of determining wage rates on all construction financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the United States shall be divided into three zones as follows: 'Southern zone:—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma,

Texas and New Mexico. Central zone:—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Utah, California, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, and District of Columbia. Northern zone:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.'

"The hourly wage rates to be paid on construction projects in these zones shall be not less than the following:

"Southern zone:		"Central zone:		"Northern zone:	
Skilled labor	$1.00	Skilled labor	$1.10	Skilled labor	$1.20
Unskilled labor	.40	Unskilled labor	.45	Unskilled labor	.50

"On road projects the wage rates shall be those which have been fixed by the State Highway Departments, in accordance with Sec. 204c of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"So far as articles, materials, and supplies produced in the United States are concerned, only articles, materials, and supplies produced under codes of fair competition under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act or under the President's Reëmployment Agreement, shall be used in the performance of this work, except when the Federal Civil Works Administration certifies that this requirement is not in the public interest or that the consequent cost is unreasonable.

"So far as is practicable, and subject to the provisions of the above paragraph, preference shall also be given to the use of locally produced materials if such does not involve higher cost, inferior quality or insufficient quantity.

"The methods of disbursing Civil Works Administration funds, the accounting system to be established, and the financial reports which will be required on Civil Works projects will be outlined in a subsequent order."

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The first step under the Civil Works Administration in getting projects under way, after the necessary forms had been printed, was the transfer of approved work relief projects from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the Civil Works Administration. The actual transfer of Work Relief projects to Form L-3 was done in the state office on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 17, 18 and 19.

All Local Administrators were given authority to immediately transfer all Work Relief projects to Civil Works projects.

Except in the cities and larger towns, all Work Relief projects had been stopped in July, 1933, thus only a small number of Work Relief projects were under way in the state at the time the Civil Works Administration was formed so, although several thousand men were immediately put to work on the projects transferred from Work Relief, only a small percentage of North Carolina's quota could be thus employed.

On Saturday, November 18, all Local Emergency Relief Administrators were called to Raleigh for a meeting. At this meeting the purpose of the Civil Works Administration was explained, and as much of the details of the organization as was known were outlined. The administrators were instructed to send in projects immediately for approval. This they did, some projects being received on Monday, November 20.

At the close of the Civil Works Administration program, the two largest problems confronting the Works Division of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration were carrying to com-







(1) *Quarrying stone in Caldwell County.* (2) *Quarrying and crushing stone for street improvements in Monroe, Union County.* (3) *Crushing stone, Alamance County.*



(1) *Sidewalk built at Hamlet, Richmond County.* (2) *Sidewalk built at Wadesboro, Anson County.* (3) *Sidewalks and curb built at Rockingham, Richmond County.* (4) *Sewer construction at Elizabethtown, Bladen County.*

pletion those projects begun under the Civil Works Administration, and providing projects on which employable persons on the relief rolls could be employed.

The first step to completion of Civil Works Administration projects was the transfer of these projects to the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. This transfer of projects was well under way by April 1, 1934, and transferred CWA projects were being pushed to completion. The completion of some of the Civil Works projects was made very difficult, first, because no emergency relief funds were at that time available for the purchase of materials, and second, because certain classes of skilled labor were not on relief rolls. The allotment of special funds for the completion of CWA projects, which began in September, 1934, did much to help overcome this difficulty, but the fact that such funds were not made available until five months after the Civil Works program closed delayed the completion of many CWA projects.

As of July 1, 1935, all CWA projects are completed or were over ninety per cent complete. The list of completed projects at the end of this report indicates those CWA projects which were completed as of June 1, 1935.

Despite the urgency of completing CWA projects so that there would be no loss of material or abandonment of worthwhile projects, the primary function of the Works Division was to provide projects that would employ relief cases at the type of work they were best qualified to do. This was by no means a simple job, but required the exercise of considerable ingenuity and close supervision. Among the obstacles to be overcome were the difficulty of getting adequate and competent supervision for the wages which the Emergency Relief Administration was able to pay, the necessity of getting materials from sources outside the Emergency Relief Administration and the difficulty of locating worthwhile projects so that they would be accessible to the relief clients. These obstacles were largely overcome by the coöperation of local governmental units such as the counties, municipalities, school boards, etc. Many municipalities and counties had come to the wise conclusion that every advantage should be taken of the opportunity to use labor provided by the Emergency Relief Administration, and those counties and municipalities that came to this conclusion and coöperated with the Administration were able to carry on and complete many worthwhile and beneficial projects of every description.

RELATION OF PROJECTS TO NEW PROGRAM

It was extremely difficult to carry on efficiently and in the best method most of the construction projects started as Civil Works Administration projects due to the lack of funds for skilled labor and material. Projects such as parks, airports, schools, and highways, unless they were too large, were carried on very well with hand labor.

A good deal of the drainage work, and most of the rural sanitation work was carried on efficiently. The extensions of water and sewer systems, where all of the materials had been purchased, were carried on efficiently with ERA funds.

The fact that much smaller funds were available for work projects under the ERA program made it difficult to carry on continuously projects that required skilled labor.

Beginning with Tuesday, November 21, projects were received in the State Civil Works Office at the rate of from two to five hundred per day. Approvals for projects went out at the rate of about two hundred and fifty per day for about three weeks, and then gradually decreased.

For the first few weeks of the program great stress was laid on the necessity of getting men to work immediately. Under these conditions it was impossible to build up immediately an organi-

zation adequate for properly handling in full detail project applications; however, every project was checked for errors in figures, materials, lists, etc. As far as was possible from the meager plans and information that were gotten up hurriedly, the cost of the project as estimated locally, was checked with the cost as estimated by the State Civil Works Administration. Every project was carefully considered for its eligibility as a Civil Works project, and the ratio of labor and materials, as set by the State Civil Works Administration, was strictly enforced.

During the first weeks, a great number of the projects were poorly prepared, but at the time they were received and checked, neither adequate information nor sufficient time was available for an accurate estimate.

After sufficient force and space had been secured by the Engineering Department projects were much more carefully checked and reports from District Engineers aided materially in thoroughly scrutinizing projects.

The routine followed in approving projects was as follows:

Immediately upon reaching the state office, each project was registered and given a registration number and date. Projects were then sorted, by counties, stamped, and face-sheeted. They were then sent to the checking room where engineers and architects checked projects for accuracy in figures, for deficiency or excess of labor and materials, and for correctness of form. Projects were then checked by the State Work Project Supervisor, or the Chief Office Engineer, who sent them to the Administrator with their comments and recommendations for final approval. After final approval or disapproval, the local units were notified and the copies of the project were forwarded to their final destination.

The above procedure was followed with Form L-3A which reached this state in sufficient quantities for use about the first of February.

Upon receiving sufficient Forms L-3A, orders were sent to each local unit to transfer all approved projects to this form. Every one of the transferred projects was carefully checked against the original project as approved on Form L-3. Great difficulty was experienced in getting Form L-3A properly filled out, and a great deal of the time of this office was taken up for two months in checking transfers.

In summary it can be said that actual work on projects was very little delayed because of lack of approved projects, and that on the whole projects approved were consistently of a type involving permanent improvements and benefits to the public.

QUOTA

The original quota of 68,000 persons allotted to North Carolina on the basis of one-fourth population and three-fourths case load was distributed proportionately among the counties and city units on the same basis.

Since women were not qualified for construction work as required for the CWA program, an additional quota of 4,702 was allotted the State for women on CWS projects. This was distributed to local units according to the number of women eligible for relief.

A further additional quota was allotted in two installments to be used for State and special projects. A Federal quota of approximately 11,000 was reserved in Washington—this was allocated directly from Washington to Federal projects within the state. An unused Federal quota of 1,500 was given to the State a few days before curtailment of the program on January 18.

Due to the failure of some of the counties to get the full quota on, and the fact that the second



(1) *Broadway Avenue before widening, Asheville, Buncombe County.* (2) *Biltmore Avenue before widening, Asheville, Buncombe County.* (3) *Widening of Biltmore Avenue, Asheville, nearing completion.* (4) *Broadway Avenue, Asheville, after being widened.*

installment of the additional 5,000 and 1,500 was received just prior to instruction from Washington on January 18 that no new workers could be added to the payroll, North Carolina did not reach the maximum quota. The maximum number reached was 78,360.

The first half of the original 68,000 was placed from November 15 to December 1, by the administrators from persons on relief rolls prior to November 15. All the quota after December 1 was placed through the Reëmployment Service.

Transfers From Relief Rolls and Employment Placements

During the period from November 15 to December 1, 1933, a total of 19,941 were transferred from the relief rolls to CWA jobs. Of this number 19,379 were classified as heads of families, the remaining 562 being classified as individuals who had been drawing direct relief.

Still further transfers were made after December 1 until the CWA quota from relief rolls, which was one-half the total CWA quota for North Carolina, was taken off direct relief and assigned jobs.

During the period from December 1, 1933, to June 1, 1934, the National Reëmployment Service placed 106,827 people on jobs. The reëmployment service reported that the majority of these were placed on CWA and PWA jobs.

The same service reports that few placements were made through union locals because of the fact that there are only a few such organizations in North Carolina outside of the specialized manufacturing trades. About thirty men were employed through contracting trade unions at Fayetteville and about the same number at Wilmington. There is no agency from which to secure accurate figures concerning these placements but it is well known, as stated, that such unions are so few as to be negligible.

Labor Distribution

Registrations to April 28	CWA Placements	Percentage of Total Registrations
56,079	9,452	16.8
29,491	5,802	19.6
20,032	3,470	17.3
24,562	5,828	23.7
25,141	3,886	15.4
32,802	5,743	17.5
53,630	9,853	18.3
35,538	5,276	14.8
49,267	9,812	19.9
*326,542	‡59,122	18.1

Labor Relations

Wage Scales

The PWA wage scale of 45c per hour, the minimum for unskilled labor, and $1.10 for skilled labor was paid on all CWA projects. In North Carolina an intermediate scale for semi-skilled was paid. These semi-skilled rates were based on intermediate rates proposed but not adopted by PWA.

* Total registration figures as furnished by Reëmployment Service.
‡ Number placed at work from registration list furnished by Reëmployment Service.





(1) *Workers receiving pay checks in Durham.* (2) *Paying off workers in Raleigh.*

As the CWA rate was much higher than rates paid in the cities and rural communities by private industry, there was little opportunity to absorb workers into private work. There was a tendency of workers to give up jobs and register with the Reëmployment Service. Numerous complaints were received concerning the difficulty of securing workers, because of the number of persons holding CWA jobs, or who had left private employment to accept CWA jobs.

Clerical Wage Scale

The Clerical Wage Scale was as follows:

1. The Base Rate, that paid for work of a routine nature requiring little prior training and experience, was $12.00 per week.
2. The Intermediate Rate, that paid for work which required specific training, was $15.00 per week.
3. The Operating-Supervisory Rate, that paid persons directing the work of others, was $18.00 per week.
4. The Technical-Supervisory Rate, that paid persons having professional or technical training, was $35.00 per week.

The State CWA and the State Reëmployment office appointed local Clearance Committees, composed of the local CWA administrator, the chairman of the Advisory Committee, the local reëmployment manager and the chairman of Reëmployment Committee. The duty of the Clearance Committee was to handle complaints and to determine if the adjustment was the responsibility of the CWA or of the Reëmployment Service. The report was made to the proper state agency for adjustment.

The North Carolina Department of Labor loaned the Senior Labor Inspector, Mr. Jack Lang, to the CWA to make adjustments.

After December 1, placements were made through Reëmployment—the statutory preferences as to ex-service men with families and residence in locality were followed. The trade unions were called upon to furnish men sometimes but as the unemployed union workers were registered with the Reëmployment Service, practically all requisitions were cleared through the Reëmployment office.

Working Hours

The 30-hour week and 6-hour day, except in rural areas where the maximum 8-hour day was used, for manual labor and the 39-hour week and 8-hour day for clerical, professional supervisors, etc., as established by the Federal CWA, was strictly followed in North Carolina.

Beginning January 18 the working hours were reduced to 24 per week in cities and towns over 2,500; to 15 hours in towns less than 2,500 and in open country.

Purchasing Department

The department through which material, supplies, equipment and tools were purchased or rented for the various projects authorized by the Civil Works Administration, was organized immediately upon receipt of the necessary authority and instruction. All efforts were made to organize the department that it might function in a manner consistent with the needs as rapidly as such needs were established.

This report covers the general procedure followed in making purchases and such data are given as will allow a somewhat broad interpretation of the department's activities. (While the purchasing department became encumbered at times with duties outside of its immediate jurisdiction and in the interests of the general organization, no reference is made to them in this report.)

All decisions and policies were governed by such instructions as were made available by the "Manual of Financial Procedure, Accounting, and Reporting for the State and Local Civil Works Administrations," and subsequent advice of miscellaneous nature as was received from time to time from higher authority.

The Purchasing Department gave and received full coöperation in regard to inter-departmental activities, and it was due to this that the detail resulting from the emergency was considerably lessened.

The authority vested in the Purchasing Department allowed the purchases and rentals of all materials, supplies and equipment.

The central purchasing department office was located in Raleigh. Several of the local administration offices retained purchasing officers, but in general, the local routine of securing bids, etc., was carried on by officers retained for other duties.

When the amount of purchase exceeded $1,000.00, invitations to bid were issued and awards made directly from the Raleigh office. When the amounts involved were less than $1,000.00, invitations to bid were issued directly to the vendors by the local administration office and the awards were then made by the Raleigh office.

When the Local Administrator secured bids under the above procedure, the purchases were usually made from local vendors. If the material to be purchased was not available locally or there was not a sufficient number of bidders available, requisition was forwarded to Raleigh and purchases made from the latter office.

A list of prospective bidders was maintained in the Raleigh office. The names of all vendors who made known their desire to bid upon material to be purchased by the Civil Works Administration were placed upon this list, and invitations were mailed to them at such time as purchases were to be made.

The Purchase Requisition from the Local Administration office formed the basis for purchase or rental. The requirements, as stated by the Purchase Requisition, were accepted in so far as the type and quantity were concerned. The specifications governing quality were added to the bid form by the Raleigh office.

Invitations to bid (Form 33) were issued immediately upon receipt of the Purchase Requisition from the local administration office. Bids were received in sealed envelopes and dated to be opened at Raleigh one week after the invitations had been issued. Bids were opened and read publicly at 4 : 00 p.m. each afternoon except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, and awards made immediately upon proper determination of the low bidder.

In all cases, except actual emergency, no bids were opened unless at least three sealed bids were submitted.

Performance bond, to the amount of fifty per cent of the bid, was required to be filed with all bids over $1,000.00. This requirement was established on account of early experience indicating irresponsibility of certain bidders which resulted in loss of time in securing materials. As there was also a delay in securing the performance bond after the award was made, considerable valuable time was saved by requiring the performance bond to be furnished by all bidders and filed with their bid, rather than the usual bid bond.

Attempt was made to use the Emergency Purchase Statement (Form L-22) as little as possible. The emergency feature was regarded as applying to the entire CWA program rather than to any particular project at any particular time, and the routine of purchasing any given material was scheduled to be accomplished in the shortest possible time consistent with organized procedure.

In cases where it would be necessary to discontinue work on a particular project and leave the labor idle until material was received, suitable additional emergency means were adopted to care for such situations as they developed.

All purchasing was stopped on March 30, 1934. Upon this last day it was necessary to make a small amount of special emergency purchases to provide material for such projects as were to be completed, and information regarding them was not available until this time.

The amount of purchase recorded amounted to $2,490,124.17.

Nine full time purchasing agents were employed by local administration offices. In general, local details incidental to purchasing were carried on by the general administration office personnel.

ANALYSIS OF PURCHASE AND CONTRIBUTION* OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

November 17, 1933 to March 31, 1934

Item	Typical Materials	CWA-FERA* Funds
1. Aggregate Material and Stone	Sand, Gravel, Stone, Slag, Cinders, Riprap, Granite, Cut Stone, etc.	$ 268,793.21
2. Cement	Cement, Lime and Plaster	272,165.74
3. Bituminous Materials	Road oil, Primer asphalt, Asphaltic concrete, Sheet asphalt, Roofing tar, etc.	133,307.68
4. Petroleum Products	Gasoline, Oil, Grease, Fuel oil, Kerosene	39,271.64
5. Iron and Steel	Steel (Structural and Reinforced), Metal Doors, Windows, Wire Lath, Cast and Galvanized Iron Pipe, Cable, Fencing, etc.	322,273.63
6. Clay Products	Brick (common, face, fire, paving), Pipes: Drain, Tile, Vitrified, Sewer, etc.	235,181.96
7. Lumber	Rough and Finished Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, Mill work, Wood Piling, Timber, etc.	279,283.08
8. Plumbing and Heating Supplies	Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Heating and Ventilating equipment, Septic tanks, etc.	59,371.15
9. Hardware	Rough and Finished, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, etc.	57,549.18
10. Explosives	Dynamite, Black powder, Caps, Fuses	31,111.96
11. Paint and Paint Materials	Paints, Varnishes, Linseed oil, Putty, White lead	145,283.91
12. Equipment Parts and Supplies	Tires, Tubes, Truck parts, Other mechanical Equipment parts	36,021.23
13. Office Materials and Equipment	General office supplies, Furniture and Equipment (when purchased), Forms and Stationery (including printing cost)	24,596.93
14. Tools	Shovels, Picks, Hammers, Saws, Brushes, Handles, Wheelbarrows, etc.	102,686.49
15. Miscellaneous	Enter items not properly classifiable in any of above groups	34,294.65
16. Grand Total		$ 2,041,192.44

* The words "and Contributions" and "FERA" should have been omitted.









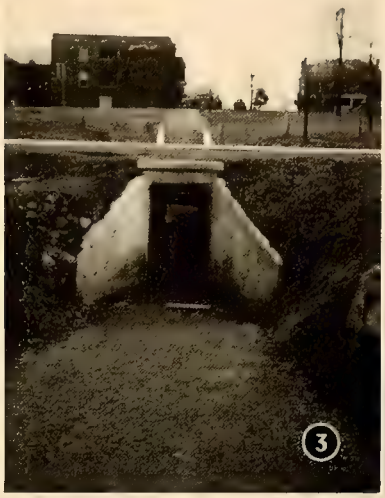




(1) *Cemetery wall built in Johnston County.* (2) *Stream gaging station built in Davie County.* (3) *Stone office building at public cemetery in Salisbury, Rowan County.* (4) *Wall around cemetery in Mecklenburg County.* (5) *Wall built at Old Soldiers' Cemetery at Statesville, Iredell County.* (6) *Wall built at cemetery in Jackson County.*









(1) *Concrete culvert built in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County.* (2) *Bridge built in Lincoln County in coöperation with State Highway Commission.* (3) *Underpass under highway at the Jackson Training School, Cabarrus County.* (4) *Queen River Bridge, Onslow County.*

Final inventory was left entirely to the local administrators who were required to keep the records and store all unused materials. Such tools and equipment as were transferred from a completed or discontinued CWA project to an active ERA project were transferred within the unit so that the original administrator was responsible at all times. The administrators were instructed to stencil or stamp the proper marking on all equipment purchased.

The total operating cost of the Purchasing Department for salaries and traveling expenses, including the local and state offices, is approximately one third of one per cent of the amount purchased.

PROJECTS—TYPES AND PROCEDURE

Projects varied in type from simple earth-moving operations, such as minor grading on school grounds to development of large recreational facilities involving the construction of bathhouses, boathouses, swimming pools, amphitheaters, tennis courts, lakes, and play areas.

In the field of building construction, projects ranged from minor repairs to the construction of school buildings. The following types of projects were developed:

I. STREETS, ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

A. Streets:

1. Grading, Filling, Leveling, Widening, Straightening, Shouldering:

Under this classification the work varied from grading work, such as simple repairs involving filling in and surface grading and drainage, to cutting through new streets which were opened for relieving traffic congestion. Projects of this sort were carried on in every town and city in the state, and in most of the villages. They varied in cost from a few hundred dollars to over $100,000.00.

Street widening projects ranged from widening dirt streets to street projects that involved the tearing down, cutting back, and rebuilding of store fronts. Most of the projects of this sort were located in the larger towns and cities, and varied in cost from a few hundred dollars to $50,000.00.

All of the above types were sponsored by the various city officials of the localities in which the projects were located.

2. Paving and Resurfacing of Streets:

Projects of this type involved mostly surface treatment of existing paved streets. These projects were located in a few of the larger cities, and varied in cost from $5,000 to $100,000. These paving and resurfacing projects were sponsored by the municipal officials in the cities in which the projects were carried on and were prosecuted under the supervision of city engineering departments.

3. Retaining Walls, Curbs, Gutters, and Culverts:

Several curb and gutter projects were carried on in the cities. In some cases old stone gutters and curbs were torn out and replaced with concrete curbs and gutters. In other cases entirely new curbs and gutters were built. A few stone retaining walls were built, especially in the mountainous sections. These projects were sponsored by city and county officials.

4. Landscaping, Streets:

A. Planting, Tree and Shrubbery Pruning, and Tree Surgery:

About a dozen worthwhile projects for the repairing and pruning of trees were carried on. These projects were done by trained tree surgeons under expert supervision, and in most cases were badly needed.

There were about fifty projects involving street tree planting, none of which were extensive. All projects of this type were sponsored by municipal officials.

5. Production of Materials for Streets :

A. Sand, Gravel and Rock :

In some cases rock was quarried by CWA labor for use on street surfacing projects. Sand and gravel were also gotten for these projects.

B. Sidewalks and Pathways :

1. Grading and Filling :

A number of sand-clay sidewalks were graded and repaired. Work of this type was done mostly in small towns.

2. Building, Repairing and Re-laying :

Several very worthwhile sidewalk projects were built. These projects involved grading and other necessary preparation and the laying of concrete sidewalks. Projects of this type varied in cost from a few hundred dollars to over $50,000.00.

The larger projects covered the building of several miles of sidewalks. All projects under this classification were sponsored by the municipal officials of the various towns and cities. Many gravel sidewalks were built in rural areas, especially in thickly populated sections along highways carrying heavy traffic. In projects of this type particular attention was given to locating the sidewalks where they would serve school children and keep them from walking on the highways.

These rural sidewalks varied in size from a few blocks to about five miles, and in cost from $500.00 to $40,000.00.

C. Roads and Highways :

1. Grading, Widening, Leveling, Straightening and Shouldering :

Under this classification, work done included surfacing, grading, filling in and leveling of sand-clay, secondary and market roads. Many roads impassable in wet weather were put into good condition by this type of work. A number of narrow roads in the remote rural sections were widened and straightened, making more accessible the areas they served.

Projects of this type varied in size from less than a mile to as much as twenty miles, and varied in cost from a few hundred dollars to over $50,000.00.

2. Paving and Resurfacing of Highways :

No concrete surfacing was carried on as a CWA project since this was considered in the field of Public Works and a type of work more properly done by the Highway Commission. Most of the resurfacing was in the nature of topsoiling and sand graveling, although about one hundred projects involved the surfacing of roads with stone. Only a few roads were surfaced with the penetration type of treatment.

Paving and surfacing projects covered about the same range in cost and size as grading, filling, leveling, etc., projects.

3. Improving Intersections and Eliminating Dangerous Curves :

Dangerous intersections at cross roads and railroad crossings were improved by cutting back high banks. Dangerous curves were eliminated mostly in the process of widening and straightening roads.

4. Bridges, Underpasses, Culverts, etc. :

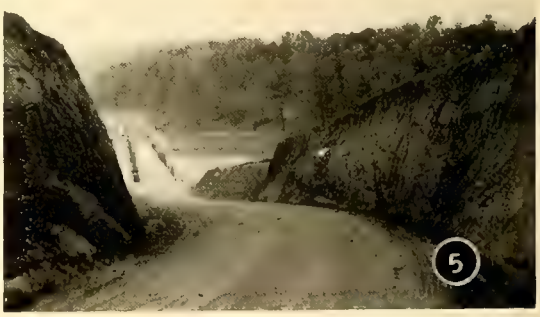
Not more than fifteen or twenty bridges were built, most of which were small and built on the mountain roads where it had been necessary previously to ford small streams ; however, work on one large bridge was begun on the seacoast. During a storm an inlet had been











(1) *Eliminating dangerous curve on highway in Stokes County.* (2) *Relocation of Salisbury Road to eliminate curve, Forsyth County.* (3) *Construction of a new road in Durham County.* (4) *Extension of Queen Street in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County.* (5) *Relocation of Highway 6, Catawba County.*

cut in the sand banks, cutting off the people in that section from the main land. This bridge will make this area accessible. A number of concrete culverts were constructed in places where drainage difficulties had occurred.

An underpass was built for the Jackson Training School, a boys' training school.

D. Landscaping:

1. Roadside Improvement and Planting:

Several roadside improvement projects were undertaken. Work on these projects involved cutting back all steep banks, leveling out of fills, straightening shoulders, providing permanent drainage ditches, and the planting of native trees and shrubbery.

In certain sections of the state, much interest was manifested in projects of this type. Roadside improvement projects, if properly planned and supervised, afford one of the most worthwhile and constructive fields of relief work.

E. Materials for Roadways:

1. Sand, Gravel and Stone:

Projects of this type were generally carried on as part of the projects listed above. Field stone was gathered from adjacent fields; topsoil and gravel were dug from areas purchased for this purpose by the State Highway Commission.

All projects on the highways and roads were sponsored and supervised by the State Highway Commission.

II. SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

A. New Construction:

Construction projects for schools and universities were mostly additions of one or more rooms to the existing school buildings. One ten-room Negro school and several three- and four-room schools were built. Projects of this type varied in cost from under $1,000 to $20,000, and over three hundred new school rooms were added. The most important item in new buildings was school gymnasiums. Over one hundred were approved, and work was started on eighty-eight. Gymnasiums varied in cost from $2,000 to $20,000. All projects pertaining to the public schools were sponsored by the local Boards of Education.

2. Repairing, Painting, and Renovating:

Repair jobs involved mainly repairs, painting, repairs to roofs, re-roofing, repairs to interiors, plastering, lighting, repairs to furniture and equipment, including repairs to school busses. New floors were laid, partitions added or taken out, and in some cases general renovation was carried on. Work of this type was done on public schools and on State Universities and colleges, both white and Negro, and varied in cost from a few hundred dollars to $100,000. All public school work was sponsored by the directors of these institutions, and by the State Budget Bureau.

B. Grounds and Athletic Areas:

1. Building and Improving Athletic Fields and Grandstands; Building and Resurfacing Tennis Courts:

Projects of this sort involved the repair of existing athletic fields and tennis courts, and the construction of new tennis courts and athletic fields. These projects varied in cost from a few hundred dollars to $50,000.00.

2. Grading and Beautifying School Grounds; Construction of Playgrounds, Lanes, Walks and Paths:

Projects under this classification involved mainly minor grading and planting, the con-

struction of new walks and paths, and varied in cost from under $1,000.00 to $50,000.00. The sponsorship of these projects was the same as that for other school and college work.

III. PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

A. Improvement of Grounds:

Improvement of parks and playgrounds covered all types of work, from simple clearing and brush removal, to surface grading and extensive landscaping, and the construction of walks, bridle paths, gutters and proper drainage facilities.

B. Construction of New Recreational Facilities:

Construction of new recreational facilities included the construction of large parks and playgrounds, and small parks, small playgrounds, small city parks, golf courses, summer camps, bathing beaches, skating rinks and gymnasiums for indoor athletics. Several large parks were constructed. In these large projects were included swimming pools, bath houses, boat houses, tennis courts, play areas, barbecue pits, amphitheaters, lakes and extensive landscaping and planting. Work was started on twenty swimming pools, most of which were part of larger park developments. One large municipal stadium was built.

Projects of the above type varied from about $2,000.00 to $100,000.00 and were sponsored by county and city officials.

IV. RURAL COMMUNITY CENTERS AND FAIR GROUNDS.

Rural community centers and fair grounds are separately classified because both affect mainly the rural population and provide recreation for them. Much interest was shown in rural community centers, but projects for these centers were planned and submitted too late for much work to be done on them under the CWA program; however, it was urged that all structures at these centers be built from native materials, such as logs or native stone, and that the people interested furnish the necessary manufactured material so that it may be possible to do work on rural community centers under the ERA program.

Work on about twenty fair grounds was carried on and varied in type from minor repairs to making streets, sidewalks and landscape improvements.

These projects were sponsored by county and state officials.

V. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A. Construction and Additions:

Several projects involving construction of additions to city halls, fire stations, courthouses, city garages, county homes, libraries, orphanages, etc., were carried on. One art museum was built. The art museum was a reconstruction project, being reconstructed from the materials of a historic building that had been demolished.

Projects of this type varied from $5,000.00 to $75,000.00 in size, ranging from one-room additions to the construction of the above mentioned museum.

B. Repairs to Public Buildings:

Repairs to public buildings involved types of repair work including plastering, plumbing, painting, erection of and demolition of partitions, and varied in cost from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00.

These projects were sponsored by county and municipal authorities.

VI. AIRPORTS.

Work was done on twelve airports in the state. Some of these airports involved grading and leveling sufficient for an emergency landing. Work on three of the airports involved drainage and hardsurfacing of runways, and these airports, since completion, are of the highest type.

These airports varied in size from fifteen to over two hundred acres, and in cost from $1,000.00 to $250,000.00.

All airport projects were sponsored by the officials of the cities when they were built and were approved by the State Aeronautical Advisers.

VII. CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Improvements and repairs were made to about forty cemeteries, involving grading, building walks and driveways, landscaping and planting. They varied in cost from less than $1,000.00 to over $50,000.00.

VIII. IMPROVEMENTS TO STATE AND PUBLIC LANDS.

A. Improvements to State Game Farms, Game Reserves and Fish Hatcheries:

Work involving the repairing, painting, grading and other such minor rehabilitation repairs was done on all State-owned game reserves, fish hatcheries and most of the state test farms. New breeding pens, spawning pools, bird pens, bird runs, etc., were also built.

Projects of this type cost from under $1,000.00 to over $20,000.00 and were sponsored by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

B. Oyster Planting:

In eight counties oyster planting projects were carried on. From the standpoint of the improvement of the economic life of the people, oyster planting was one of our most important projects. Oyster planting was sponsored by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

OYSTER PLANTING

Carteret County		Brunswick County	
Payroll	$ 31,208.85	Payroll	$ 2,540.25
Bushels planted	388,889.00	Bushels planted	37,720
Cost per bushel	.08	Cost per bushel	.07
Dare County		**Pender County**	
Payroll	$ 9,702.24	Payroll	$ 2,377.50
Bushels planted	92,810.00	Bushels planted	26,319
Cost per bushel	.104	Cost per bushel	.09
Onslow County		**New Hanover County**	
Payroll	$ 2,947.20	Payroll	$ 1,146.40
Bushels planted	31,934	Bushels planted	16,128
Cost per bushel	.104	Cost per bushel	.071
Hyde County		**Pamlico County**	
Payroll	$ 4,389.20	Payroll	$ 2,056.45
Bushels planted	39,058	Bushels planted	78,567
Cost per bushel	.112	Cost per bushel	.026

SUMMARY

Total Payroll	$ 58,368.09
Total bushels planted	711,425
Average cost per bushel	.079

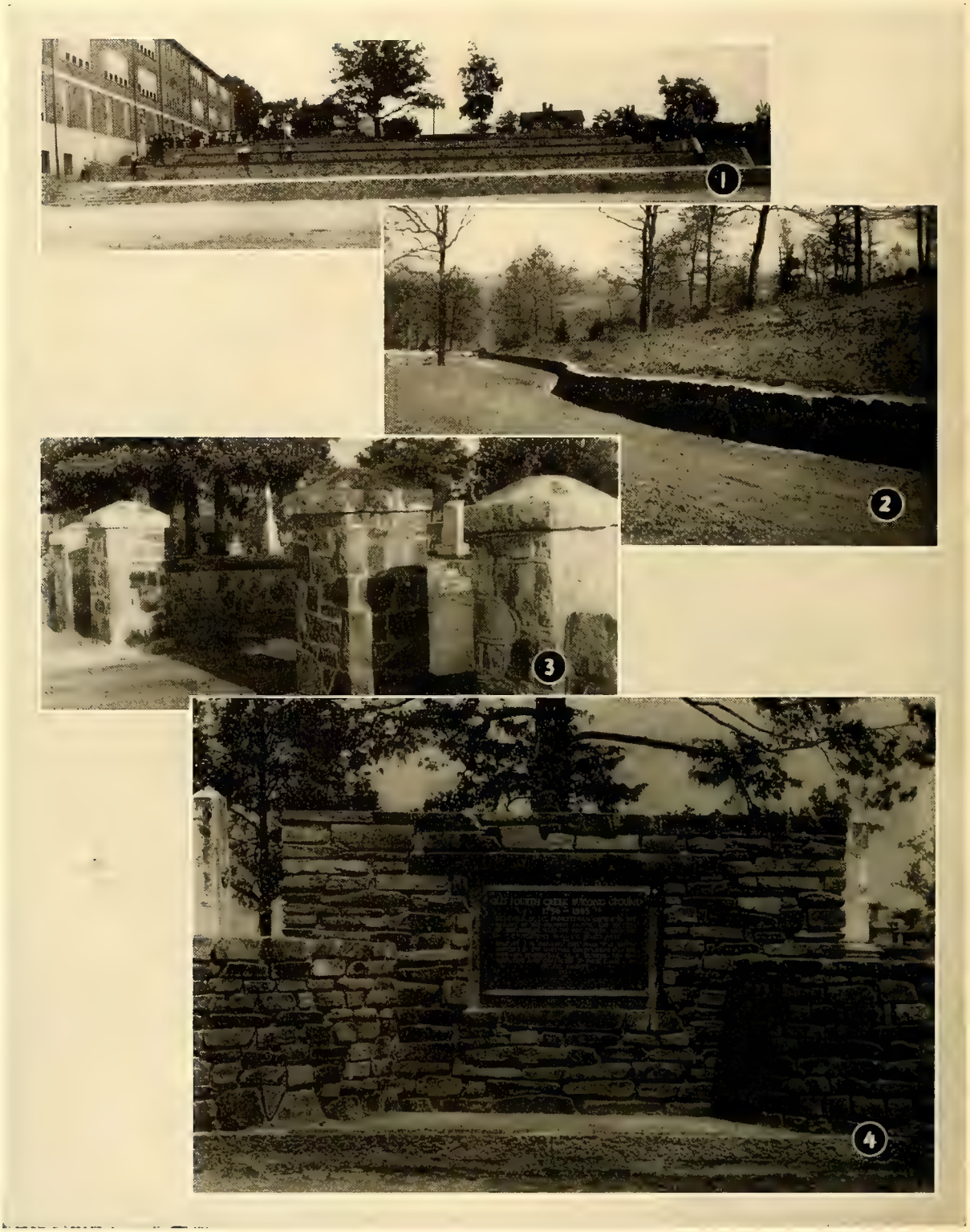
C. A few projects for forest improvement, such as building look-out towers and cutting fire lanes were carried on.



(1) *Boats used in planting oysters, Brunswick County.* (2) *Oyster planting, Carteret County.*



(1) *School addition built for primary grades at mill village near Concord, Cabarrus County.* (2) *Addition to Massey Hill school, Cumberland County.* (3) *Addition of wings to Pitt County school.* (4) *Auditorium built at Mecklenburg County school.*



(1) *Rock retaining walls built at school in Durham County.* (2) *Road improvement and stone retaining wall built at Cullowhee school, Jackson County.* (3) *Entrance posts in cemetery wall, Burlington, Alamance County.* (4) *Wall constructed around Old Soldiers' cemetery, Statesville, Iredell County.*



(1) *Hanes Park in Winston-Salem after grading and landscaping, Forsyth County.* (3) *Rhododendron Gardens Park built in Asheville, Buncombe County.* (3) *Picnic tables and benches and outdoor fireplace in Winston-Salem Park, Forsyth County.* (4) *Iris in Runnymead Park, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.* (5) *Iris in Runnymead Park, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.* (6) *Overlook, City Park, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.*

IX. Pest Control.

A. Pestiferous Malaria Mosquitoes:

Projects for mosquito control were mainly those for the eradication of malaria mosquitoes. Most of the work done for this purpose was drainage and stream clearing. The largest portion of the work was done in the eastern section of the state.

Drainage consisted of straightening, widening, and deepening existing streams, cutting of new drainage ditches and the cutting of lateral drainage ditches. Some of this work was done with draglines and dredges, but all lateral and smaller streams were improved by hand labor.

The control of pestiferous mosquitoes was confined largely to the salt marshes, and was accomplished by hand ditching and straightening of streams.

The cost of malaria control projects varied from under $1,000.00 to over $75,000.00. The length of ditches and streams cut and improved varied from a few hundred feet to forty-two miles.

All malaria control projects were sponsored by city and county officials, and the North Carolina State Board of Health, acting as agent for the United States Public Health Service. The engineering supervision of these projects was vested in the State Board of Health.

B. Control of Other Pests:

The only other pest control projects of any importance were the destruction of yellow flies.

X. Sanitation.

A. Construction:

Projects for the improvement of sanitary conditions included the building of sanitary sewers and the extension of sanitary sewers and the construction of small disposal plants.

Projects of this type varied in cost from $2,000.00 to over $50,000.00, and included projects for from a few blocks to several miles of sewers.

Projects of this type were sponsored by the city and county officials and approved, as required under the state law, by the State Board of Health.

Many important and necessary improvements were made in rural sections by the construction of sanitary privies, both for private homes and at rural schools.

Septic tanks were built at schools and in congested areas, under the sanitary privy projects.

Projects of this type were carried on in every county in the state and ranged in cost from a few hundred dollars, for the construction of school privies, to almost $100,000.00 for the construction of thousands of individual privies in the larger counties.

Sanitary privy projects were sponsored by city and county officials, and by the State Board of Health.

B. Other Projects for the Improvement of Public Health:

Other projects for the improvement of public health included projects for cleaning creeks and streams, filling in marshy places, filling in dumping grounds, etc., and were sponsored by the officials of the communities affected.

XI. Water Works and Water Supply.

A. Water Sheds, Reservoirs and Grounds:

Work under this heading consisted of clearing and cleaning water sheds by thinning woods and removing brush and debris, clearing, grading and cleaning around reservoirs, and grading and landscaping around water works plants. Projects under this classification varied in cost from less than $1,000.00 to over $10,000.00 and were sponsored by city officials.

B. Water Works and Distributing Systems:

The main work done under this classification was the laying and repairing of water mains. Extensions were made to existing water works systems, and new systems were built in towns which previously had no systems. Existing water mains were repaired in many cases.

Projects of this sort varied from under $1,000.00 for repairs, to over $100,000.00 for new systems, and in size varied from the extension of a few blocks to an auxiliary line over fifteen miles in length.

School water supply systems were also constructed and repaired. In a few of the smaller towns, wells and aeration plants were built.

All this work was sponsored by city and county officials.

XII. Utilities.

The only work of this type done was the building of two rural power lines and repair work on a few municipally owned electric line and power systems. Very few utilities are publicly owned in this state.

XIII. Administrative, Professional and Clerical.

Under this classification was personnel of the State and Local Civil Works Administration Offices, and such miscellaneous work as indexing county records, filing and bringing up to date of records in county courthouses, the making of traffic surveys, traffic maps, clerical, stenographic and filing projects in various public offices.

Federal Projects

1. Tennessee Valley Authority: Various improvement projects including: Forestry and Soil Erosion, River Gaging, Building Feeder Roads, Rural Sanitation, General Sanitary Survey, Compilation of Basic Data, Reconnaissance Survey. These projects operated in approximately 12 western counties including: Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Graham, Swain, Jackson, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Madison, Yancey, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga. Original set-up: up to 2,268 men; $44,619 for other than labor expenses.

2. Archeological Excavations: Sponsored and directed by the Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of American Ethnology. Project consisted of excavation of Indian mound on Hiwassee River, Cherokee County. Original set-up: 104 men; $806.25 for other than labor expenses.

3. Cotton Statistics: Sponsored and directed by the Agricultural Department, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Operated in 5 counties: Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cabarrus, Gaston, New Hanover. Original set-up: 18 men; $528.00 for other than labor expenses.

4. Census of American Business: Sponsored and directed by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Operated in every county. Original set-up: 319 men; $2,250.00 for other than labor expenses.

5. Maintenance Work at Experiment Stations: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau Chemistry and Soils. Operated in 6 counties: Columbus, Carteret, Pamlico, Jones, Duplin, Iredell. Consisted of various repairs to houses and laboratories, painting, rebuilding, road improvements, etc., at experiment stations. Original set-up: 83 men; $7,443.00 for other than labor expenses.

6. Improvement Coast Guard Property Along Coast: Sponsored and directed by Department of Treasury, Coast Guard Bureau. Operated in 2 counties: Dare and Currituck. Original set-up: 56 men; $4,415.00 for other than labor expenses.

7. Local Control Surveys: Sponsored and directed by Department of Commerce, Bureau

















(24) *ERA labor clearing large swamp in Harnett County.* (25) *Municipal drainage system in Siler City, Chatham County.* (26) *Draining large swamps in vicinity of Hertford, Perquimans County.* (27) *Completing large drainage system near Wilmington, New Hanover County.* (28) *Completing large project in Hemp, Moore County.* (29) *Starting important malaria control project at Warren Plains, Warren County.* (30) *Draining large swamp which surrounds Jacksonville, Onslow Coun'y.* (31) *Tapping large mosquito breeding pond within city limits of Durham, Durham County.*



(1) *Dam, constructed under CWA and ERA, twelve miles above city for Asheville water supply, Buncombe County.* (2) *Twelve miles of sixteen-inch pipe laid under CWA and ERA for City of Asheville water supply, Buncombe County.* (3) *Chlorinator house constructed under CWA and ERA for City of Asheville water supply.*

Coast and Geodetic Survey. Consisted of triangulation, traverse, and leveling. Operated in 24 counties, the original authorization calling for 575 men.

8. EMPLOYMENT RECORD STUDIES: Sponsored and directed by the Department of Labor, Bureau of United States Employment Service. Comprised compilation and analysis of employment statistics to serve reëmployment and recovery program. Original set-up: 30 persons.

9. FARM HOUSING SURVEY: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau Agricultural Economics. Operated in 12 counties; namely: Avery, Iredell, Moore, Duplin, Cleveland, Henderson, Alamance, Robeson, Edgecombe, Currituck, Camden, and Pasquotank. Original authorization: 164 men; $4,750.00 for other than labor expenses.

10. FARM MORTGAGE AND LAND VALUES: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Comprised tax delinquency and land transfers (including mortgage foreclosures). Operated in 80 counties, approximately state-wide. Original set-up: 386 men; $1,445.00 for other than labor expenses.

11. CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRING, AND INSTALLING GAGING STATION EQUIPMENT AT 22 STATIONS ON STREAMS IN NORTH CAROLINA: Sponsored and directed by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Geological Survey. Operated in 21 counties. Original set-up: 141 men; $7,000.00 for other than labor expenses.

12. HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY: Sponsored and directed by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations. Consisted of a survey of old courthouses, churches, bridges, dwellings, schools, etc., having historic value and interest, local and national. Operated in 7 counties: Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Buncombe, New Hanover, Craven, Wake, Chowan. Original set-up: 28 men; $175.00 for other than labor expenses.

13. INDIAN RESERVATIONS CONSTRUCTION: Sponsored and directed by Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Construction and repairing on Indian reservation in Cherokee County. Original set-up: 18 men; $800.00 for other than labor expenses.

14. IMPROVING LIGHTHOUSE PROPERTY: Sponsored and directed by Department of Commerce —Bureau of Lighthouses. Operated at Hobucken Lighthouse Reservation, Pamlico County, clearing off reservation, building about 700 feet of road, etc. Original set-up: 12 laborers; $3,240.00 for labor. No materials required, tools furnished by Lighthouse Service.

15. MALARIA CONTROL: Sponsored and directed by Bureau of Public Health Service, Department of Treasury. Drainage for malaria control and mosquito eradication, operated in 54 counties. Original set-up called for 440 men.

16. CENSUS RECORD PRESERVATION, TABULATING, CHECKING AND MAP DRAFTING: Sponsored and directed by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Original set-up: 7 men; $2,200.00 for expenses other than labor.

17. NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS: Sponsored and directed by Department of Interior, Bureau National Parks, Buildings and Monuments. Work on Great Smoky Mountains National Park, operated in Haywood and Macon counties. Original set-up: 109 men; $6,660.00 for other than labor expenses.

18. WORK ON NATIONAL FOREST AND FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION UNITS WITHIN STATE: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau Forest Service. Operated in 2 counties, at Bent Creek Experimental Forest and Appalachian Forest Experimental Station in Buncombe, and at Coweeta Experimental Station in Macon. Original set-up: 182 men; $6,916.00 for other than labor expenses.

19. POSTS, CAMPS, STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND AT NATIONAL CEMETERIES: Sponsored and

directed by Department of War, Bureau of Quartermaster Corps. Work at Fort Macon in Carteret County; likewise at:

	Men	Funds required in original set-up
Camp Glenn	7,600	
Fort Bragg	1,360	$ 692,754.00
Raleigh Cemetery	18	3,600.00
New Bern Cemetery	17	3,800.00
Salisbury Cemetery	43	11,500.00
Wilmington Cemetery	30	3,400.00

20. PRICES FARMERS PAY: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Operated in about 98 counties, approximately state-wide. Original set-up: 103 men; $868.00 for other than labor expenses.

21. WORK ON EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. Operated at Willard Test Farm in Pender County, where the work consisted of making culture media and culturing pine canker fungus, a growth particularly disastrous to the turpentine industry, and at Asheville, where the project involved the preparation of a field for coöperative pasture experiment, painting government-owned laboratories, etc. Original set-up: 82 men; $250.00 for other than labor expenses.

22. PEST MOSQUITO CONTROL: Sponsored and directed by Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, consisting of salt marsh drainage. This operated in Brunswick, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Craven and Carteret counties, the original set-up calling for 1,024 men and $10,000.00 for other than labor expenses.

23. REEMPLOYMENT OFFICES: Sponsored and directed by Bureau of National Reëmployment Service. This project consisted of the maintenance of reëmployment offices in every county in the state. It is still in operation, being paid from a special fund. Original set-up: 350 workers and $86,400.00 for other than labor expenses.

24. REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY: Sponsored and directed by Department of Commerce, Bureau Foreign and Domestic Census. This consisted of ascertaining the amount of construction and repair needed on dwellings, etc. Operated in Buncombe, Guilford and Mecklenburg counties. Original set-up: 90 men; $1,675.00 for other than labor expenses.

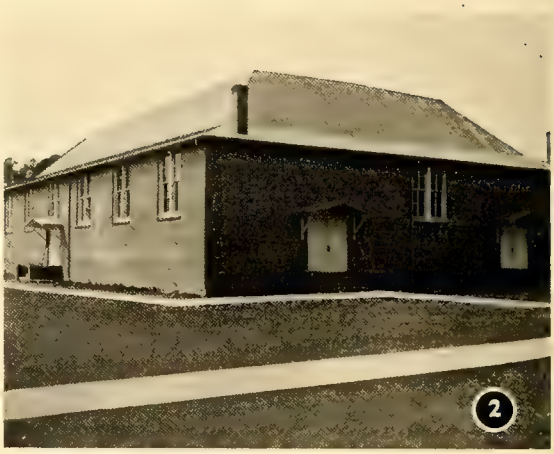
25. SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT HISTORIES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES: Sponsored and directed by Department Federal Coördinator of Transportation. Operated at Wilmington, consisting of the survey of employees of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Original set-up: 110 people; $1,000.00 for other than labor expenses.

26. NATIONAL RELIEF CENSUS AND SUPPORTING LOCAL STUDIES: Sponsored and directed by Department of Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Bureau of Research and Statistics. This project is still operating with headquarters in Mecklenburg County. Original set-up: 85 men and $850.00 for other than labor expenses.

27. COMMUNITY SANITATION ON A NATION-WIDE SCALE: Sponsored and directed by Department of Treasury, Bureau of Public Health Service. Original authorization in this state called for 1,358 men.

28. SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS RECORDS: Sponsored and directed by Department of Interior, Bureau Subsistence Homesteads Division. Part-time farming studies included. Originally called for 66 persons, $50.00 for expenditures. Operated in 14 counties: Wake, Robeson, Forsyth, Bun-













(1) *Atkinson Gymnasium built in Pender County.* (2) *Gymnasium built in Northampton County.* (3) *Gymnasium built at Goldsboro in Wayne County.* (4) *Gymnasium built at Woodland, Northampton County.* (5) *Gymnasium built at Richlannds in Onslow County.* (6) *Gymnasium built at New London in Stanly County.*

combe, Jackson, Wilkes, McDowell, Caldwell, Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Brunswick, Carteret, Burke.

29. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS: Sponsored and directed by Department of Interior, Subsistence Homesteads Division. This project operated through Penderlea Homesteads, Inc., in Pender County, also in Duplin, Sampson and New Hanover (Headquarters in Wilmington). First authorization called for 78 persons and $1,545.00 for other than labor expenses.

30. ANALYSIS OF TAX DELINQUENCY AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS: Sponsored and directed by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Original set-up: 16 men; $100.00 for other than labor expenses.

31. BUILDING, REPAIRING, RENOVATING AND OTHERWISE PREPARING BUILDINGS TO BE OCCUPIED BY TRANSIENTS UNDER FEDERAL CARE: Sponsored and directed by FERA Department, Transient Department. Original set-up: 100 men; $3,870.00 for other than labor expenses.

32. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE: Sponsored and directed by Bureau Veterans Administration, Bureau of Construction Service. Consisted of painting Dodge Facility Ward at Oteen Hospital, Buncombe County. Original set-up: 23 men; and $1,500.00 for other than labor expenses.

33. COMPILATION OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA: Sponsored and directed by the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau. Operated in Raleigh. Original set-up: 5 men; $100.00 for other than labor expenses.

34. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: Sponsored and directed by Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Original set-up: 12 men; $750.00. Operated in conjunction with F-76, Reëmployment Offices, in Wake, Chowan, Craven, Robeson, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Wilkes, Cleveland, Buncombe and Franklin counties.

Total projects operated during CWA numbered 34, comprising surveys, improvements, construction, compilation of data for future use, etc.

SUMMARY

CWA Expenditures (Round Numbers)	$1,293,000.00
Local Contributions (Round Numbers)	305,000.00
Number New Schoolrooms	294
Number New Gymnasiums	87
Number Repaired Gymnasiums	34
Number Playgrounds Graded	338

PUBLIC SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA UNDER CWA TO MARCH 15, 1934

The School Plant	No.	CWA Contribution Labor	Material	Total	Local Material	Total
New Schoolrooms	292	$ 109,945	$ 58,744	$ 168,689	$ 75,245	$ 243,934
Renovated Rooms	2,792	86,917	64,898	151,815	49,314	192,129
Miscellaneous	.....	174,206	68,449	242,655	52,239	294,894
Total		$ 371,068	$ 192,091	$ 563,159	$ 167,798	$ 730,957

The School Plant	No.	Labor	Material	Total	Local Material	Total
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:						
New Gymnasiums	88	$ 128,702	$ 84,100	$ 212,802	$ 99,082	$ 307,858
Repaired Gymnasiums	31	25,958	10,363	36,321	7,530	43,851
Playgrounds	348	345,356	42,436	387,782	34,449	422,231
Total		$ 500,016	$ 136,899	$ 636,905	$ 141,061	$ 773,937
Special Units (Cities)		97,961	20,306	118,267		
State Educational Institutions		189,034	72,251	261,285		
Grand Total		$1,158,079	$ 421,547	$1,579,626	$ 308,859	$1,888,515

Type of Project	Approximate Percent of Total Amount Approved for All Projects
1. Street Repair and Paving	7.9
2. Road Repair and Surfacing	23.1
3. Sidewalk Construction and Repair	2.3
4. Tree Planting and Beautification	0.8
5. Rock Quarry and Crushing Stone	0.2
6. School Repairs and Painting	8.5
7. School Construction and Additions	1.2
8. School Gymnasiums Constructed	1.8
9. School Water Supply, Construction and Repair	0.4
10. Construction and Repair School Athletic Field	0.5
11. Construction School Walks and Playgrounds	2.1
12. School Sanitation	0.7
13. School Bus Repairs	0.2
14. Nursery Schools	0.06
15. Construction and Repair Municipal Sewer System	5.0
16. Construction and Repair Sanitary Privies	15.7
17. Cemetery Improvements and Repairs	0.3
18. Golf Course Construction and Park Improvements	3.6
19. Municipal Buildings, Construction and Repair	4.3
20. School Heating Plants, Construction and Repair	0.2
21. Malaria Drainage	11.0
22. Municipal Water Supply, Construction and Repair	4.2
23. Swimming Pools and Community Buildings, Construction and Repair	0.5
24. Fish Hatchery and Oyster Planting	0.6
25. Fire Lanes, Cutting Timber	0.4
26. Airport Construction and Repair	3.2
27. Bridges, Canals, Dykes, etc.	0.5
28. State Farms and Game Reserves	0.258
29. Rural Power Lines Constructed	0.15
30. Tools and Supplies	0.45
31. Signs for Projects	0.017
32. Surveying for Projects	0.005
33. Blacksmiths Work	0.02
Total Percent	100.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

Cost	Fire Lanes Cutting Timber (No. of Projects)	Airport Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	Bridges, Canals, Dykes, Etc. (No. of Projects)	State Farms and Game Reserves (No. of Projects)
Up to $1,000	3	1	3	5
$1,000-2,000	1	2	3	1
$2,000-3,000	2	0	5	0
$3,000-4,000	3	1	2	1
$4,000-5,000	1	0	0	1
$5,000-6,000	2	0	0	0
$6,000-7,000	2	0	0	0
$7,000-8,000	1	0	0	0
$8,000-9,000	1	0	0	0
$9,000-10,000	0	0	1	0
$10,000-15,000	1	0	2	1
$15,000-20,000	1	0	0	0
$20,000-25,000	0	0	1	0
$25,000-50,000	0	2	0	1
$50,000-100,000	0	0	0	0
Over $100,000	0	4	0	0
Total	18	10	17	10

Cost	Crushing Stone (No. of Projects)	Nursery Schools (No. of Projects)	College Repair (No. of Projects)	School Bus Repairs (No. of Projects)	Rural Power Lines Constructed (No. of Projects)
Up to $1,000	0	1	0	4	1
$1,000-2,000	0	0	0	2	0
$2,000-3,000	1	0	0	1	0
$3,000-4,000	0	0	0	0	0
$4,000-5,000	1	0	0	0	1
$5,000-6,000	1	0	0	1	0
$6,000-7,000	1	0	0	0	0
$7,000-8,000	0	0	0	0	0
$8,000-9,000	1	0	0	0	0
$9,000-10,000	0	0	0	0	0
$10,000-15,000	0	0	0	0	0
$15,000-20,000	0	0	1	0	0
$20,000-25,000	0	0	0	0	0
$25,000-50,000	0	0	0	0	0
$50,000-100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Over $100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	1	1	8	2











(1) *Farmington School Gymnasium built at Farmington, Davie County.* (2) *Gymnasium built at Morehead City, Carteret County.* (3) *Gymnasium built at State College for Negroes, Durham, Durham County.* (4) *Gymnasium built at Healing Springs, Ashe County.* (5) *Interior of Troy Gymnasium, Montgomery County.*













(1) *Addition to Hiddenite School in Alexander County.* (2) *Green Valley School built in Watauga County.* (3) *Landis Colored School built in Rowan County, reconstructed after fire.* (4) *Nathans Creek High School, Ashe County, completed under CWA and ERA.* (5) *Taylorsville Colored School built in Alexander County.* (6) *Addition to New River High School in Ashe County constructed.*







(1) *Laying storm culverts, Reynolda Park, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.* (2) *Water line extension being built in Albemarle, Stanly County.* (3) *Filter plant, Siler City water works, Chatham County.*

CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

Cost	School Water Supply Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	Malaria Drainage (No. of Projects)	Municipal Water Supply Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	School Sanitation (No. of Projects)	Tree Planting and Beautification (No. of Projects)	Swimming Pools and Community Buildings, Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	Fish Hatchery and Oyster Planting (No. of Projects)
Up to $1,000	13	88	20	27	21	4	1
$1,000-2,000	7	61	13	10	11	4	3
$2,000-3,000	4	53	10	7	4	2	3
$3,000-4,000	3	40	8	8	3	3	1
$4,000-5,000	0	23	7	5	2	4	1
$5,000-6,000	3	19	6	1	6	2	0
$6,000-7,000	1	19	5	1	2	4	1
$7,000-8,000	0	11	0	0	1	1	0
$8,000-9,000	0	5	2	1	3	4	0
$9,000-10,000	1	11	1	0	0	2	0
$10,000-15,000	0	27	5	1	0	3	3
$15,000-20,000	0	14	3	0	4	5	0
$20,000-25,000	0	7	3	0	1	1	0
$25,000-50,000	0	14	3	1	2	1	3
$50,000-100,000	0	6	3	0	0	1	0
Over $100,000	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	399	89	62	60	41	16

Cost	Cemetery Improvements and Repairs (No. of Projects)	Golf Course Construction and Park Improvements (No. of Projects)	Municipal Buildings, Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	Sidewalk Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	School Heating Plants, Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	School Construction and Additions (No. of Projects)	School Gymnasiums Constructed (No. of Projects)
Up to $1,000	11	12	62	22	2	23	15
$1,000-2,000	3	10	38	23	2	11	18
$2,000-3,000	7	7	21	17	0	7	20
$3,000-4,000	1	8	9	12	0	7	7
$4,000-5,000	4	1	12	6	0	4	17
$5,000-6,000	0	5	11	5	0	2	9
$6,000-7,000	4	3	5	4	0	3	6
$7,000-8,000	1	2	4	4	0	1	1
$8,000-9,000	1	3	5	1	0	1	3

Cost	Cemetery Improvements and Repairs (No. of Projects)	Golf Course Construction and Park Improvements (No. of Projects)	Municipal Buildings, Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	Sidewalk Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	School Heating Plants, Construction and Repair (No. of Projects)	School Construction and Additions (No. of Projects)	School Gymnasiums Constructed (No. of Projects)
$9,000-10,000	1	2	1	2	0	6	5
$10,000-15,000	3	10	12	5	0	3	2
$15,000-20,000	0	4	5	1	0	3	4
$20,000-25,000	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
$25,000-50,000	0	4	4	6	1	0	0
$50,000-100,000	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
Cost over $100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	74	192	112	5	71	107

Cost	Street Repair and Paving (No. of Projects)	Road Repair and Surfacing (No. of Projects)	Construction and Repair Municipal Sewer Systems (No. of Projects)	Construction and Repair Sanitary Privies (No. of Projects)	Construction School Walks and Playgrounds (No. of Projects)	School Repairs and Painting (No. of Projects)	Construction and Repair School Athletic Fields (No. of Projects)
Up to $1,000	49	77	11	13	73	81	5
$1,000-2,000	53	108	5	9	53	114	4
$2,000-3,000	40	25	9	7	26	58	1
$3,000-4,000	29	111	3	5	16	42	5
$4,000-5,000	27	123	3	1	8	25	1
$5,000-6,000	17	125	4	3	6	17	1
$6,000-7,000	20	80	0	1	4	23	0
$7,000-8,000	11	80	4	8	5	12	0
$8,000-9,000	10	60	5	4	2	7	0
$9,000-10,000	1	24	1	2	1	3	0
$10,000-15,000	18	74	8	4	6	16	5
$15,000-20,000	14	26	7	9	1	9	2
$20,000-25,000	4	25	8	19	1	4	0
$25,000-50,000	8	8	7	21	1	9	1
$50,000-100,000	3	2	5	28	0	3	0
Over $100,000	1	0	0	8	0	0	0
Total	305	948	80	142	203	324	26

Necessary Public Works

The work accomplished on Civil Works projects filled to a very remarkable degree the needs of the state and communities. The state government, and almost all municipal and county governments were operating on greatly curtailed budgets. In many instances municipal and county governments were in default. These conditions prohibited extensive new construction.

Lack of funds restricted the state, city and county governments to the ordinary functions of repair and maintenance. State institutions, such as colleges, hospitals and orphanages, were operating on very small budgets. Work of maintaining school plants became a state function and, owing to the limited state budget, many much needed repairs could not be carried on.

County homes and other institutions of a similar nature were forced to forego making improvements to their properties. Since so many of the governmental units were in default, it was impossible for them to receive PWA grants no matter how badly the improvements contemplated were needed.

Many cities and towns sadly lacked outdoor recreational facilities both for white people and for Negroes. Every swimming pool, park and playground that was built will provide recreational facilities for people who otherwise would have had no, or at least limited, opportunity for outdoor recreation.

Many municipalities badly needed extensions and additions to their water and sewerage systems, road improvements and other work that they were unable to pay for.

The school gymnasiums that were constructed, being mostly in the rural areas, provided year-round facilities in games or sports where such facilities did not previously exist.

The athletic fields and other recreational facilities built at the universities and state colleges provided a means of outdoor sports for the student bodies as a whole. Prior to the construction of these projects by the Civil Works Administration, most of the recreational facilities provided by the colleges and universities were for the use of school teams, a state of affairs which provided very little outdoor recreation for the general student body.

In the field of drainage for malaria control the various drainage districts and counties were badly in need of improvements to existing drainage systems and the construction of new drainage systems.

On the whole, the results of the Civil Works program were constructive and permanent improvements.

Road Projects Predominant

At the beginning of the Civil Works Administration, projects involving various sorts of work on roads and highways were predominant. This was due to the fact that the well-organized State Highway Commission, with district and division engineers over the entire state, was in a position to carry on immediately constructive projects of this type. In view of the fact that it was necessary to put men to work at once, a large number of road projects was approved since it was possible, under the supervision of the engineers of the Highway Commission, to do constructive and necessary work on the highway system.

By way of explanation it should be stated that all public roads in the State of North Carolina are part of the State Highway System. There are no roads built or maintained by the counties or any subdivision other than the state.

Road work also presented an excellent opportunity for putting men in the rural sections to work since they were mostly unskilled laborers. In a good many instances no other type of project was feasible in the remote rural areas.











(1) *Quarrying stone for the construction of cemetery drive in Rowan County.* (2) *Streets surfaced in Hertford County.* (3) *Yellow Creek Road constructed in Graham County.* (4) *Airport built at Salisbury, Rowan County.* (5) *Airport fill and runways built at Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.*

As the program developed and other projects were initiated, the road forces were rapidly curtailed so that, although a greater number of projects for road repair and improvement was approved than any other type, the actual work done on road and highway projects was not over eighteen per cent of the total of CWA work accomplished.

The next largest and most predominant type of projects was projects for the control of malaria by drainage. Under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration preliminary steps had been taken towards the organization of the necessary field supervision of drainage projects. This, and the fact that drainage projects provided an immediate opportunity to put large numbers of common laborers to work immediately, influenced the approving of a great many drainage projects. About ten per cent of Civil Works Administration funds was spent for malaria control, which is a major health problem in this state.

The next largest field of activity was repairs, renovations, painting, etc., of schools. Lack of funds in almost every locality had resulted in curtailment of this type of work by the governmental units. Even more work of this type would have been done except for the fact that much material was needed to carry on these projects.

Next in predominance was the construction of sanitary privies. Since all materials were furnished by private individuals and much common labor could be used, these projects were started. The benefits to public health, and the fact that preliminary arrangements for organization had been made, were influential factors in the wide-spread activity in this field.

Other types of projects varied in size and importance in different localities. This variation was due mainly to the needs and desires of the communities.

Safety Program

The Safety Department of the North Carolina Civil Works Administration was organized on January 1, 1934, with offices at 314 Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The personnel of the state office consisted of one stenographer, three field representatives, and the State Director.

In addition to the three Field Representatives mentioned above, each of the 107 units had its own Safety Director, working indirectly under the State Safety Director and directly under the local administrator. In the majority of cases, these Safety Directors had additional duties either as Work Project Supervisor or Injury Clerk. It is estimated that only 10 men devoted their entire time as County or City Safety Director.

Each Project had a Job Safety Inspector, who inspected his project each day, generally in the mornings before the crew started to work. He gave close attention to such matters as condition of hand tools, wheelbarrows, ladders, etc., and particular attention to the physical hazards of the project. From reports received in the State Safety Director's office, it would seem that only 215 job safety inspectors devoted their full time to this important work, the others doing this in addition to their other duties.

In setting up the Safety Department, the State Safety Director estimated that the program to be carried on from this office would cost $10,441.00, based on a period of twelve weeks. However, the total cost of the state office for the thirteen-week period has been only $8,709.77, or a reduction of $1,731.23 from the original estimate, which at that time was considered very conservative. The following expenditures were made:

Salaries	$ 1,436.24
Travel	1,747.10
Office Expense	250.18
Safety Equipment	5,276.25



(1) *Mocksville Gymnasium in Davie County.* (2) *School Gymnasium built in Kannapolis, Cabarrus County.* (3) *Gymnasium built at Berry Hill School in Nash County.*









(1) *Tennis courts built at Blair Park in High Point, Guilford County.* (2) *Track built at high school in Durham, Durham County.* (3) *Playing field built at high school in Durham, Durham County.* (4) *Baseball field and grandstand at Bailey, Nash County.*

















(1) *Nathaniel Macon Home, Warren County, before restoration.* (2) *Nathaniel Macon Home, Warren County, before restoration.* (3) *Public library built in Rutherford County.* (4) *Nathaniel Macon Home, Warren County, after restoration.* (5) *Library at Roland, Robeson County.* (6) *Library built at Warrenton, Warren County.* (7) *Steele Memorial Library built at Mount Olive, Wayne County.* (8) *Interior of Steele Memolial Library, Mount Olive, Wayne County.*

While all of the above was charged against Civil Works, quite a large amount will be used under Emergency Relief. For instance, the Safety Equipment, which includes first aid equipment and goggles, will be used in the Works Division of Emergency Relief without additional cost, with the exception of refills for the First Aid Kits from time to time.

It was seen in the beginning of safety work that a program of first aid training would be of real value. That this program was successful can be seen from the fact that only 24 cases of infection were reported under Civil Works. It was agreed that each job, as far as possible, should have a trained first aid man with proper equipment. With this in view, the assistance of the First Aid and Life Saving Service of the American National Red Cross was requested. A conference was called in the State Safety Director's office attended by Mrs. Thomas Sprinkle, of High Point, North Carolina, and Mr. Berres, of Washington, D. C., North Carolina Field Representatives of the American National Red Cross. With their coöperation, it was possible to conduct sixty-three complete fifteen-hour Standard First Aid Courses, with an enrollment of approximately 2,500 CWA employees. This was in addition to the several smaller classes held in some of the smaller cities or counties. The training of these men meant much to the safety program of the Civil Works Administration, but will mean even more to the state at large. These twenty-five hundred trained "First Aiders," spread from the mountains to the coast, are prepared to render valuable assistance in future accidents on our highways, in our homes, and in our industrial plants. A number of these men will, of course, be employed by industry in the near future where they will find that the training received under the Civil Works Administration will be of real help to them in their individual plant safety and first aid programs.

The State Safety Department issued approximately fifty bulletins dealing with problems of a general nature, as well as covering in detail the following specific subjects:

General Rules for Safety	Carbon Monoxide
Excavations	Transportation of Workers
Handling Explosives	Demolition
Scaffolds	First Aid
Physical Condition	Goggles
Exposure	Cave-ins
Railroad Crossings	Health Program
Hand Tools	Poison Ivy

These bulletins were sent out to each unit, and in a majority of cases were reproduced by the unit and placed on each project or in the hands of the Job Safety Inspector.

A total of 693 lost-time accidents were reported to the State Safety Director's office during the life of Civil Works. For the sake of standard reporting, a lost-time accident was termed one that caused the injured employee to lose more than the remainder of the shift. For instance, if the shift's starting time was 7 a.m., and the employee was injured at 11 a.m., if he was not able to report for work the next morning at 7 a.m., his accident was termed "lost-time," even though he might come in to work during the morning. These injuries, generally, caused the loss of only one or two days. The total number of cases drawing compensation can be secured from the report of the Director of Compensation.

Of the 693 lost-time accidents reported, 113 occurred prior to the beginning of the Safety program, or prior to January 1, 1934. During Civil Works a total of 22,257,263 man-hours was worked. The frequency rate for North Carolina for the entire period of Civil Works was 31.1, an unusually low frequency considering the type of work and the fact that the majority of our employ-

ees were not used to out-of-doors labor. Our frequency compares with a confidential reporting from Washington of a frequency average over the entire country of 47.1. The same confidential report showed an average of 911 lost-time accidents as against our record of 693.

Only three fatalities were reported to this department during Civil Works, one prior to the Safety program, and two during March, when the morale of employees was at its lowest. Two of these fatalities were caused by falling trees and the third by the fall from a 10-foot scaffold.

The three District Safety Supervisors and the State Safety Director visited as many of the more hazardous projects as possible. In several instances these inspections disclosed very hazardous conditions which were immediately corrected thus, preventing a large number of serious injuries.

The Safety Department enjoyed the fullest coöperation from the State Administration down to the individual worker on the project, without which the Safety Program could not have been successful. This coöperation was greatly appreciated by the Department. Especial mention should be made of the County and City Safety Directors, who, working under great strain, were able to keep their record down to the minimum.

COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT

The office of the State Director of Compensation was established as a part of the state administrative staff for the purpose of supervision, in collaboration with the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, of all injuries sustained by employees on Civil Works projects.

There was added, under the instruction of the State Administrator, to each local staff a suitable person to administer all matters in connection with employees injured in the performance of duty on CWA projects. Within ten days compensation organization throughout the state was completed, the local staff fully instructed in the rules and regulations governing compensatory injuries, and all compensation bulletins distributed.

As of the date of submitting this report there has been reported and filed a history of 1,435 injuries sustained on Civil Works projects in North Carolina.

During the period in which persons were employed on CWA projects, there were reported only three fatalities. There were not more than twenty injuries which could be classed as permanent, and in all of these there is a probability of only partial permanent disability.

A great majority of the injuries reported were of a minor character. There were not more than 265 injuries which necessitated the payment of compensation locally. The curtailment of injuries in the State of North Carolina was due to the efficient safety organization which was established under the direction of the State Administrator.

STATUS OF PROJECTS AT THE CLOSE OF CWA OPERATION

Many projects were left in an unfinished state at the close of the Civil Works program. This was due to a large extent to the drastic curtailment of CWA funds and the demobilization of the Civil Works Administration.

When the closing out of the CWA began, every effort was made by the state office to discontinue projects which could be left in their existing state with little or no damage, and with little or no loss of materials.

About 25 per cent of the projects approved was completely finished at the end of the Civil Works Administration. About 30 per cent of the projects was about 80 per cent completed, and about 45 per cent was 50 per cent complete, or less. Of those incomplete, it was possible to drop a good many. Every effort was made to bring the others to completion under the ERA program.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION, NORTH CAROLINA

ANALYSIS OF PAYROLLS WITH RESPECT TO TYPE OF PROJECT

PERIOD NOVEMBER 17, 1933 TO JULY 26, 1934

	Classifications	Amount	Man Hours
1	Public Roads, Highways, Streets, Sidewalks, Gutters—New Construction	$ 201,630.39	475,983
2	Public Roads, Highways, Streets, Sidewalks, Gutters—Repairs	3,408,034.30	8,625,074
3	Public Buildings, Community Houses, Schools, Auditoriums, etc.—New Construction	369,929.23	676,855
4	Public Buildings, Community Houses, Schools, Auditoriums, etc.—Repairs	994,840.25	1,695,332
5	Bridges, Grade Crossings, and Trestles—New Construction	10,672.98	22,556
6	Bridges, Grade Crossings, and Trestles—Repairs	672.00	2,029
7	Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation—New Construction	421,468.33	851,892
8	Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation—Repairs	383,569.76	847,435
9	Public Utilities, Water Works, Gas, Electrical, etc.—New Construction	84,992.77	185,598
10	Public Utilities, Water Works, Gas, Electrical, etc.—Repairs	253,443.90	546,337
11	Recreation Facilities, Swimming Pools, Playgrounds—New Construction	466,754.40	887,454
12	Recreation Facilities, Swimming Pools, Playgrounds—Repairs	363,350.02	781,264
13	Waterways, Levees, Flood Control, etc.—New Construction	70,011.53	149,326
14	Waterways, Levees, Flood Control, etc.—Repairs	27,668.01	59,878
15	Landscaping, Grading, Erosion Control, Parks, etc.	137,054.71	292,874
16	Conservation Hatcheries, Oyster Beds, Fish and Game	81,185.44	129,449
17	Eradication and Control, Disease Bearers, Pests, Mosquitoes	359,187.83	781,549
18	Airports	219,936.75	458,414
19	Forestry	26,117.70	56,331
20	Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by the Unemployed, Clothing, Food, Fuel, Household Goods	30,946.16	90,964
21	Public Welfare, Health Recreation, Nurses, Nutrition, Investigation, Safety, etc.	93,222.69	251,668
22	Public Education, Arts and Research	60,582.30	150,673
23	Tool and Equipment Projects	2,163.50	3,610
24	Sanitary Privy Construction	648,562.06	1,323,405
25	Administrative	450,700.80	759,402
	TOTALS	$ 9,166,697.81	20,105,352

ANALYSIS OF PAYROLLS ON FEDERAL PROJECTS WITH RESPECT TO TYPE OF PROJECT

PERIOD NOVEMBER 17, 1933 TO JULY 26, 1934

U. S. Department	Bureau	Project	Amount	Man Hours
Agriculture	Agricultural Economics	Consumption Statistics	$ 69.24	120
Agriculture	Agricultural Economics	Cotton Statistics Index	3,185.80	4,536
Agriculture	Agricultural Economics	Prices Farmers Pay	4,843.74	7,160
Agriculture	Agricultural Economics	Rural Tax Delinquency	40,478.90	61,950
Agriculture	Agricultural Engineering	Rainfall Runoff Studies	3.00	6
Agriculture	Agricultural Experiment Station	Farm Land Use	2,424.83	4,660
Agriculture	Animal Industry	Subsistence Homesteads	911.91	1,280
Agriculture	Biological Survey	Work on Biological Property	69.60	72
Agriculture	Entomology	Laboratories	6.00	12
Agriculture	Entomology	Spotted Fever Control	11.00	14
Agriculture	Entomology	Mosquito Pest Control	51,470.63	104,798
Agriculture	Forestry	Work on National Forest	18,485.21	41,299
Agriculture	Home Economics	Farm Housing Survey	27,706.90	37,113
Agriculture	Plant Industry	Work on Experiment Station	17,860.93	33,818
Agriculture	Weather Bureau	Meterological Data	384.00	480
Commerce	Aeronautics	Municipal Airport Department Advisory	287.41	550
Commerce	Census	Census of American Business	31,312.45	54,058
Commerce	Census	Directory of American Business	210.00	351
Commerce	Census	Real Property Inventory	1,463.91	3,459
Commerce	Census	Urban Tax Delinquency	4,507.89	6,173
Commerce	Coast and Geodetic Survey	Supplementing Survey Control	32,959.30	49,237
Commerce	Lighthouses	Improving Lighthouse Property	988.80	2,048
Commerce	FERA	National Relief Census	6,208.37	10,663
Commerce	Smithsonian Institute (American Ethnology)	Archeological Excavations	14,247.47	24,244
Commerce	Tennessee Valley Authority	Various Improvements	51,015.67	65,025
Commerce	Veterans Administration	Buildings and Grounds	2,543.83	2,917
Interior	Geological Survey	Clearing Tar Creek	54.50	80
Interior	Geological Survey	Photo Mapping	20,357.20	33,858
Interior	Geological Survey	Stream Flow Records	12,250.18	22,762
Interior	Indian Affairs	Construction	1,883.73	3,537
Interior	National Buildings and Parks	Historic Buildings Survey	5,715.68	6,575
Interior	National Buildings and Parks	Work on National Parks	34,020.10	70,964
Interior	Soil Erosion Service	Water Sheds	7,775.07	9,216
Interior	Homesteads	Homesteads Record	1,047.25	1,176
Labor	Labor Statistics	Employment and Pay Roll	1,506.50	2,138
Labor	Reëmployment	Reëmployment Office	138,304.15	243,713
Labor	Reëmployment	Reëmployment Record Study	2,471.81	2,544
Treasury	Coast Guard	Record Rehabilitation	8,092.69	17,168
Treasury	Public Health Service	Malaria Control	4,527.51	5,025
Treasury	Public Health Service	Rural Sanitation	4,632.38	7,278
War	Quartermasters Corps	Work at Army Posts	84,438.48	172,412
Interior	Subsistence Homesteads	Development and Construction	1,391.75	2,244
Interior	Clerical Enumerator	Clerical Enumerator	200.00	320
Interior	Work on Federal Cemeteries	Work on Federal Cemeteries	6,872.90	13,972
Commerce	Semilogical Survey	Semilogical Survey	1,102.86	1,188
Post Office	Repairs on Post Office	Repairs on Post Office	1,167.60	2,148
AAA	AAA	AAA	270.00	864
	TOTALS		$ 651,739.13	1,135,225

CWA PAYROLLS SHOWING TOTALS BY WEEKS*
NOVEMBER 15, 1933, TO JULY 26, 1934

	Men	Amount
Regular Program		
November 30, 1933	16,064	$ 120,897.72
December 7, 1933	33,163	349,372.96
December 14, 1933	41,373	476,716.79
December 21, 1933	55,006	603,441.40
December 28, 1933	58,721	609,690.13
January 4, 1934	64,808	801,491.76
January 11, 1934	69,230	881,281.58
January 18, 1934	71,608	931,642.64
‡January 25, 1934	*72,533	620,182.08
February 1, 1934	70,324	576,604.69
February 8, 1934	72,000	661,776.29
February 15, 1934	71,125	644,715.19
February 22, 1934	71,352	669,588.38
March 1, 1934	48,562	456,965.06
March 8, 1934	43,969	369,497.41
March 15, 1934	38,668	338,191.66
March 22, 1934	34,111	309,651.09
March 29, 1934	28,905	268,194.03
Total Regular Program	961,522	$ 9,689,900.86
Federal Projects, State Administration and Liquidation		
April 5, 1934	2,550	$ 31,357.96
April 12, 1934	1,474	24,671.93
April 19, 1934	1,119	17,242.42
April 26, 1934	880	15,273.90
May 3, 1934	576	10,020.79
May 10, 1934	216	4,304.28
May 17, 1934	164	3,614.08
May 24, 1934	167	3,780.82
May 31, 1934	150	3,233.98
June 7, 1934	126	2,795.02
June 14, 1934	126	2,799.08
June 21, 1934	124	2,751.10
June 28, 1934	107	2,424.55
July 5, 1934	95	2,060.48
July 12, 1934	86	1,876.82
July 19, 1934	19	317.15
July 26, 1934	1	11.72
Total Federal Projects, State Administration and Liquidation	7,980	$ 128,536.08
TOTAL PAYROLLS	969,502	$ 9,818,436.94

Payrolls State Projects	$ 9,166,697.81	
Payrolls Federal Projects	651,739.13	
Total Payrolls		$ 9,818,436.94
†Materials Purchased	2,041,192.44	
Equipment Rentals	295,370.62	2,336,563.06†
TOTAL CWA EXPENDITURES		$12,155,000.00

* The peak of employment under CWA reached 78,360 workers, including CWS projects, refer page 263. In addition to workers paid from CWA funds, women employed on CWS and paid from ERA funds numbered: December 3,215; January 5,369; February 6,836; March 5,072.

Payrolls on CWS are included in the report of ERA expenditures for work relief.

‡ Working hours were reduced from 30 to 24 hours per week in cities and 15 hours per week in rural areas.

† NOTE.—Re. Page 77. Purchase orders recorded $2,490,124.27 includes orders later canceled.

















(1) *Gymnasium built in Yadkin County.* (2) *Schoolhouse built in Iredell County. Pump house and Gymnasium in background also built as ERA projects.* (3) *Tyrrell County Home constructed under CWA and ERA.* (4) *School farm shop built in Iredell County.* (5) *County Home barn built in Union County.* (6) *County Home barn built in Haywood County.* (7) *Community House built in Madison County.* (8) *Community House built at Leaksville, Rockingham County.*













(1) *Green Creek gymnasium constructed in Polk County under CWA and ERA.* (2) *Gymnasium constructed at Rock Springs, Denver, Lincoln County.* (3) *School built at Hayesville, Clay County.* (4) *Waxhaw High School gymnasium constructed in Union County.* (5) *Stone gymnasium built at Andrews in Cherokee County.* (6) *Bald Creek School gymnasium and assembly hall constructed in Yancey County.*

STATE OFFICE CWA—ERA ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, Administrator

Mrs. Elisabeth Greer Seese, Secretary

Assistant Administrator and Director Division of Social Service:

Roy M. Brown
Edith Williams, Assistant to Director Division of Social Service
Cora Page Godfrey, Secretary

Assistant Director of County Organization:

Mrs. W. T. Bost, Public Welfare Commissioner

Executive Assistant to Administrator:

Ronald B. Wilson

Field Representatives:

W. T. Mattox
Mary P. Ward
Lois Dosher
T. L. Grier
May E. Campbell
Nancy L. Austin
Louise W. Frye
Waller Wynne, Jr.
Columbus Andrews

Transient Division:

M. Pearl Weaver, Director

Women's Division:

Alice Laidlaw, Director

Supply Department:

L. H. Williams, Supply Officer

Information Clerk:

Mrs. Locke Craig

Engineering Department:

Joseph Hyde Pratt, Consulting Engineer
F. Q. Boyer, Assistant State Engineer
T. W. Morse, State Project Supervisor
Philip Schwartz, Chief Office Engineer
C. E. McIntosh, Director Public School Projects

Field Engineers:

E. L. Curtis
Gerald Cowan
John P. Brady
E. W. Cole
Harold Macklin
C. C. McGinnis
R. W. McGeachy
W. W. Baker
J. B. Moore
William Wyatt
Luther T. Rogers
H. C. Lawrence
E. L. Winslow
George J. Brooks

Purchasing Department:

J. M. Coleman, Purchasing Officer
F. O. Arthur, Assistant Purchasing Officer
G. M. Hutchinson, Specifications Engineer
Burton Sellars, Assistant Purchasing Officer

Public Relations Department:

John H. Sikes, Director

Auditing Department:

R. C. Carter, Chief Auditor
J. C. Greene, Accountant
Lena Simmons, Chief Payroll Clerk

Field Auditors:

J. E. White
H. J. Johnson
Minnie B. Morgan
E. S. Pedigo
W. L. Stancil
W. L. Gilbert
M. L. Cornwell
G. W. Cobb
W. E. Vernon
G. A. Boatwright
C. O. P. Hughey
Alex H. Kizer
Lewis H. Parham
Fred Ferguson

State Disbursing Officer:

J. W. Reynar

Statistical Department:

H. P. Brinton, Statistician

Statistical Auditor of County Reports:

George W. Bradshaw

Compensation Department:

J. S. Massenburg, Director

Safety Department:

E. G. Padgett, Director

LOCAL CWA AND ERA ADMINISTRATORS

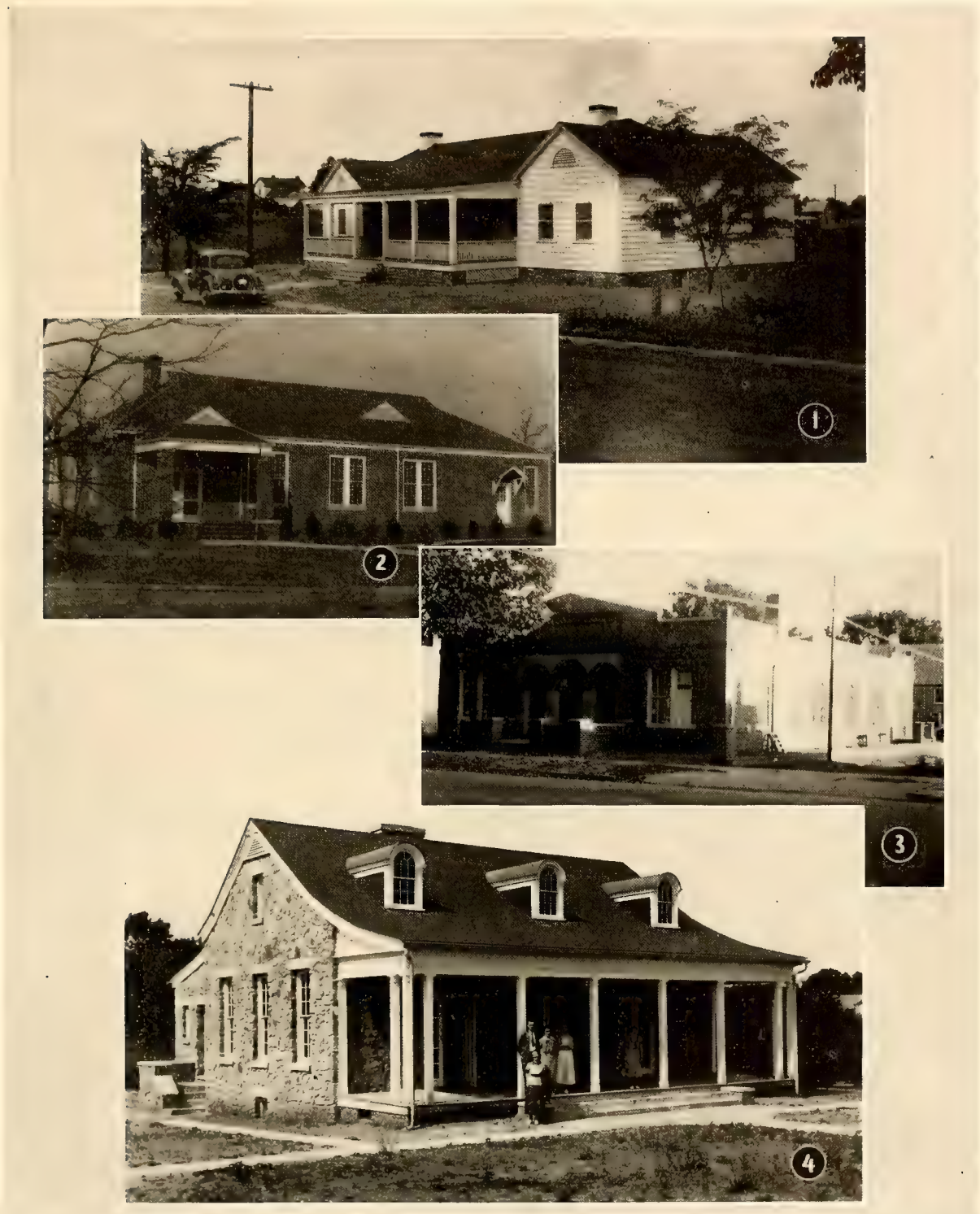
COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Alamance	Mrs. Mabel K. Montgomery, Acting	Graham
Alexander	Mrs. M. L. Gwaltney	Taylorsville
Alleghany	C. A. Miles	Sparta
Anson	Miss Mary Robinson	Wadesboro
Ashe	Bryan Oliver	West Jefferson
Avery	Mrs. R. W. Wall	Newland
Beaufort	Mrs. I. P. Hodges	Washington
Bertie	Dr. T. A. White	Windsor
Bladen	Chatham C. Clark	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	Frank M. Sasser	Southport
Buncombe	E. E. Connor	Asheville
Asheville	Miss E. Grace Miller	Asheville
Burke	Mrs. Lou London Marsteller	Morganton
Cabarrus	E. F. White	Concord
Caldwell	Mrs. Cathleen Warren	Lenoir
Camden	Mrs. O. N. Marshall	Belcross
Carteret	Mrs. Malcolm Lewis	Beaufort
Caswell	Mrs. V. E. Swift	Yanceyville
Catawba	Miss Victoria Bell	Newton
Chatham	Miss Mary Paschal, Acting	Pittsboro
Cherokee	R. W. Gray	Murphy
Chowan	Mrs. Chas. P. Wales, Acting	Edenton
Clay	Mrs. W. T. Hunt	Hayesville
Cleveland	H. S. Woodson	Shelby
Columbus	Mrs. Agnes Barnhardt	Whiteville
Craven	Mrs. John D. Whitford	New Bern
Cumberland	Mrs. Mamie Armfield	Fayetteville
Currituck	Norman Hughes	Currituck
Dare	Theo. S. Meekins	Manteo
Davidson	Curry F. Lopp	Lexington
Davie	J. S. Kirk	Mocksville
Duplin	Mrs. Harvey Boney	Kenansville
Durham	A. E. Langston	Durham
Edgecombe	Mrs. Winnifred Y. Wiggins	Tarboro
Rocky Mount	Mrs. R. D. Bulluck	Rocky Mount
Forsyth	A. W. Cline	Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem	Miss Helena E. Hermance	Winston-Salem
Franklin	C. W. E. Pittman	Louisburg
Gaston	Mrs. Gertrude K. Keller	Gastonia
Gates	Mrs. C. H. Carter	Gatesville
Graham	Miss Jane S. Sullivan	Robbinsville
Granville	Mrs. Lee C. Taylor	Oxford
Greene	Mrs. N. F. Palmer	Snow Hill

LOCAL CWA AND ERA ADMINISTRATORS—*Continued*

COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Guilford	Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne	Greensboro
Greensboro	Miss Ethel Speas, City Hall	Greensboro
High Point	Miss Euzelia Smart	High Point
Halifax	J. B. Hall	Halifax
Harnett	Miss Lillie Davis	Lillington
Haywood	Homer Henry	Waynesville
Henderson	Noah Hollowell	Hendersonville
Hertford	Mrs. Hilda G. Kite	Winton
Hoke	L. A. Dalton	Raeford
Hyde	Mrs. T. S. Payne	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Mrs. E. M. Land	Statesville
Jackson	N. D. Davis	Sylva
Johnston	Mrs. D. J. Thurston	Smithfield
Jones	Mrs. J. R. Burt, Acting	Trenton
Lee	Miss Ruth Henry	Sanford
Lenoir	Rev. G. B. Hanrahan	Kinston
Lincoln	Miss Helen Reinhardt	Lincolnton
Macon	Miss Rachel Davis	Franklin
Madison	Mrs. Warren T. Davis	Marshall
Martin	J. Raleigh Manning	Williamston
McDowell	Mrs. G. W. Kirkpatrick	Marion
Mecklenburg	Charles F. Gilmore	Charlotte
Mitchell	Raymond F. Ashley	Bakersville
Montgomery	Charles J. McLeod	Troy
Moore	Miss Elizabeth Head	Carthage
Nash	Mrs. J. K. Smith	Nashville
New Hanover	J. Allan Taylor	Wilmington
	Miss Elma Ashton, Assistant	Wilmington
Northampton	Mrs. J. A. Flythe	Jackson
Orange	Geo. H. Lawrence	Chapel Hill
Onslow	M. A. Cowell	Jacksonville
Pamlico	Mrs. G. T. Farnell	Bayboro
Pasquotank	A. H. Outlaw	Elizabeth City
Pender	H. M. Corbett	Burgaw
Perquimans	Charles E. Johnson, Jr.	Hertford
Person	Miss Eglantine Merritt	Roxboro
Pitt	K. T. Futrell	Greenville
Polk	Mrs. Evelyn Cole Bowers	Tryon
Randolph	Robert T. Lloyd	Asheboro
Richmond	O. G. Reynolds	Rockingham
Robeson	Robert D. Caldwell	Lumberton
Rockingham	Miss Lona Glidewell	Reidsville
Rowan	Mrs. Mary O. Linton	Salisbury
Rutherford	Mrs. John R. Anderson, Jr.	Rutherfordton
Sampson	A. W. Daughtry	Clinton

LOCAL CWA AND ERA ADMINISTRATORS—*Continued*

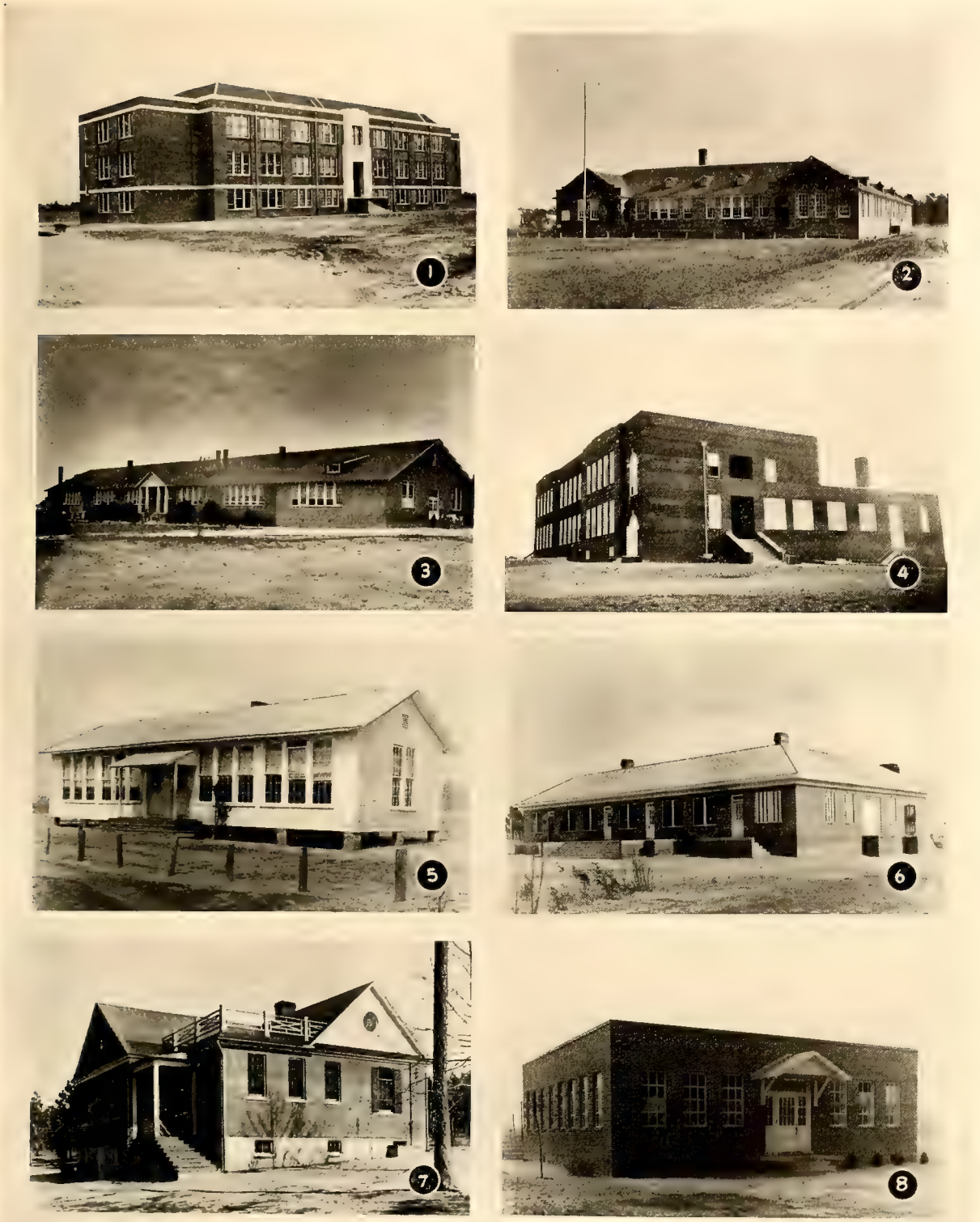
COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Scotland	E. Fairly Murray	Laurinburg
Stanly	Otto B. Mabry	Albemarle
Stokes	Mrs. Minnie G. Doyle	Danbury
Surry	Mrs. Emma Reece Mock	Dobson
Swain	H. P. Browning	Bryson City
Transylvania	William Arthur Wilson	Brevard
Tyrrell	Mrs. W. S. Carawan	Columbia
Union	J. P. Marsh	Monroe
Vance	Mrs. W. B. Waddill	Henderson
Wake	Mrs. T. W. Bickett	Raleigh
Raleigh	Miss Lola Wilson	Raleigh
Warren	Jesse Gardner	Warrenton
Washington	Mrs. W. C. Brewer (Resigned Jan. '34)	Plymouth
	J. E. Gibbs	Plymouth
Watauga	Mrs. Smith Hagaman	Boone
Wayne	R. H. Edwards (Resigned Feb. 1, '34)	Goldsboro
Goldsboro	Mrs. L. D. Giddens	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Mrs. Valeria Belle Foster	N. Wilkesboro
Wilson	James T. Barnes	Wilson
Yadkin	W. S. Church	Yadkinville
Yancey	C. L. Proffitt	Burnsville



(1) *Community House built at Roxboro, Person County.* (2) *Community House built at Belmont, Gaston County.* (3) *Community House built at Ayden, Pitt County.* (4) *Community House built at Pittsboro, Chatham County.*



(1) *Waccamaw Community House and gymnasium, Brunswick County.* (2) *Field Museum at Municipal Park, Washington, Beaufort County.* (3) *Red Oak Community House, Nash County.*



(1) *Negro school at Selma, Johnston County, built with ERA and State funds.* (2) *Comfort School, Jones County.* (3) *Addition to colored school in Wake County.* (4) *Addition to school in Stanly County.* (5) *Negro school built in Scotland County.* (6) *Training school built in Moore County.* (7) *School built in Moore County.* (8) *Laurinburg vocational school in Scotland County.*













(1) *Community Building at Lenoir, Caldwell County.* (2) *Biological Laboratory at Beaufort, Carteret County.* (3) *Community House at Marion, McDowell County.* (4) *Pleasant Garden Community House, McDowell County.* (5) *Community House at Rutherfordton, Rutherford County.* (6) *Community House, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County.*

THE SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The Objective of a Social Service Division

"Essentially, social case work involves two things, the attempt to understand the needs and problems of a particular family, and the attempt to work out a plan of treatment adapted to the needs of that particular family."[1]

The objective of a Social Service Division is service to the family. In meeting this objective, this division made use of the resources of other divisions, such as the Works Division and the Rural Rehabilitation Division which also had specified responsibilities to families. The Social Service Division was called upon to handle any problems to which a family falls heir, from giving direct relief, to finding a way for the burial of a family member, although ERA could not pay for this latter service. If domestic difficulties threatened the harmonious unity of a family, the social worker tried to serve as an outlet for overwrought emotions, and in so doing helped to stabilize the situation.

In discussing the responsibility of the Social Service Division for service to families, it is necessary to consider the individual in relation to his environment. The social worker sees a person and his environment as a whole: (a) his attitudes toward work, toward his family or his fellowmen which grow out of the opportunities which life brings him, plus his natural endowments, and the series of experiences which weave themselves somehow into the fabric of his existence; (b) his setting, the home in which he was born and reared, its culture, its harmony, its discipline, its ideals, its strength, and its handicaps; (c) his initiative and creative powers as revealed by his progress in home building, his success in earning a livelihood and in personal accomplishments.

The Normal Family Is Self-Supporting

The normal family is an independent and self-sufficient unit. It gives those services of which it is capable and receives in return that income which means shelter, food, clothing, medical attention, education and recreation. When the income is sufficient, there can be more investment in what are usually termed luxuries. But the law of cause and effect also operates in family life. When some cause, such as unemployment, illness, marital or family disruption, is set into operation, it tends to deflect the harmonious flow of family life. A disruption occurs, its seriousness and the period of its effect, being directly proportioned to the seriousness of the cause. It is when a serious disruption occurs which needs some outside counsel and assistance, beyond the resources of the family, that it becomes necessary to extend available aid in one form or another.

Unemployment

Beyond the immediate environment of the family may be a worldwide depression. Within the family environment is forced unemployment. Whatever the cause may be, the effects of prolonged

[1] Porter, Rose, "The Organization and Administration of Public Relief Agencies."

unemployment are easily discernible. Unemployment means the need of food, light, shelter, clothing, education, and recreation, not alone for actual subsistence, but for the conservation of those vital human factors, the maintenance of which makes for a wholesome family and community life. While leaders in government and industry are attempting to mend the fabric of our national economic life, it becomes the task of social workers to aid in conserving our human resources, to impart morale, and to lend their aid in stimulating the creation of those standards of living which will best maintain human values.

REASONS WHY INDIVIDUALS DO POOR WORK AND FIND FEWER JOB OPPORTUNITIES—SICKNESS, WORRY, AND INSUFFICIENT FOOD

Another family situation which demands the attention of social workers is that occasioned by part-time employment. Part-time employment is one step nearer actual unemployment. Part-time jobs, or poorly paid jobs, mean poor shelter, insufficient food and clothing, sickness and worry. Individuals whose livelihood depends on manual labor cannot, under these conditions, continue to earn for themselves and others.

Skilled and professional workers cannot work well and worry at the same time. Lack of the necessities of life causes sickness. The body must have proper nourishment, just as it must have sufficient shelter and clothing. Security and recreation are as essential to mental health as food and clothing are to physical health. Worry for oneself and one's dependents, if prolonged, may invite physical, mental, and even moral breakdowns. There will be an attendant loss of that driving force which coördinates the whole personality and gives it a sense of direction.

A poor diet or worry causes an individual's work to fall below par. He is usually the first to be "laid off" because of the mediocre nature of his work. If an individual's work has been consistently mediocre, he has never had either commendation or recommendations from his employer or fellow-workmen. This fact leads to further personality difficulties. Chance illness, diseases, and unavoidable injury are other causes of part-time employment, or involuntary unemployment. A poor background, illiteracy, a poor understanding of working and farming conditions, as well as poor health habits, are other causes for families not being self-supporting.

THE SOCIAL WORK PROBLEM

The foregoing statements suggest certain problems of service to the family. The tools which a social worker uses in performing services to the family include a knowledge of human nature and social institutions, objective analysis, a consideration of the role of the family and the individuals therein, practical suggestions to arouse effort on the part of the individuals themselves to work out their own problems, and, through assistance in the form of relief, to supply those deficiencies which unemployment and impoverishment of body and mind have brought about. This last was, for the majority of families, the major role assumed by the Social Service Division, for the program of emergency relief has been directed primarily to the financial needs of families.

THE SOCIAL WORK APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

"To help man out of trouble one must know him and understand him . . ." when the difficulty concerns a human being, we should approach its adjustment from as complete a knowledge of him as it is possible to obtain.[2]

---

[2] de Schweinitz, Karl, "The Art of Helping People Out of Trouble."

The Investigation, Learning the Family Situation

The "investigation," or more appropriately, the "social inquiry," seeks a clear understanding of the family and its needs. The investigation, then, is an attempt on the part of the social worker to obtain this knowledge.

The social worker learns the family situation in terms of the following factors: a knowledge of the family income, if any; the family resources, both material and personal; the family's health, which includes knowledge of the family's dietary and health habits; the home, and the lacks, if any, in the way of conveniences; the living and sleeping arrangements, and the state of repair of the premises. Further, the social inquiry should obtain a knowledge of the family's environment, its heritage and interests, emerging from its background and experience, and the acquired interests of the family. The attitudes of each individual to the others, to the family, and to the social worker are other factors which the social worker observes. Observation is not limited to any one particular phase of the family, but of necessity, greater emphasis is laid on the apparent major problem or need, whether it be financial, health, or personal maladjustment of an individual in the family.

The Family and the Social Worker Make Plans

The social worker gathers information as the basis for making plans for assistance to the family. She has been able to learn something of the vocational background from former employers. In the light of the facts which she obtains, she is able to approach the family with her knowledge, understanding, and ability to extend any needed financial assistance, on the one hand, and, on the other, with an appeal to the family to plan with her in meeting its problems.

Home Relief

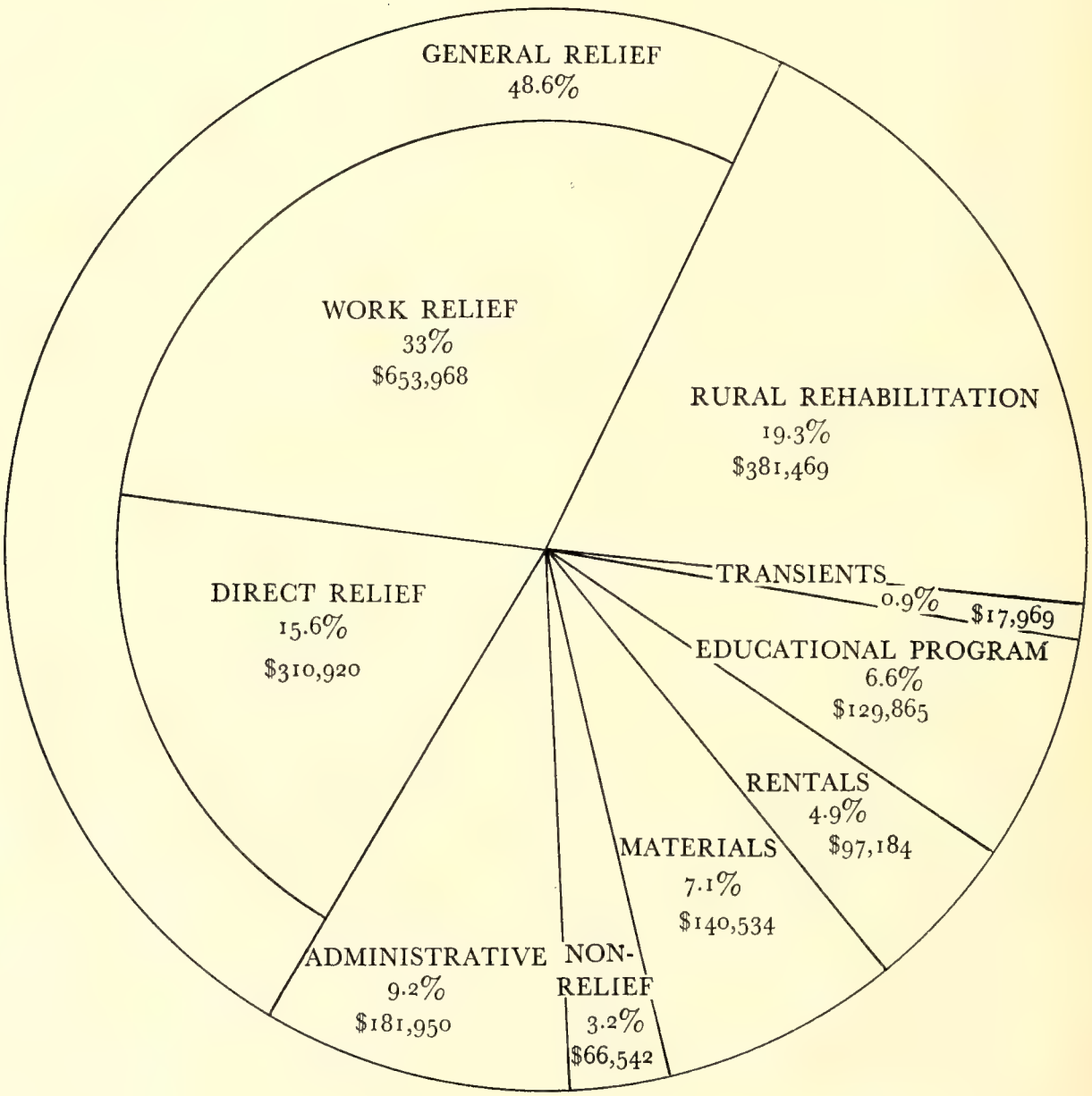
Clothing, rent, household necessities, and other commodities were given to the family, when lack of income, or the family's unemployability, made it necessary. Medical care, surgical and corrective care were other services provided for families with income insufficient to meet these needs. The social worker was sometimes faced with personality difficulties in individuals. Advice about home making, the care of young children, or instruction in health habits and home beautification were other services which were asked for by families and given by the social worker.

The Works Division and Its Resources

If the problem be that of unemployment, as has been the case during these last years for the majority of those in need, then the worker and the family plan together to provide work for that family member best suited to be the breadwinner, either through private employment, or by placement on public works projects under the ERA Works Division. The family and the worker conclude that, as a means of assistance in meeting the financial problems, work is preferable to direct relief in maintaining the family's self-respect and independence, as well as the respect of the family's friends and fellow-citizens. With the prolonged depression, the value of work relief, as compared with direct relief, became more and more apparent. It was more adequate and provided the opportunity for the relief clients to live by their own efforts.

The Civil Works Administration demonstrated that people could be profitably employed on public works projects. The public, as well as the Works Division, was interested in having desirable work done well. As the work program developed, the Social Service Division was called upon to assume a heavy task, that of coöperating with the Works Division in certifying members of families who were most suitable for employment on projects because of their employability or particular

EXPENDITURES OF ERA DOLLAR APRIL, 1935
N. C. ERA



skills. This relationship between the Social Service Division and the Works Division continued until the end of ERA, each division strengthening the other through its contributions and concern for the well-being of the families. The quality of the service rendered families by the Social Service Division, coöperating with the other divisions, demonstrated the value of a careful analysis of family strengths, needs, temperaments, and potentialities for restoration to a self-sufficient status.

In a selected month, April, 1935 (see page 126), it will be seen that 48.6 per cent of the ERA dollar was used for general relief, that is, direct relief and work relief. Of this amount, that expended for work relief was slightly more than twice the amount of direct relief, work relief being 33 per cent, and direct relief being 15.6 per cent. The remainder of the ERA dollar went for special programs, such as Rural Rehabilitation, 19.3 per cent; Administration, 9.2 per cent; Materials, 7.1 per cent; the Educational Program, 6.6 per cent; Rentals, 4.9 per cent; Non-Relief Expenditures, 3.2 per cent; and Transients, 0.9 per cent. This analysis shows the increasing importance of the Works Division as it was developed, for one of its major functions became that of fitting its employment of individuals into the total social program of the ERA as administered by the Social Service Division. The Social Service Division had the further responsibility of keeping check on the individual's work history, of granting relief to unemployables, emergency cases, and of providing medical care, etc.

Determining Eligibility

The "Intake Clerk," or office interviewer, had the responsibility of determining which applications should be accepted and referred to the case worker for full investigation. Approximately 40 per cent of applications made was not accepted. The following policy governing investigations was determined by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration:

"The minimum investigation shall include a prompt visit to the home; inquiry as to real property, bank accounts, and other financial resources of the family; an interview with at least one recent employer; and determination of the ability and agreement of family, relatives, friends, and churches and other organizations to assist; also the liability under public welfare laws of the several states, of members of a family, or relatives, to assume such support in order to prevent such member becoming a public charge.

"Investigation shall be made, not only of persons applying directly to the office, but also of those reported to it. In this emergency, it is the duty of those responsible for the administration of unemployment relief to seek out persons in need, and to secure the coöperation of clergymen, school teachers, nurses, and organizations that might assist."

Case workers were requested to keep in close touch with the family under care to avoid the necessity of the applicant applying repeatedly to the office for assistance.

Standards of Relief

The standards of relief were influenced by standards of living in the community, and were determined largely by the local or district administrators on the basis of funds available.

Certain state-wide policies were in force regarding preparation of family weekly budgets by the local social service division and the determination of budgetary deficiency, the difference between the estimated budget and any income to the family. This "budgetary deficiency" was provided, as nearly as funds permitted, to prevent suffering and preserve health. Because of the undernourishment of families, a variety of diet and the best quality of food in addition to clothing were provided wherever possible.

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF BY TYPE OF GOODS OR SERVICES EXTENDED

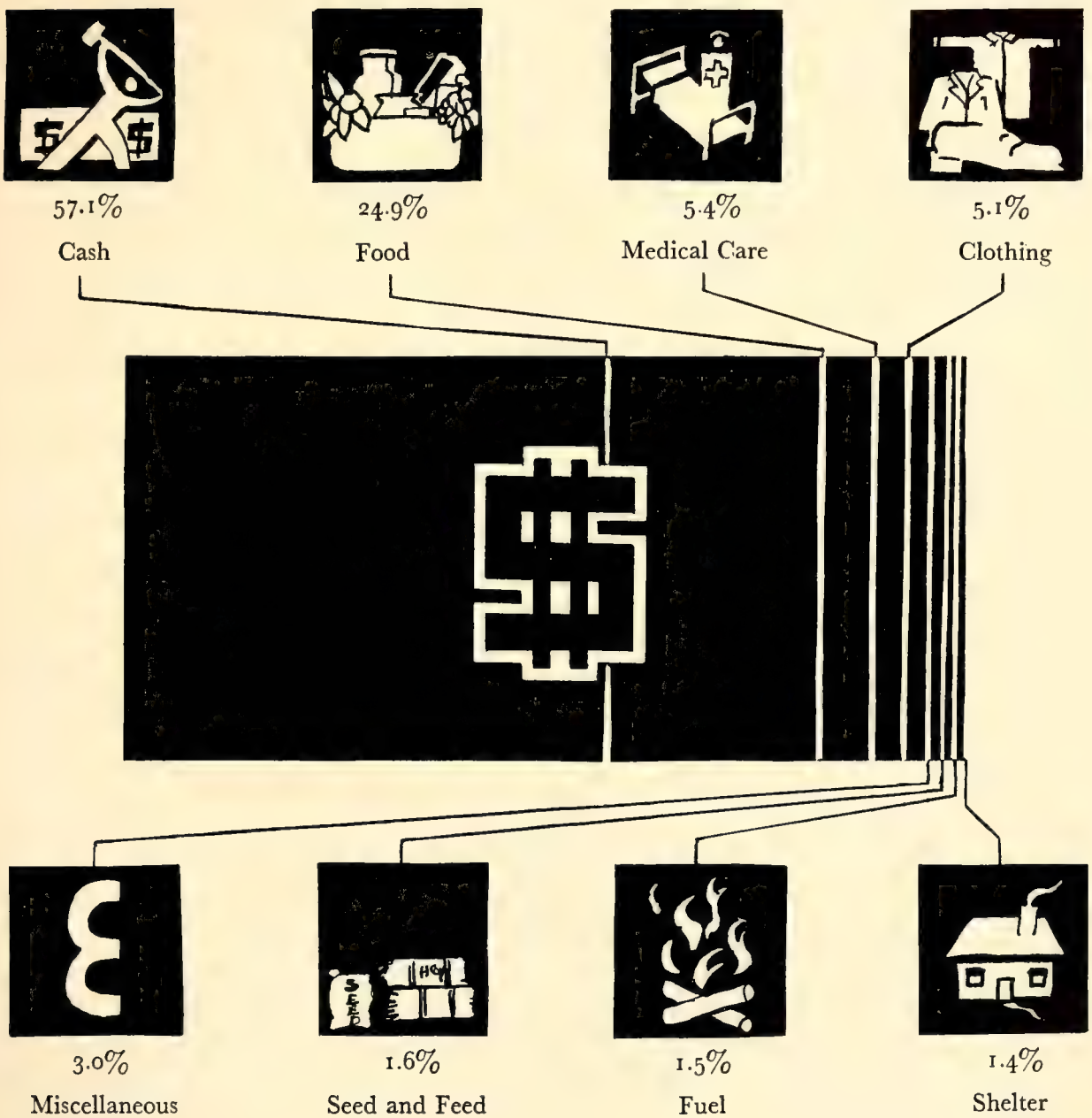
April 1934-March 1935

	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Fuel	Light, Water, Gas	Medical
1934						
April	$ 313,932.54	$ 7,465.14	$ 22,432.31	$ 14,857.03	$ 87.58	$ 52,852.49
May	275,817.82	6,906.76	12,651.93	6,966.28	125.84	51,943.11
June	251,966.08	9,234.61	15,198.99	3,763.64	74.31	51,236.79
July	246,768.26	9,242.11	22,890.33	2,807.90	278.38	52,128.30
August	233,436.48	21,413.06	23,389.42	2,432.17	712.65	52,263.94
September	203,493.84	17,206.24	30,183.51	3,098.47	261.69	41,118.16
October	187,336.71	17,340.51	77,873.27	7,335.41	234.38	41,759.75
November	195,258.40	19,439.64	117,400.22	17,246.09	136.78	41,152.03
December	221,970.53	15,685.85	93,719.73	30,469.33	156.54	43,386.67
1935						
January	200,979.36	14,395.68	54,181.43	33,693.48	114.15	53,880.34
February	186,864.19	10,419.61	38,485.74	24,073.87	84.85	52,934.83
March	236,001.18	8,824.81	58,646.97	16,755.08	96.99	61,662.98
Total	$ 2,753,825.39	$ 157,574.02	$ 567,053.85	$ 163,498.75	$ 2,364.14	$ 596,319.39

	Seed	Feed	Rural Rehabilitation	Cash	Other	Total
1934						
April	$ 33,000.94	$ 30,086.00		$ 110,859.92	$ 4,923.16	$ 590,497.11
May	24,003.42	15,273.51		244,041.23	66,492.55	704,222.45
June	14,882.17	17,130.15		319,340.03	57,360.92	740,187.69
July	2,290.02	4,995.57		425,519.12	21,883.08	788,803.07
August	1,016.90	2,381.29		605,302.92	17,582.08	959,930.91
September	693.99	1,538.99		480,195.83	8,575.31	786,366.03
October	350.66	1,229.40		459,501.79	10,413.48	803,375.36
November	1,708.53	921.29		714,750.83	6,028.81	1,114,042.62
December	726.98	875.24		726,352.92	1,539.55	1,134,883.34
1935						
January	66.80	1,323.23	$ 286.09	844,757.41	3,998.32	1,207,676.29
February	47.81	2,236.33	29,515.24	641,003.51	1,520.31	987,186.29
March	7,131.97	11,242.59	90,185.86	730,757.08	9,264.01	1,230,569.52
Total	$ 85,920.19	$ 89,233.59	$ 119,987.19	$ 6,302,382.59	$ 209,581.58	$11,047,740.68

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

HOW THE CLIENT'S DOLLAR IS SPENT



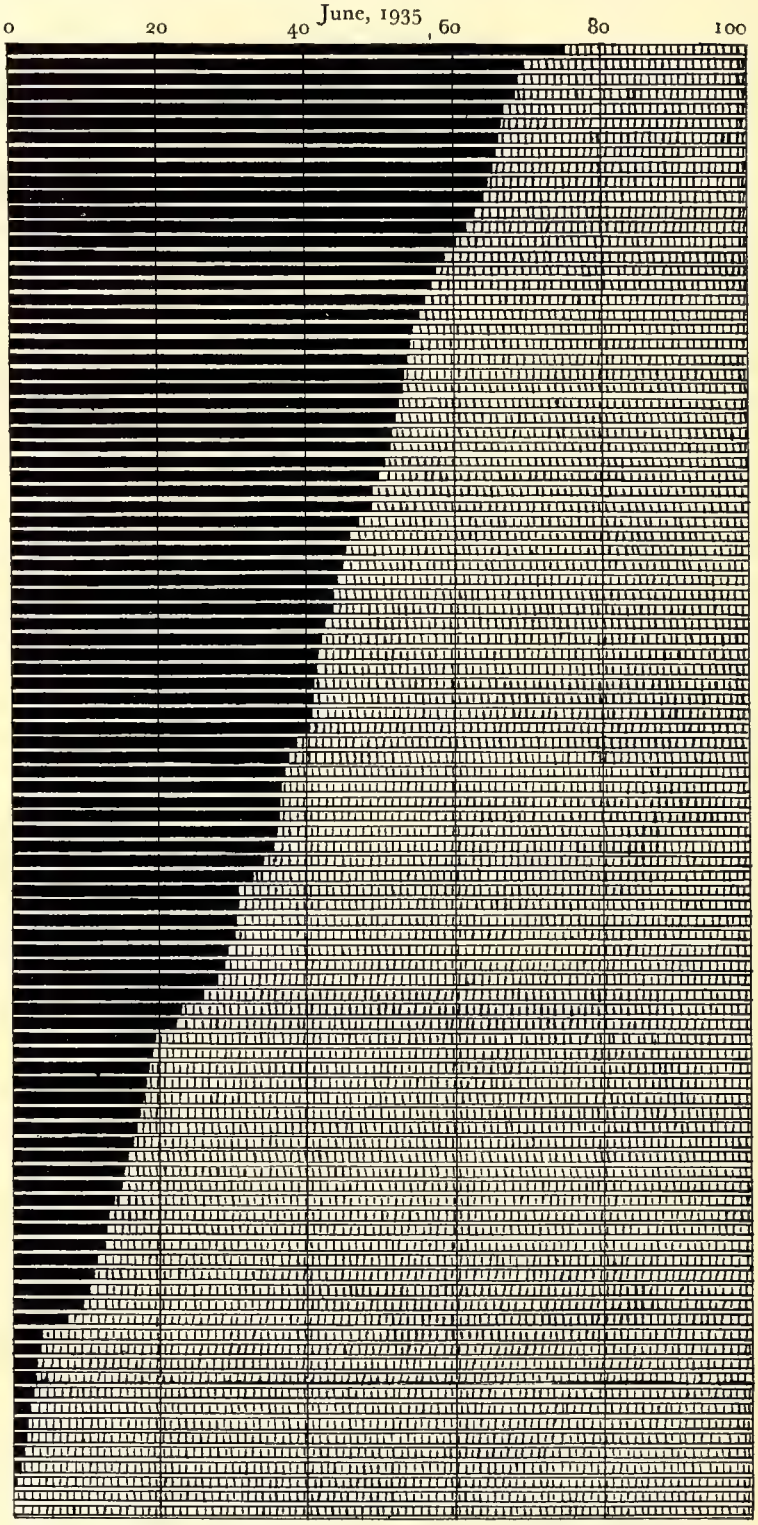
BASED ON OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF

APRIL, 1934, THROUGH MARCH, 1935

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASE LOAD BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED

June, 1935

Rank	County	Percent
1	CHOWAN	75.2
2	MECKLENBURG	69.4
3	NEW HANOVER	68.7
4	HERTFORD	68.3
5	DURHAM	66.7
6	CASWELL	66.5
7	PERSON	66.1
8	PERQUIMANS	65.9
9	MARTIN	65.6
10	GRANVILLE	64.5
11	ALAMANCE	63.6
12	GATES	62.8
13	WILSON	61.2
14	HYDE	60.1
15	LEE	58.6
16	EDGECOMBE	57.8
17	ORANGE	57.4
18	RICHMOND	56.3
19	WAKE	55.4
20	MOORE	54.8
21	ROWAN	54.7
22	CUMBERLAND	54.6
23	HALIFAX	54.4
24	PASQUOTANK	54.3
25	HOKE	53.5
26	FORSYTH	52.4
27	ANSON	52.1
28	HARNETT	52.0
29	VANCE	50.4
30	WARREN	49.1
31	CHATHAM	48.3
32	GUILFORD	48.3
33	UNION	46.0
34	NORTHAMPTON	45.1
35	WASHINGTON	44.7
36	WAYNE	44.5
37	NASH	43.5
38	ROBESON	43.2
39	GREENE	43.2
40	SCOTLAND	42.2
41	LENOIR	41.7
42	BERTIE	41.6
43	CABARRUS	41.4
44	DAVIE	40.9
45	JOHNSTON	40.8
46	PITT	40.7
47	JONES	40.3
48	DUPLIN	38.7
49	CLEVELAND	37.5
50	PENDER	37.2
51	BLADEN	36.8
52	PAMLICO	36.7
53	CURRITUCK	36.7
54	CRAVEN	36.6
55	STANLY	36.5
56	BEAUFORT	34.1
57	TYRRELL	32.6
58	BUNCOMBE	30.4
59	BRUNSWICK	30.4
60	FRANKLIN	30.1
61	IREDELL	30.0
62	BURKE	29.4
63	ROCKINGHAM	28.8
64	MONTGOMERY	27.7
65	CAMDEN	25.0
66	SAMPSON	22.0
67	STOKES	21.4
68	CATAWBA	19.8
69	RANDOLPH	19.7
70	HENDERSON	19.2
71	DAVIDSON	19.1
72	GASTON	18.6
73	ONSLOW	18.5
74	McDOWELL	18.3
75	CALDWELL	17.1
76	COLUMBUS	16.6
77	RUTHERFORD	16.2
78	YADKIN	15.9
79	LINCOLN	14.8
80	POLK	13.3
81	CARTERET	13.2
82	ALEXANDER	13.0
83	TRANSYLVANIA	11.3
84	SURRY	11.1
85	DARE	10.5
86	WILKES	9.2
87	ALLEGHANY	7.3
88	WATAUGA	4.0
89	HAYWOOD	3.8
90	ASHE	3.3
91	MACON	3.1
92	JACKSON	2.7
93	SWAIN	1.9
94	MADISON	1.4
95	YANCEY	1.1
96	CHEROKEE	1.0
97	AVERY	.7
97	MITCHELL	.3
99	CLAY	.0
100	GRAHAM	.0



White *Colored*

N. C. ERA—Statistical Division.

Service Cases

Families and individuals other than those receiving relief were known as "Service Cases." This type of service, such as finding employment, obtaining help from relatives, adjusting financial obligations, etc., required, in many instances, much more of the worker's time and effort than was required for those receiving relief. This service to families obviated the necessity of their becoming public charges. Although an average of 10,000 cases received such help each month, such cases were not represented in the reported total monthly case load.

Relation of the Social Service Division to Special Programs

As the social work was the foundation of the entire relief program, the Social Service Division was called upon to assume an active role in assisting with all special programs within the ERA.

Eligible young men from relief families were assisted in their efforts to enroll in the CCC, where they received needed physical and vocational training, while their families received the major part of their income and were removed from relief rolls.

In towns where no transient center existed, the social worker provided temporary food and shelter for transients in immediate need, assisting them to reach their destination or a transient center. The services of the case worker in the transient centers included the determination of need, investigation and advisability of returning to place of legal settlement, fitness for work, and adjustment of individual problems.

By means of the farm and garden program, workers assisted families through their own efforts to provide a variety of fresh vegetables for immediate use, as well as preservation and storage for the winter. This was a valuable service in developing habits of thrift and instilling a sense of security in having foods for daily and future needs.

Since North Carolina is so largely rural, the services to rural families comprised one of the major services of the Social Service Division. In coöperation with the Rural Rehabilitation Division, the social worker formulated plans for the restoration of stranded rural families and families of meager opportunities. Through continued contacts and counsel with these families who had secured advances for farm supplies, equipment, and stock from the Rural Rehabilitation Division, the worker assisted in the initial steps toward permanent rehabilitation through agriculture.

The social worker was the contact person in the Emergency Education Program. This program attained its dual objective in furnishing remunerative work for many unemployed and needy teachers, and a liberal education and vocational training for a far greater number of students, through which both teachers and pupils were benefited.

The Organizational Development of the Social Service Division Since October, 1932

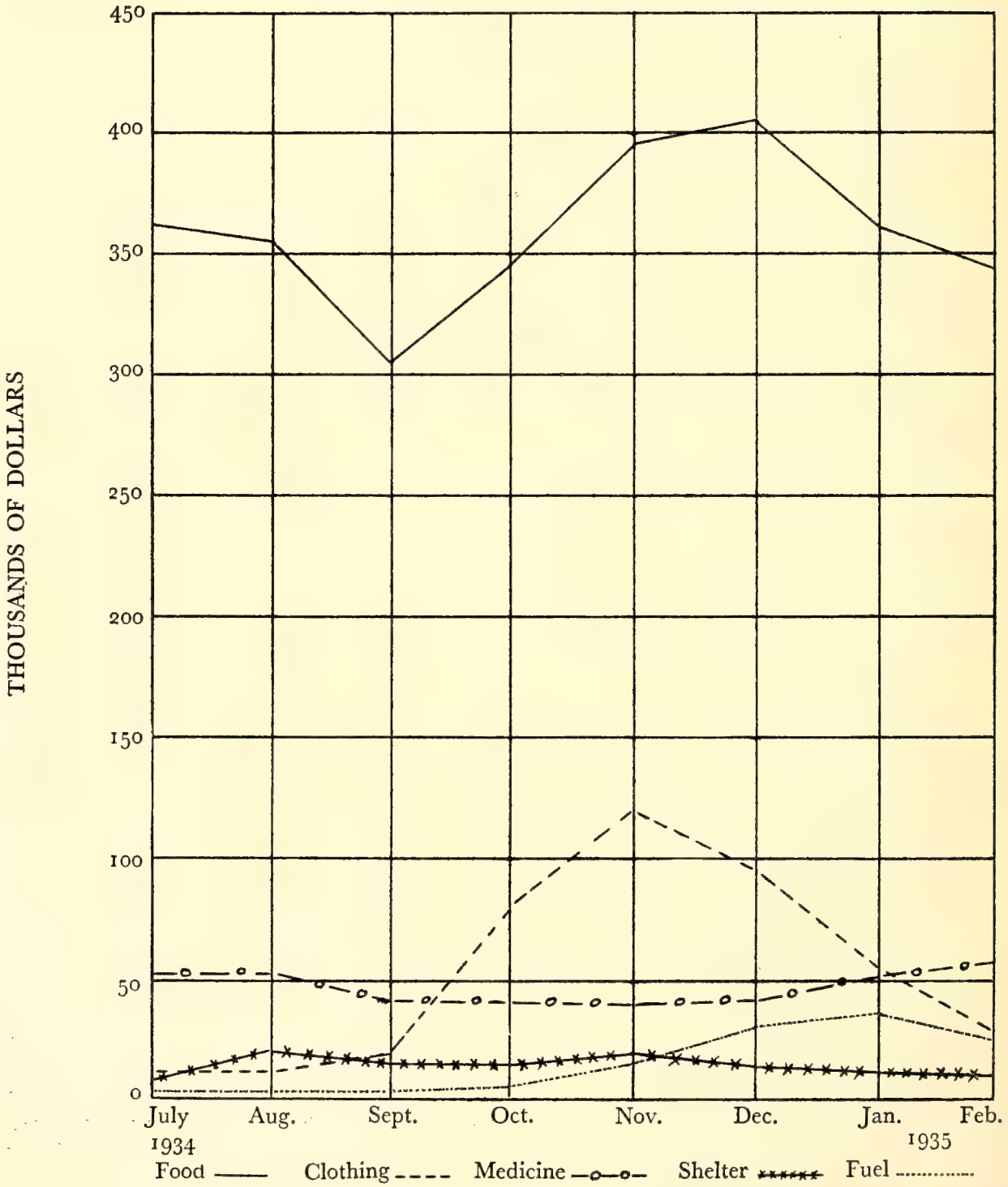
The first consideration in development of the Social Service Division was the strengthening of its personnel through training. In July, 1933, the Social Service Division of the Governor's Office of Relief called the local administrators and social workers from each of the 107 administrations to Chapel Hill for a month's training at the University of North Carolina. The Annual Public Welfare Institute was combined with this summer session of social work training and held under the joint auspices of the Relief Administration, the State Public Welfare Department, and the School of Public Administration of the University of North Carolina, the staff of the University lending every possible assistance in class instruction, forums, and group discussion.

Under the new ERA, in the fall of 1933, the division began to carry out its plan to introduce a trained case work supervisor into each unit, but for the most part the county administrator supervised case work along with all his other duties. Case work personnel was classified according to

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF BY TYPE

JULY, 1934, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1935



social work training and experience, and a uniform salary scale worked out on the basis of this classification. Training was provided for the visitors along the lines previously followed.

Arrangements for further training were made during the year 1934 with the School of Public Administration of the University to send a selected group of case workers to the University for a quarter's work to be followed by work in the field. This training was financed by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration.

A special grant from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration made it possible for a group of fellowships to be awarded. In the fall of 1934, six students were sent to the New York School of Social Work for the fall and winter quarters, four were sent to the Pennsylvania School of Social Work for one semester, and four to the Atlanta School of Social Work for one semester. In the spring of 1935, six were sent to the New York School for the spring and summer quarters, five to the Pennsylvania School for the spring semester, and four to the Atlanta School for the spring semester.

FERA Fellowship Students

The New York School of Social Work :

Fall and Winter, 1934

Mrs. Roma Cheek
Mrs. Inez B. Wall
Miss Evelyn Rogers
Miss Virginia Crawford
Miss Euzelia Smart
Miss Mary Louise Riggsbee

Spring and Summer, 1935

Miss Lessie Toler
Miss Ethel Speas
Miss Grace Williams
Mrs. Lucille Hassell Harris
Mr. J. S. Kirk
Miss Ruth Henry

The Pennsylvania School of Social Work :

Fall, 1934

Miss Kathleen Tyer
Miss Rebecca Hoskins
Mrs. Bina Scott Roberts
Miss Mary Frances Parker

Spring, 1934

Miss Margaret Glover
Mrs. Mary Neal Jackson
Miss Iris Flythe
Miss Lenna Gambill
Mrs. Marguerite LeMay Mauney

The Atlanta School of Social Work :

Fall, 1934

Mr. James H. Bailey, Jr.
Mrs. Jeanette M. Sills
Mrs. Mary Delaney
Miss Rose Mae Withers

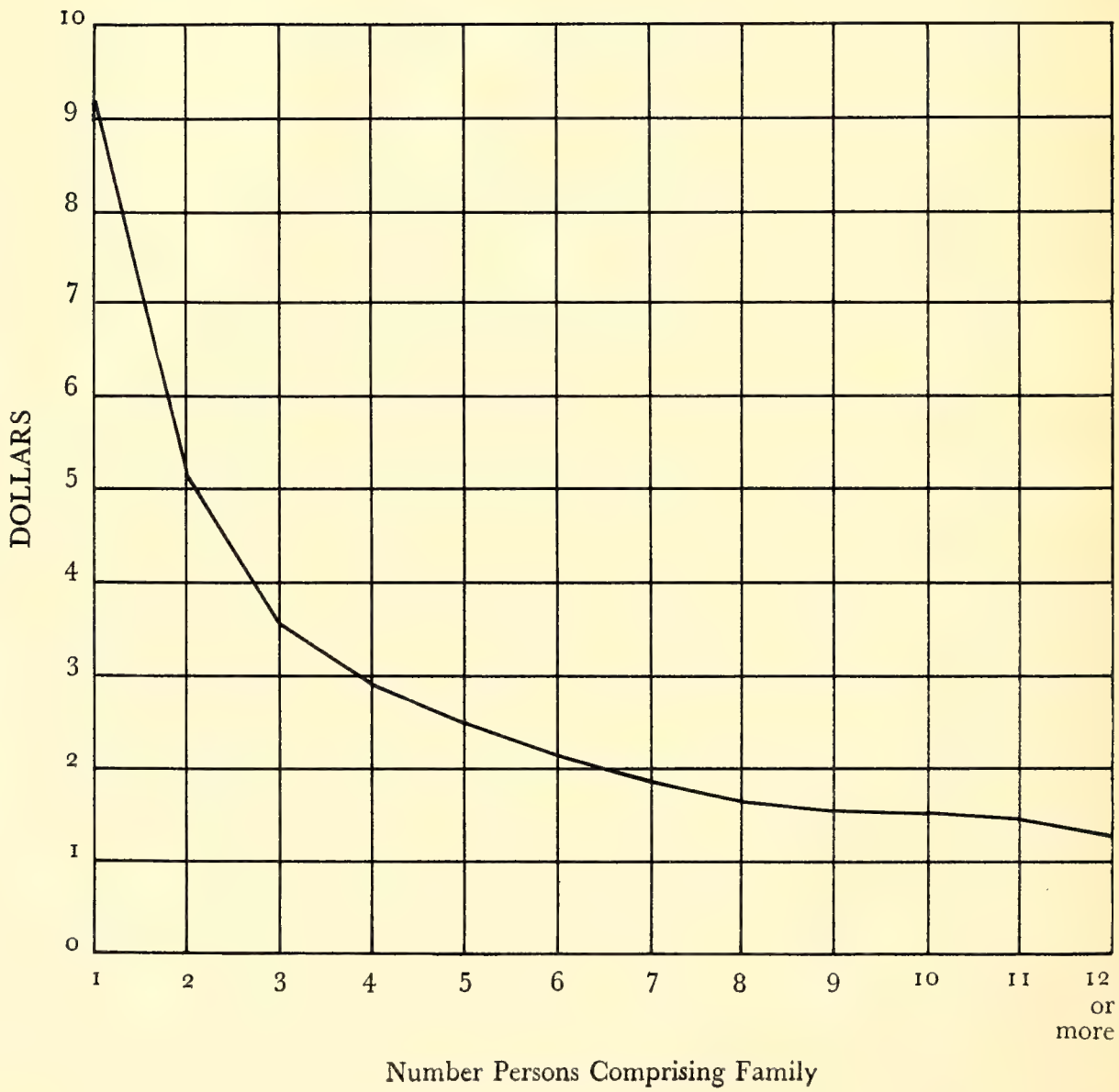
Spring, 1935

Mrs. P. S. O'Kelly
Miss Ruth Mitchell
Mr. James H. Holmes
Mr. Godfrey Herndon

Within the organization a program of Institutes was arranged to provide some training for all the workers without taking them away from their duties for too long a period. A Director of Institutes and an Assistant, both trained social workers, were added to the state staff. These institutes were of two types. There was one series of four-day institutes held at various points, including the supervisory personnel and visiting staff from the entire state. Emphasis was placed upon the philosophy of social work and social work techniques, the application of social work practice to particular situations, and the relation of the Visitor to her job and to the community. The other series of institutes was of two weeks' duration. Classes were informal, based on a combination method of lecture, discussion, written assignments, and written reports. Emphasis was

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

AVERAGE RELIEF BENEFITS PER PERSON BY SIZE OF FAMILY FEBRUARY, 1935



laid on the study of the Visitor's attitude and the importance of this attitude in administering relief, the importance of allowing the client to make his own plans, taking operative factors into consideration.

The influence of the philosophy of case work in the Emergency Relief Administration was shown. The interview was analyzed and studied. The necessity of determining relief eligibility on a budgetary basis was elaborated. The national program was clarified in both series of institutes.

Improvement was made in social records and organization of the routine of visitors. Uniform forms for a more complete face sheet, a budget form, a field sheet, intake blank, case transfer records, and other forms were introduced. Special effort was made to procure complete case histories of all relief families. A Manual of Instruction for Supervisors and Visitors was published which included a definition of the field of activity of Supervisors and Visitors, as well as suggestions in regard to procedure. District reference libraries of social work publications were supplied by the state office to be made available to the case workers.

Interruption of the Social Program by the Civil Works Administration

The development and strengthening of the social program in 1933 and 1934 was disrupted and set back by the Civil Works Administration. The speed with which this immense program was put into operation made it impossible to build up a well-equipped personnel. The need was immediate and had to be met without delay. This situation meant that the attention and interest of all workers were absorbed by CWA, and as a result, long-time plans and routine procedure suffered.

Problems Growing Out of the Civil Works Administration

After the Civil Works Administration was brought to a close, many problems growing out of it remained to aggravate the difficulties of the Social Service Division. The pressure of the program had instilled work habits that were too hurried to be thorough. There was general confusion about the nature of the program after the end of the Civil Works Administration, and many persons were demanding work although they were resentful of case work investigations and relief budgets. The investigation of new applicants for relief was a tremendous job and a difficult one due to attitudes which had developed. Relief clients who had received high wages fought a decrease in allowances.

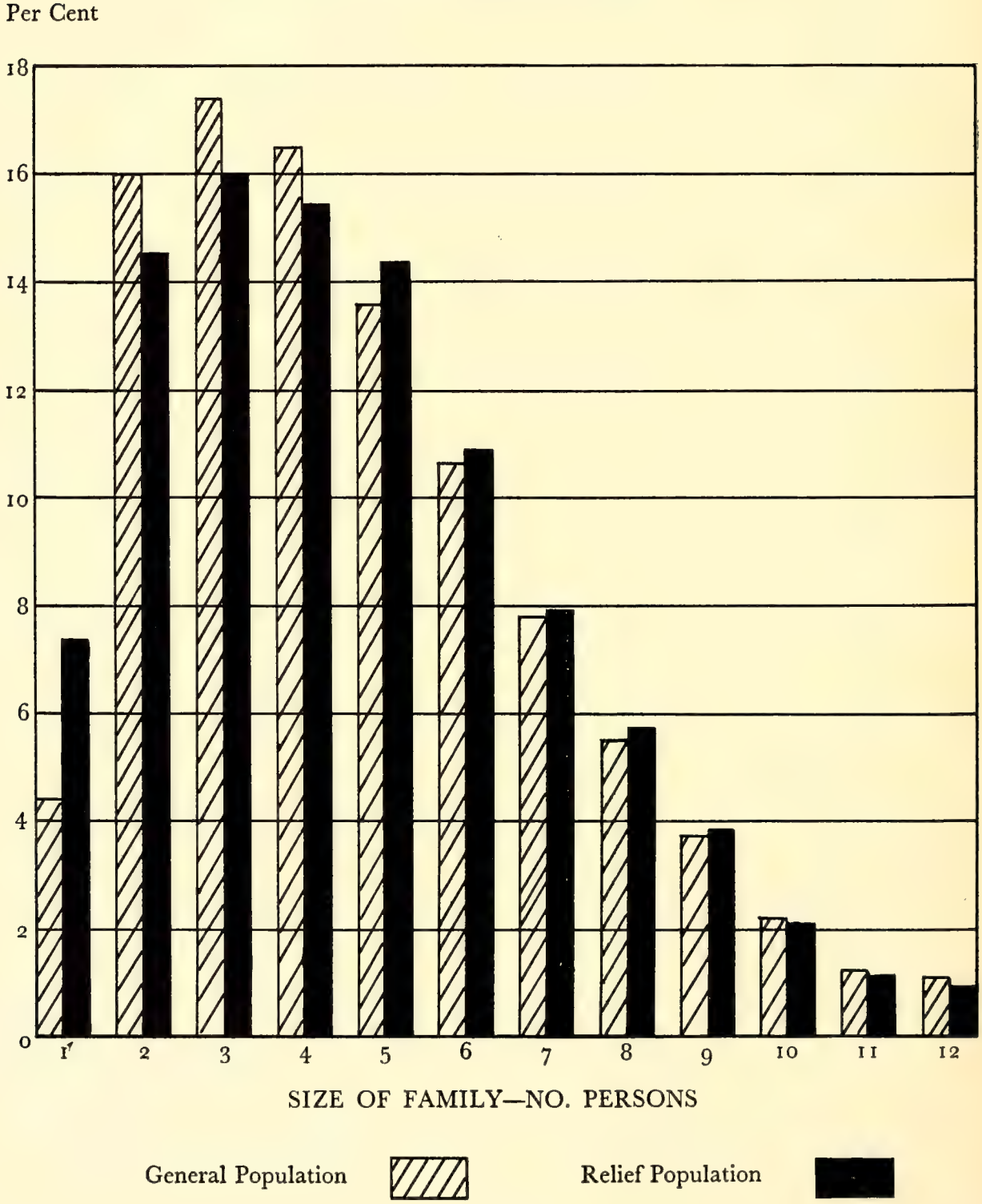
During the three months of hurry and strain, case records had lapsed and visiting habits suffered. In addition to a reinterpretation of the program to the client and would-be client, the social service workers had a large part of the responsibility of interpretation to the public, a public resentful toward the high wages of the Civil Works Administration.

When the program was put back on a relief basis, the case worker had to interpret to the Works Division the abilities of the clients and in many cases to withstand pressure for certification of non-relief skilled workmen to complete CWA projects. During this period, the clients developed a highly critical attitude toward administrative workers. Complaint letters increased tremendously in volume, organized protest groups became more active and vocal and thus required more time from the Social Service Division.

It was not easy to gather up the broken and tangled threads and try to start again weaving a pattern planned before the CWA experience. Case loads had grown, the organization had grown in size and complexity, and the work of the social service staff needed redefinition and reformation. The staff was not equipped and was not large enough for the task confronting it. It became a pressing concern of the Director of Social Service to put into immediate effect plans for the reorganization of the Social Service Division, plans which had been, of necessity, abandoned during CWA.

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

SIZE OF FAMILY—RELIEF AND GENERAL POPULATION JANUARY, 1935



An adjustment division, under the supervision of the Assistant to the Director of the Social Service Division, was added. All complaints were carefully analyzed, referred to the proper division of ERA for investigation and adjustment, and followed through until a completed report of investigation, and adjustment where justified, was in the state office files.

Consolidation of County Units to Strengthen the Social Program

During the months following the liquidation of CWA, the social workers, already carrying far too heavy loads in number of clients per worker, were called upon to assist all other divisions to such an extent that social work was lagging.

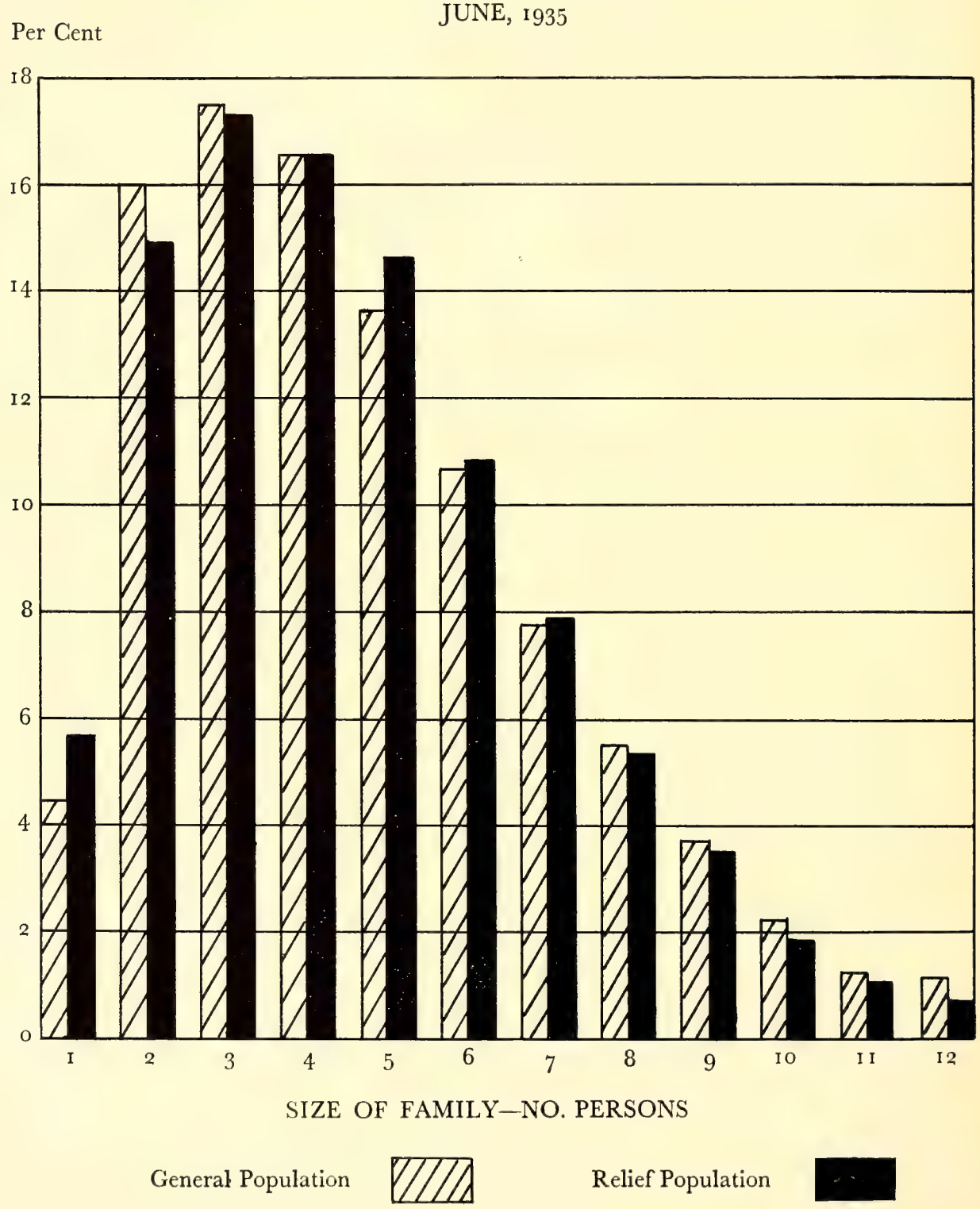
Through the consolidation of the 107 administrative units into 31 districts, the Social Service Division was strengthened. In each county a branch office was retained, with a staff of visitors and a senior case worker in charge. In the process of consolidation, trained social workers were secured for almost all of the district social service supervisory positions. The district social service supervisor worked directly under the District Administrator and was in charge of all social service activities in the district. This included supervision of all visitors through the senior case worker, and organization of the routine of the county office, in addition to coördination of the work in the various branch offices. In one or two instances, persons with no training, but with considerable experience with the organization, were selected. These were to be replaced by trained workers as they became available. The introduction of trained supervisors was one of the most important advances made by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration in improving the organization and standards of case work done.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE FOR NORTH CAROLINA—1930
AND
CASE LOAD—JANUARY, 1935

Size of Family	Population—1930		Case Load—January, 1935	
	Number of Families	Per Cent of Total Families	Number of Families	Per Cent of Relief Families
TOTAL	644,033	100.0	74,155	100.0
1 Person	28,168	4.4	5,454	7.3
2 Persons	103,736	16.0	10,722	14.5
3 Persons	111,883	17.4	11,861	16.0
4 Persons	106,132	16.5	11,507	15.5
5 Persons	87,478	13.6	10,584	14.3
6 Persons	67,961	10.6	8,060	10.9
7 Persons	50,389	7.8	5,900	7.9
8 Persons	35,475	5.5	4,276	5.7
9 Persons	23,846	3.7	2,733	3.8
10 Persons	14,237	2.2	1,569	2.1
11 Persons	7,719	1.2	811	1.1
12 or more Persons	7,009	1.1	678	.9

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

SIZE OF FAMILY—RELIEF AND GENERAL POPULATION
JUNE, 1935



Under the district organization, the staff of the Social Service Division by April, 1935, had increased within a year from approximately five hundred to about eleven hundred. The effort was made to employ a sufficient number of visitors to reduce the case load per worker to seventy-five cases in the rural areas and one hundred in urban centers. District Social Service Supervisors and Senior Case Workers were selected with special emphasis upon training, and there was constant weeding out of untrained and unpromising workers employed during the early days of the program when the need for workers was so great that due care could not be given to selection.

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Social Service Division has worked closely with research projects carried on under the direction of the Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, giving assistance through case workers and records in the local offices, and furnishing personnel with experience in social investigation for field work. The division directly supervised a continuation of the studies of displaced farm tenants begun in 1933. This study was enlarged and a survey was made of active relief cases in typical counties in all agricultural regions of the state. This survey was of great value in the selection of rural rehabilitation clients. The Social Service Division also coöperated in the Child Welfare Survey carried on by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, the American Legion, and the American Legion Auxiliary.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE FOR NORTH CAROLINA—1930 AND CASE LOAD—JUNE, 1935

Size of Family	Population—1930		Case Load—June, 1935	
	Number of Families	Per Cent of Total Families	Number of Families	Per Cent of Relief Families
TOTAL	644,033	100.0	62,010	100.0
1 Person	28,168	4.4	3,547	5.7
2 Persons	103,736	16.0	9,211	14.9
3 Persons	111,883	17.4	10,723	17.3
4 Persons	106,132	16.5	10,222	16.5
5 Persons	87,478	13.6	9,048	14.6
6 Persons	67,961	10.6	6,706	10.8
7 Persons	50,389	7.8	4,887	7.9
8 Persons	35,475	5.5	3,277	5.3
9 Persons	23,846	3.7	2,189	3.5
10 Persons	14,237	2.2	1,129	1.8
11 Persons	7,719	1.2	604	1.0
12 or more Persons	7,009	1.1	467	.7


1


3


2


4


5


6


7


8

See special descriptive matter referring to these Illustrations on page 141.

TABULATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS,* TOTAL CASES RECEIVING RELIEF, TOTAL CASES UNDER CARE, AND AVERAGE NUMBER CASES UNDER CARE PER MONTH PER WORKER
OCTOBER, 1934 TO DECEMBER, 1935

1934	Social Service Workers	Total Cases Receiving Relief	Total Cases Under Care	Average Number Cases Under Care Per Worker
October	769	62,207	83,504	108.5
November	781	67,853	77,290	98.9
December	706	73,813	83,019	117.5
1935				
January	929	74,155	87,489	94.1
February	971	69,720	82,229	84.6
March	982	70,549	78,433	79.8
April	1,002	70,857	76,813	76.6
May	1,011	66,149	75,838	75.0
June	1,019	62,010	75,952	74.5
July	984	59,614	71,778	72.9
August	940	53,913	67,259	71.5
September	795	49,357	61,850	77.7
October	726	47,545	56,563	77.9
November	623	42,919	54,470	87.4
December	362	14,186	43,132	119.1
Average per month	840	59,043	71,708	87.73

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 140

(1) *Home of a typical Rural Rehabilitation family, Alexander County.* (2) *Children of this Rural Rehabilitation family, Alexander County.* (3) *House built for Relief Family, Brunswick County.* (4) *The home of a Relief family in Iredell County. This house was built during the winter months of 1934. Through field work the mother secured $20 with which she purchased a one-acre tract of land. A neighbor offered her the logs in a near-by house which had fallen down. She and her son, with the help of some neighbors, put these logs together, making a one-room cabin. There was nothing with which to chink the cracks, and late November found the family with no chimney and no way to keep out the cold winter air. The mother then agreed to pick 2,000 pounds of cotton for a neighbor if he would give her the brick in a chimney left in his field from a building that had burned there several years before. She and her children took this chimney down and carried the brick about a mile to their cabin. It was then that the Relief Administration, together with the County Welfare Department, gave her assistance in building the chimney and boarding up the inside of the cabin. Eleven persons live in this one room.* (5) *Rural Rehabilitation client, Craven County. This family purchased one acre of land and constructed the house from farm income under the Rural Rehabilitation Program of 1934.* (6) *Alexander County. The head of this family worked under the CWA program, saved his money and bought a small tract of land on which there was a tobacco barn. With the aid of his wife and children he gathered field stones and built a chimney, then added a room and porch, in this way converting the barn into a livable home. The owner and his family are delighted to have had an opportunity to acquire a home and are planning through the Rural Rehabilitation Program to buy necessary stock and equipment so that they may become self-supporting.* (7) *Rural Rehabilitation family, Rutherford County. This family built the cabin themselves, out of slabs. The land had no house on it.* (8) *Relief family, Iredell County. This is an illustration of the need for relief. The family is tragically poor. The father does not have either the willingness or the intelligence to provide for the family. There was one bed for the entire family. A pile of cotton in one corner of the room furnished the bed and covering for part of the family. Food was prepared on the hearth, for there was no cook stove. A "hoe-cake" was broken into bits and handed to members of the family, since there was no table at which the family could sit, and there were no dishes from which food could be served.*

* Includes Stenographers and Clerical Workers of the Social Service Division.

ANALYSIS OF RESIDUAL* CASE LOAD AS OF DECEMBER 5, 1935, N. C. ERA

NUMBER OF CASES	13,510	ON RELIEF:		
		Before May	1,320	
NUMBER IN FAMILY:		On Relief or accepted for relief in May		7,649
Adults	30,344	Accepted—June to November		2,967
Children	30,875	Accepted since November		2,894
				13,510

PRIMARY REASONS FOR ACTUAL OR PROBABLE NON-ACCEPTANCE BY WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION OR OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS:

On relief after November 1	2,894	Chronic illness	468	Not registered	23
No project available	2,192	Temporary acute illness	328	Not called	1,579
Live too far from project	1,209	Infirm, aged, blind, or crippled	386	Not certified	27
Widow (er) with minor children	470	Insanity	25	Not assigned	120
Unmarried mother with minor children	92	Low mentality	90	Son in CCC	92
All employables in school	63	Poor rural rehabilitation risk	223	Moved from place of residence	65
Responsible person serving sentence	159	Did not report for WPA work	197	Placement incomplete	39
Can do light work only	497	Private employment	909	Unknown	1,243
		Temporary private employment	120		13,510

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY

On one of the last research projects of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, the Social Service Division assisted untiringly in an effort to coöperate with the administration in making a survey of all relief clients who may expect benefits from the Federal Social Security Act of 1935. This coöperation consisted of the transfer of some 30,000 case records to prepared schedules. This was an immense job in addition to the manifold functions and tasks that the Social Service Division was called upon to perform in connection with the increasing problems and the decreasing funds during the latter part of 1935. However, it was felt that the survey when completed would present to North Carolina an accurate picture of the need of many of its people who have been on relief, and would assist in the future in securing assistance for the aged and infirm, dependent children, the crippled, blind, and physically handicapped, in such proportion as to assure some degree of security for these citizens from the vicissitudes of life.

SERVICES TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

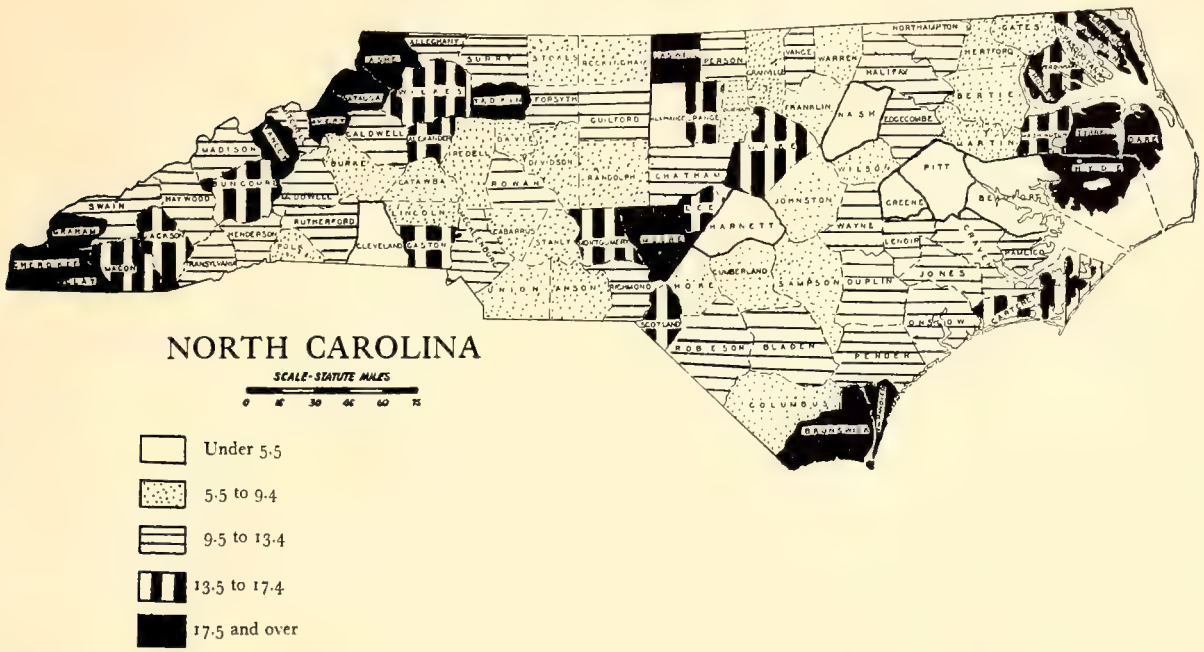
In the whole period, both before and after consolidation, the Social Service Division continued its services to other agencies in certifying and assisting in placing Emergency Relief Administration clients in other Federal programs, such as Rural Resettlement Administration, National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the United States Employment Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Works Progress Administration, etc. By December, 1935, the Social Service Division had certified 67,232 families to the Works Progress Administration and other Federal programs, of which numbers, approximately 45,000 had been placed on this and other programs by the time relief was discontinued.

Throughout the whole period of its operation, the Social Service Division, using all the facilities and resources at its command, had one objective, to render adequate service to families and individuals in effecting necessary adjustment; and one method, to approach the solution of these human problems with an informed mind and in the spirit of understanding. Of this objective, and this method, the public, it is believed, is becoming increasingly aware.

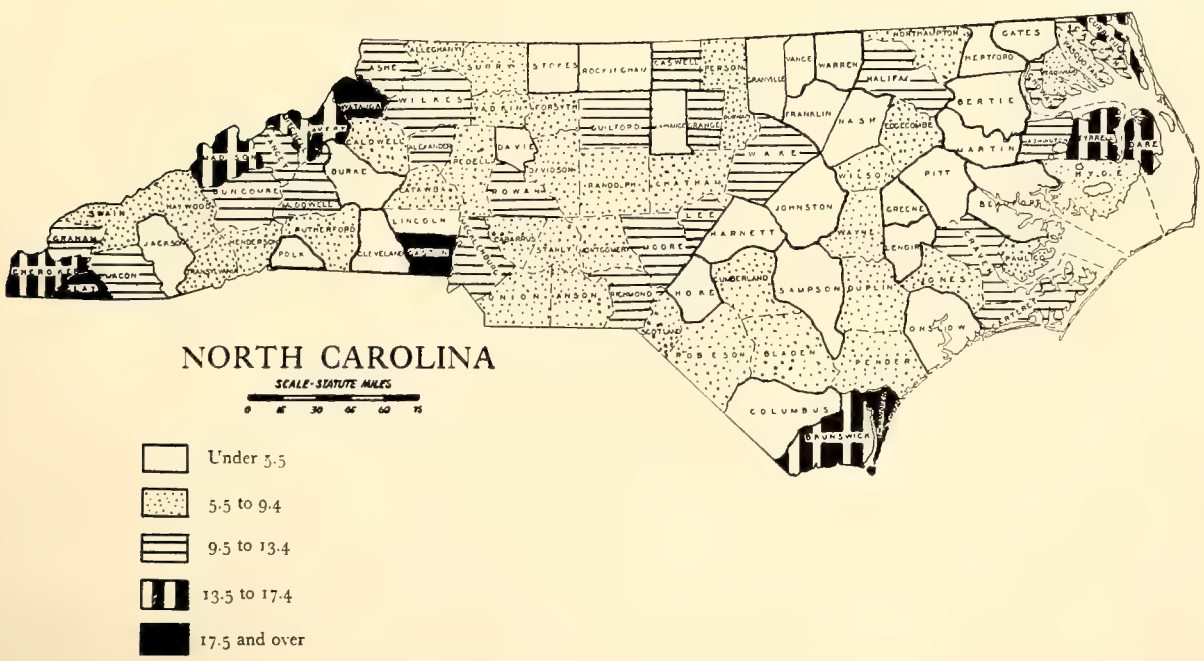
* The Residual Case Load is defined as the cases actually receiving relief during the first five days of December, 1935, and for many reasons, such as physical disability, no projects available, widow with minor children, etc., had not been assigned to any public agency as Works Progress Administration, Rural Resettlement, Soil Conservation, etc. This, however, does not include an additional 16,500 relief cases which were closed, for whom relief had been discontinued prior to November 1 because of the inadequacy of relief funds, and had not been assigned to any public agency by December 15, 1935.

Prepared by Statistical Department

PER CENT OF POPULATION ON RELIEF BY COUNTIES AUGUST, 1934

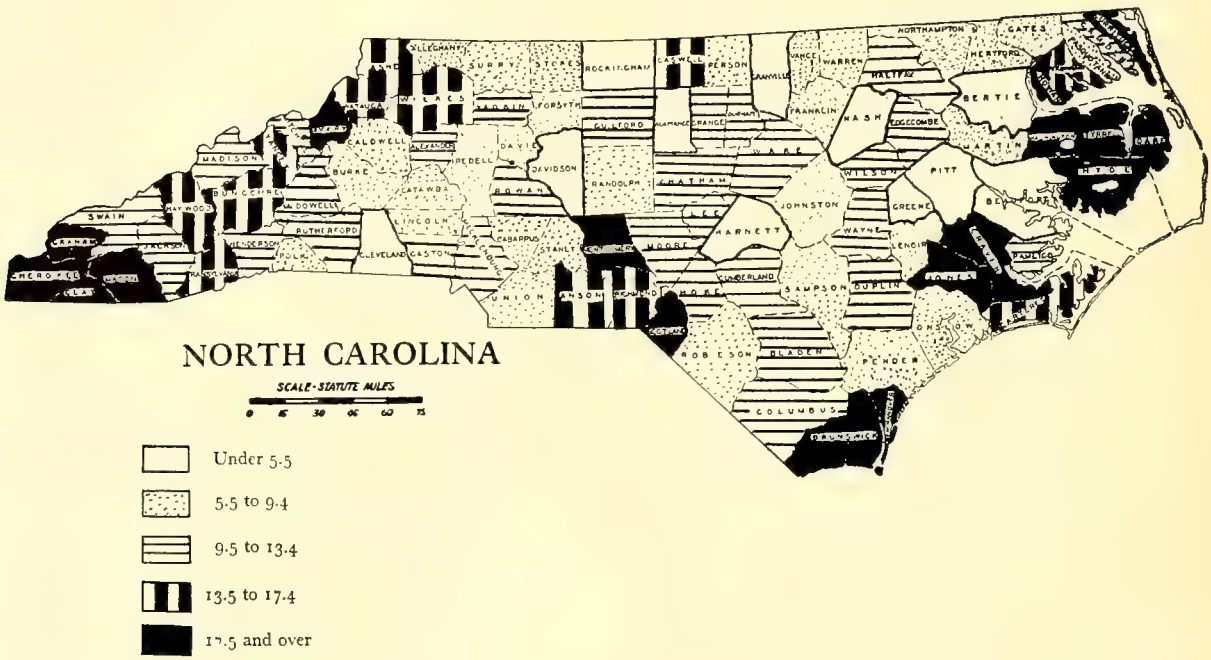


PER CENT OF POPULATION ON RELIEF BY COUNTIES OCTOBER, 1934

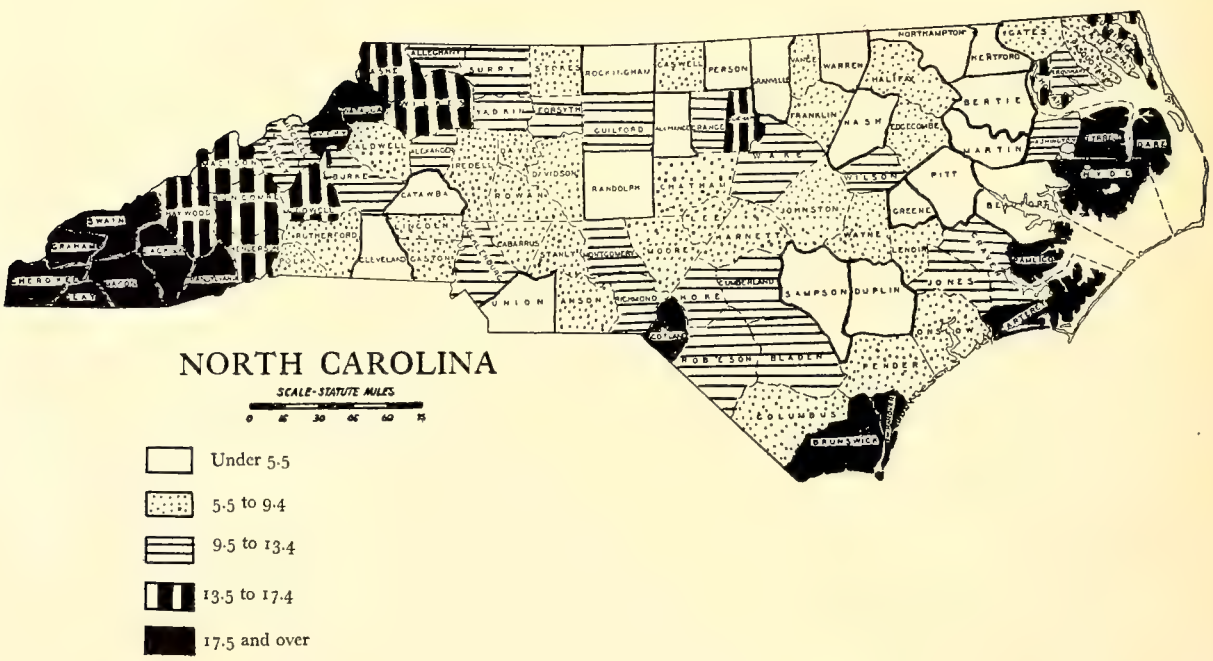


Prepared by Statistical Department

PER CENT OF POPULATION ON RELIEF BY COUNTIES JANUARY, 1935



PER CENT OF POPULATION ON RELIEF BY COUNTIES MAY, 1935



Medical Care

The general scope of medical care, as defined by the FERA, permitted the use of Federal funds to pay for medicines, medical supplies, and medical attention for recipients of unemployment relief in their homes or in the offices of physicians. It also permitted bedside nursing care, as an adjunct to medical care, and emergency dental service. Payment of bills for hospital or institutional care for indigents was not permitted, since this is a recognized responsibility of state and local governments.

The regulations provided that: (1) A uniform policy with regard to provisions of medical, nursing, and dental care for relief clients be made the basis of an agreement between the State Administration and the state and local organized medical, nursing, and dental professions; (2) Within legal and economic limitations, the traditional family and physician relationship be recognized in the authorizations for medical care; (3) An agreement by the physician, nurse, and dentist to furnish the same type of service that would be furnished a private patient, the authorized service to be at a minimum consistent with good professional judgment and charged for at an agreed rate with due allowance for the conservation of relief funds.

The policy was to "augment and render more adequate facilities already existing in the community for the provision of medical care by the medical, nursing, and dental professions to indigent persons," but Federal funds could not be used in lieu of local or state funds to pay for these established services.

Participation in medical care of relief persons was open to all licensed practitioners of medicine and related professions who were willing to accept the regulations and restrictions of the program.

Early in October, 1934, the State Administration and the officers of the State Medical Association agreed upon uniform procedures and a schedule of fees for treatment of relief clients which was in affect in all counties. The schedule of fees was superseded by a revised schedule on December 7, 1934. A State Advisory Medical Committee, appointed by the State Medical Association, and county advisory committees, appointed by the county medical associations, assisted the state and local administrations in an advisory capacity.

A uniform policy for nursing care was not adopted. Bedside nursing was provided for clients by district administrators. Also unemployed and needy nurses were employed on county-wide or district-wide projects for examinations and care of pre-school children of relief families, clinics, instruction in health standards, etc.

An arrangement for dental treatment of indigent school children, under the supervision of the State Board of Health, was in effect during the school term of 1933-34.

Emergency dental treatment was provided for the clients, but uniform procedures and schedules of dental fees were not agreed upon by the State Administration and officers of the State Dental Society until 1935.

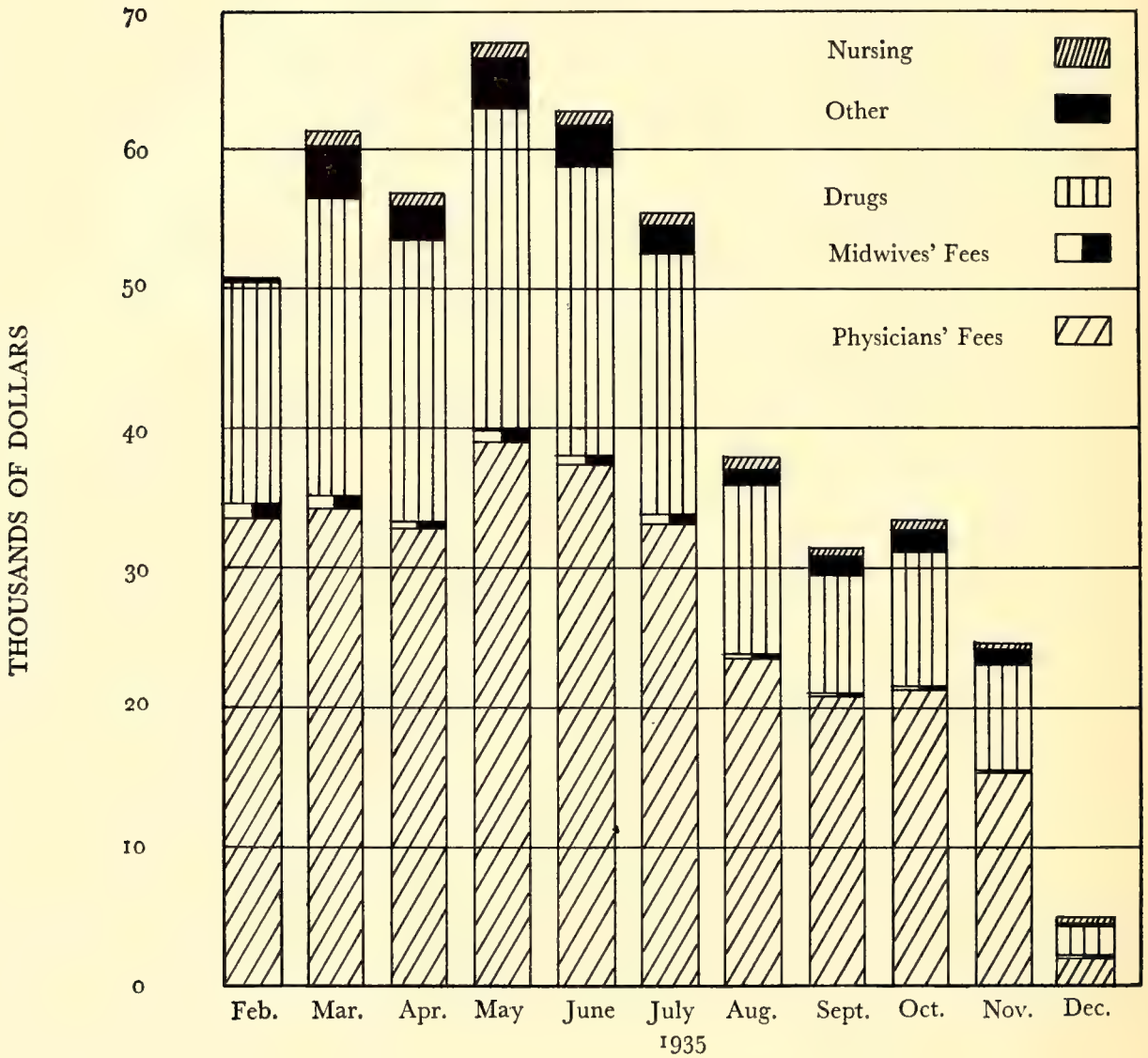
All authorizations for medical, nursing, and dental service were issued in writing on regular forms by county social workers, before the service was rendered, except in emergencies when telephonic authorization was given, followed by written order.

The cost of medical care has varied greatly from month to month. Epidemics of colitis among children, influenza, with resulting pneumonia, and other diseases account for the apparent spasmodic high cost of medical care.

An epidemic of "hemorrhagic fever," a fatal semi-tropical disease occurring in malarious areas, which, through the efforts of the State Health Department, had become practically extinct in this state, broke out among relief families in an eastern county. The quick action of the local administration in treating patients and in immunizing exposed clients, and otherwise quickly getting the disease under control, prevented the spread to other counties.

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE BY MONTHS FEBRUARY, 1935, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935



Date	*Physicians' Fees*	*Midwives' Fees*	*Drugs*	*Other*	*Nursing*	*Total*
February*	$ 33,420.00	$1,001.03	$ 16,087.47	$ 391.61	$	$ 50,900.11
March	35,145.82	900.75	20,702.55	3,810.50	1,103.36	61,662.98
April	32,877.69	557.80	19,957.93	2,391.69	985.00	56,770.11
May	38,287.29	831.98	23,290.31	3,619.47	1,127.12	67,156.17
June	37,384.12	588.94	20,783.37	2,882.97	1,028.27	62,667.67
July	33,013.12	714.90	18,686.66	2,146.04	882.80	55,443.52
August	23,065.96	217.00	12,123.71	1,211.97	908.16	37,526.80
September	20,082.92	193.25	9,060.53	1,413.05	665.24	31,414.99
October	21,380.82	200.25	9,827.11	1,542.02	705.97	33,656.17
November	15,439.68	134.20	7,549.61	1,150.23	486.00	24,759.72
December	2,507.67	24.00	1,428.97	191.68	518.03	4,670.35
Total	292,605.09	5,364.10	159,498.22	20,751.23	8,409.95	486,628.59

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

* February: Excludes Transient and Rural Rehabilitation Figures.

Lack of adequate food and warm clothing has lowered the vitality of relief clients and made them particularly susceptible to disease. Frequently proper medical care has resulted in the clients securing private employment and thus being removed from relief rolls.

In coöperation with State and County Health Departments, the Relief Administrations aided in reducing social disease. The State Health Department purchased medicine at wholesale prices for the Relief Administration. This was then distributed to the district administrations for use in counties having no funds for such purchases, and given through clinics or by designated physicians, upon authority of the county social workers.

The cost of medical care will be found on page 146.

Unemployment Relief Census

Shortly after the organization of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, plans were formulated for the taking of a nation-wide census of persons receiving unemployment relief. The last week in October, 1933, all the State Statisticians from this area were called to a conference in Washington. There they were told that a census was contemplated covering all cases who had received relief during October. It was decided to use a single-page schedule containing a minimum amount of information. The data was limited to four major categories, namely the color and size of relief families, and the sex and age of the persons in the families. In addition, the name and street address of the head of the family were given, and the place of residence, state, county, urban or rural.

A small staff was organized in the State ERA, and a supply of schedules was mailed to each county relief office. Since the information required was so simple, it was possible, in most instances, to transcribe it directly from the case cards to the census blanks. Only occasionally were field visits necessary to supplement the office records.

When a completed schedule arrived in Raleigh, it was given a careful examination to determine all spaces were filled and to detect any inconsistency in the answers. Those which appeared to be correct were sent to the Area Coding Office in Columbia, South Carolina; those incorrect were returned to the county of origin.

The work of transcribing schedules proceeded steadily during the first part of November, and by the end of the month all had been forwarded to Columbia. North Carolina was notified that it was the first State to complete the census.

Final tabulations, analysis and interpretation of the data secured in the Unemployment Relief Census were conducted in Washington and the results were published in three Bulletins, as follows:

Number One presented the number of families by size and race, and the number of persons by age, sex, and race, for geographic divisions, for states, and cities.

Number Two presented similar data for the rural and urban areas and for all counties.

Number Three described family composition of the cases receiving emergency relief.

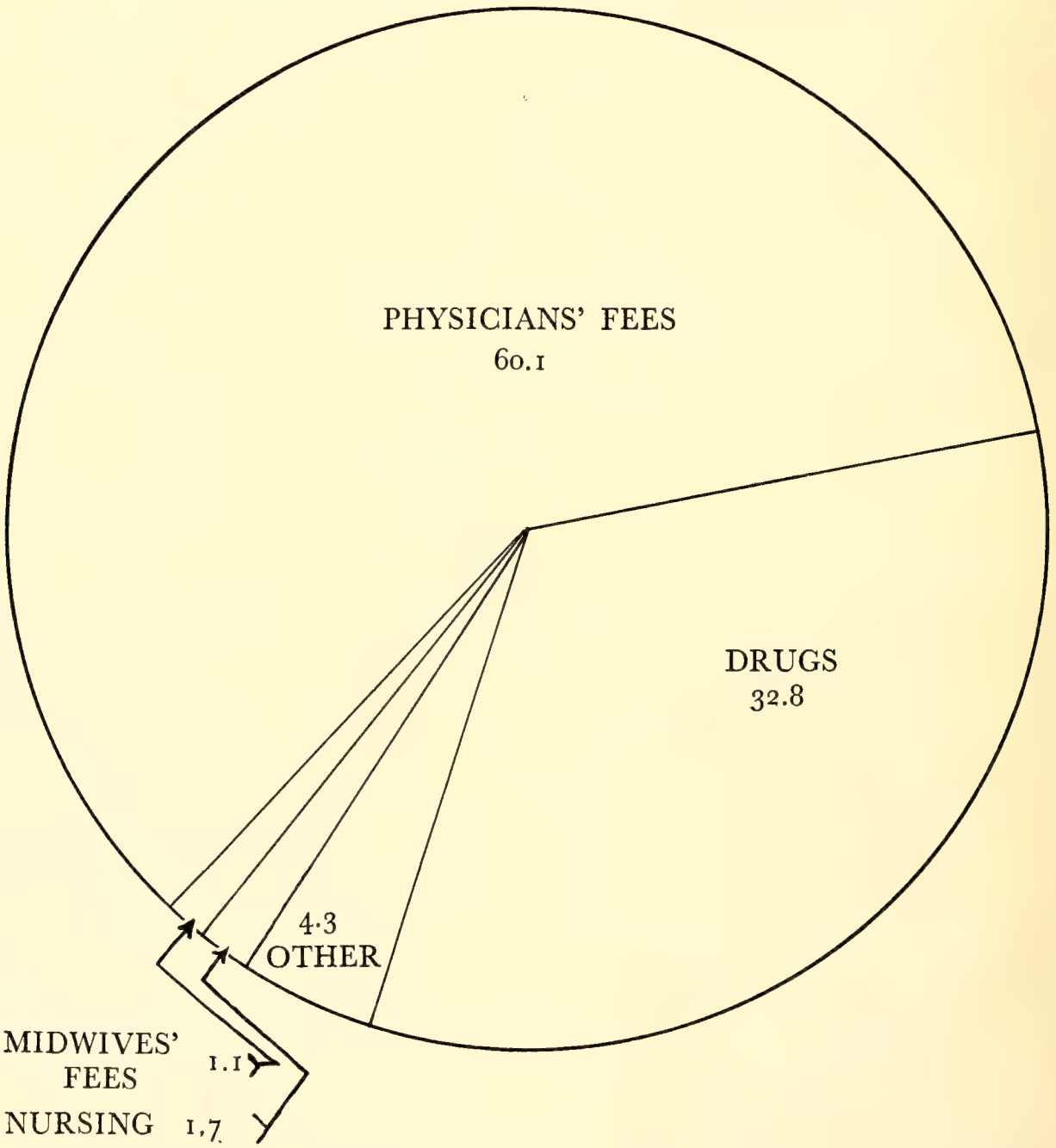
The total schedules completed for North Carolina represented 56,041 families, comprising 252,220 individuals. Of these persons 147,435 were white; 104,124 were Negro, and 661 were of other races. Rural dwellers numbered 167,992 and urban 84,228.

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

HOW THE ERA DOLLAR WAS SPENT FOR MEDICAL CARE

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL COST

FEBRUARY, 1935, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935



OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR WORK AND DIRECT RELIEF BY COUNTIES, APRIL 1934, THROUGH MARCH, 1935

	Work Relief Earnings Twelve Months Total	Direct Relief Earnings Twelve Months Total	Per Cent Work Relief Earnings of Total Relief Granted	Work and Direct Relief Twelve Months Total
Alamance	$ 48,275.74	$ 11,865.87	80.3	$ 60,141.61
Alexander	10,900.34	20,991.49	34.2	31,891.83
Alleghany	10,604.99	9,990.29	51.5	20,595.28
Anson	39,832.30	25,465.57	61.0	65,297.87
Ashe	54,666.03	23,266.20	70.1	77,932.23
Avery	13,938.09	30,803.35	31.2	44,741.44
Beaufort	23,772.98	16,890.33	58.5	40,663.31
Bertie	10,295.40	22,603.60	31.3	32,899.00
Bladen	22,734.40	24,117.56	48.5	46,851.96
Brunswick	37,034.25	29,949.17	55.3	66,983.42
Buncombe	318,567.89	303,819.50	51.2	622,387.39
Burke	33,164.42	17,100.02	66.0	50,264.44
Cabarrus	59,056.57	62,143.04	48.7	121,199.61
Caldwell	35,225.36	18,707.04	65.3	53,932.40
Camden	5,031.98	12,859.10	28.1	17,891.08
Carteret	59,313.26	35,057.02	62.9	94,370.28
Caswell	29,316.08	11,148.25	72.4	40,464.33
Catawba	56,346.54	32,142.63	63.7	88,489.17
Chatham	34,802.10	15,702.33	68.9	50,504.43
Cherokee	24,238.46	28,860.38	45.6	53,098.84
Chowan	22,990.92	23,049.08	49.9	46,040.00
Clay	7,557.50	13,688.19	35.6	21,245.69
Cleveland	26,595.71	34,304.15	43.7	60,899.86
Columbus	27,636.83	32,227.90	46.2	59,864.73
Craven	156,180.06	32,900.97	82.6	189,081.03
Cumberland	42,573.62	56,743.99	42.9	99,317.61
Currituck	7,861.01	15,079.03	34.3	22,940.04
Dare	18,063.21	14,222.78	55.9	32,285.99
Davidson	50,056.94	36,716.67	57.7	86,773.61
Davie	8,258.96	14,325.19	36.6	22,584.15
Duplin	41,850.33	45,454.42	47.9	87,304.75
Durham	155,757.35	151,635.53	50.7	307,392.88
Edgecombe	99,193.63	44,822.52	68.9	144,016.15
Forsyth	300,916.86	212,305.67	58.6	513,222.53
Franklin	21,670.70	28,815.81	42.9	50,486.51
Gaston	178,840.02	149,167.67	54.5	328,007.69
Gates	7,124.30	15,698.34	31.2	22,822.64
Graham	10,892.50	5,008.57	68.5	15,901.07
Granville	21,761.76	14,273.25	60.4	36,035.01
Greene	8,060.35	13,636.33	37.2	21,696.68
Guilford	536,534.85	340,809.36	61.2	877,344.21
Halifax	48,582.71	78,520.20	38.2	127,102.91
Harnett	26,827.50	15,841.35	62.9	42,668.85
Haywood	50,210.10	47,788.19	51.2	97,998.29
Henderson	29,053.35	27,273.74	51.6	56,327.09
Hertford	11,209.02	19,212.11	36.8	30,421.13
Hoke	12,296.73	21,881.03	36.0	34,177.76
Hyde	40,048.81	14,475.05	73.5	54,523.86
Iredell	57,083.49	54,025.65	51.4	111,109.14
Jackson	5,488.67	26,518.00	17.1	32,006.67
Johnston	21,638.10	71,143.84	23.3	92,781.94

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR WORK AND DIRECT RELIEF BY COUNTIES, APRIL 1934, THROUGH MARCH, 1935—*Continued*

	Work Relief Earnings Twelve Months Total	Direct Relief Earnings Twelve Months Total	Per Cent Work Relief Earnings of Total Relief Granted	Work and Direct Relief Twelve Months Total
Jones	$ 22,584.10	$ 22,236.39	50.4	$ 44,820.49
Lee	32,828.83	15,354.38	68.1	48,183.21
Lenoir	43,315.07	42,631.12	50.4	85,946.19
Lincoln	23,629.21	19,142.48	55.2	42,771.69
Macon	25,798.02	6,753.28	79.3	32,551.30
Madison	29,621.17	18,801.02	61.2	48,422.19
Martin	16,007.68	17,965.49	47.1	33,973.17
McDowell	26,611.87	25,073.71	51.5	51,685.58
Mecklenburg	336,576.03	160,538.59	67.7	497,114.62
Mitchell	17,479.24	15,166.93	53.5	32,646.17
Montgomery	53,474.45	14,936.62	78.2	68,411.07
Moore	41,111.74	43,605.99	48.5	84,717.73
Nash	21,715.80	25,395.40	46.1	47,111.20
New Hanover	173,545.30	140,765.82	55.2	314,311.12
Northampton	16,829.00	21,744.67	43.6	38,573.67
Onslow	10,449.92	20,414.50	33.9	30,864.42
Orange	68,522.28	38,710.60	63.9	107,232.88
Pamlico	13,448.73	25,208.39	34.8	38,657.12
Pasquotank	18,273.92	24,599.66	42.6	42,873.58
Pender	15,320.30	23,719.45	39.2	39,039.75
Perquimans	20,705.70	15,292.98	57.5	35,998.68
Person	16,256.63	24,473.54	39.9	40,730.17
Pitt	49,351.38	32,602.37	60.2	81,953.75
Polk	2,583.03	11,193.67	18.7	13,776.70
Randolph	34,319.18	40,175.99	46.1	74,495.17
Richmond	121,667.07	22,360.37	84.5	144,027.44
Robeson	99,132.31	75,460.52	56.8	174,592.83
Rockingham	33,628.04	27,350.20	55.1	60,978.24
Rowan	60,606.05	78,476.82	43.6	139,082.87
Rutherford	36,687.28	49,591.33	42.5	86,278.61
Sampson	28,461.85	42,590.76	40.1	71,052.61
Scotland	32,768.77	58,787.28	35.8	91,556.05
Stanly	50,744.85	9,179.03	84.7	59,923.88
Stokes	17,449.10	16,109.46	52.0	33,558.56
Surry	64,180.13	37,361.02	63.2	101,541.15
Swain	8,841.96	8,978.97	49.6	17,820.93
Transylvania	27,219.37	13,547.09	66.8	40,766.46
Tyrrell	25,864.84	15,337.79	62.8	41,202.63
Union	65,907.37	33,149.76	66.5	99,057.13
Vance	45,188.52	17,553.35	72.0	62,741.87
Wake	475,827.66	154,724.26	75.5	630,551.92
Warren	29,149.88	13,980.75	67.6	43,130.63
Washington	26,187.63	24,160.73	52.0	50,348.36
Watauga	15,224.50	29,288.89	34.2	44,513.39
Wayne	105,715.81	65,722.94	61.7	171,438.75
Wilkes	49,542.88	47,298.88	51.2	96,841.76
Wilson	121,039.68	48,983.06	71.2	170,022.74
Yadkin	6,926.31	41,624.71	14.3	48,551.02
Yancey	23,226.54	19,101.37	54.9	42,327.91
County Totals	$5,681,480.05	$4,222,269.70	57.4	$9,903,749.75
State Projects	21,944.81			21,944.81
Total	$5,703,424.86	$4,222,269.70		$9,925,694.56

WORKS DIVISION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

April, 1934-December, 1935

Since the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administrator was also Civil Works Administrator for North Carolina, most of the Civil Works Administration personnel became Emergency Relief Administration personnel at the close of the Civil Works program. This greatly expedited the organization and the functioning of the Emergency Relief Administration program and enabled the work program in North Carolina to be gotten under way much more quickly than would have been the case if an entirely new organization had taken over the Emergency Relief Administration.

When notice was received to begin the liquidation of the Civil Works program, preparations were immediately made to transfer the projects to the Emergency Relief Administration, and Emergency Relief projects were received and approved in the state office as soon as the Civil Works program was officially terminated, that is, on March 31, 1934. By May 15, 1934, all of the most important CWA projects had been approved as ERA projects.

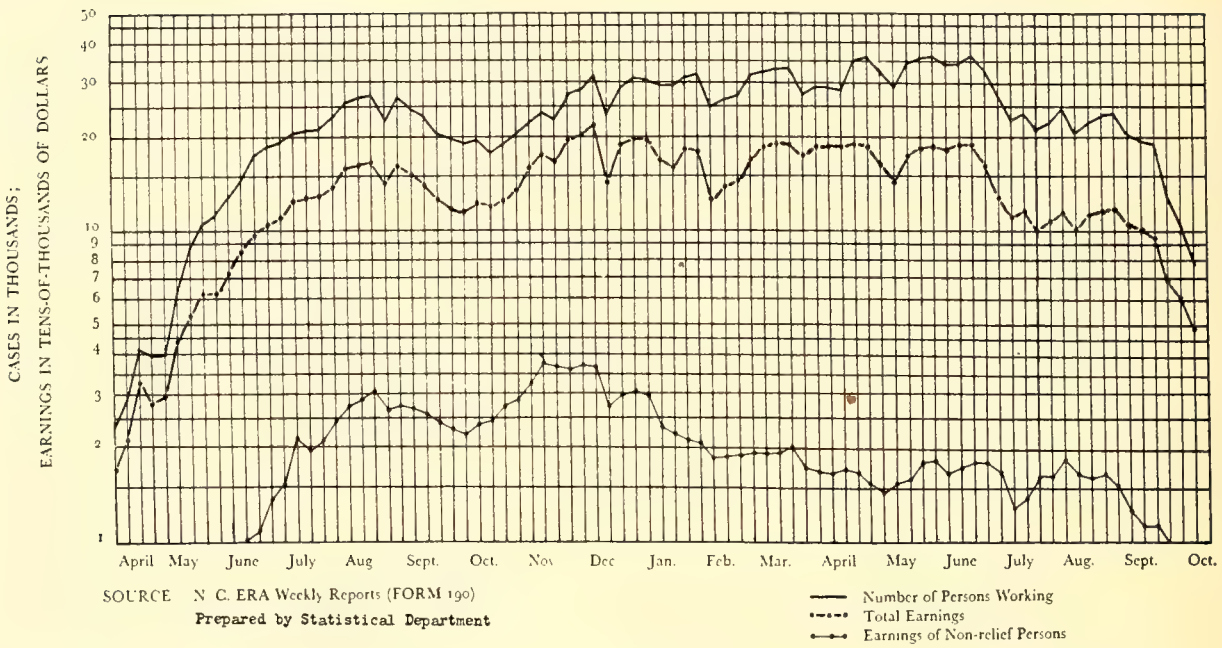
Number Relief Cases Employed on Projects Not Including Teachers and Students

Date:		Date:		Date:	
April, 1934	11,468	November, 1934	29,569	June, 1935	42,507
May, 1934	17,465	December, 1934	33,650	July, 1935	42,224
June, 1934	24,840	January, 1935	41,781	August, 1935	35,724
July, 1934	28,634	February, 1935	40,167	September, 1935	29,781
August, 1934	36,896	March, 1935	41,218	October, 1935	26,389
September, 1934	35,015	April, 1935	42,901	November, 1935	9,217
October, 1934	25,138	May, 1935	44,291		

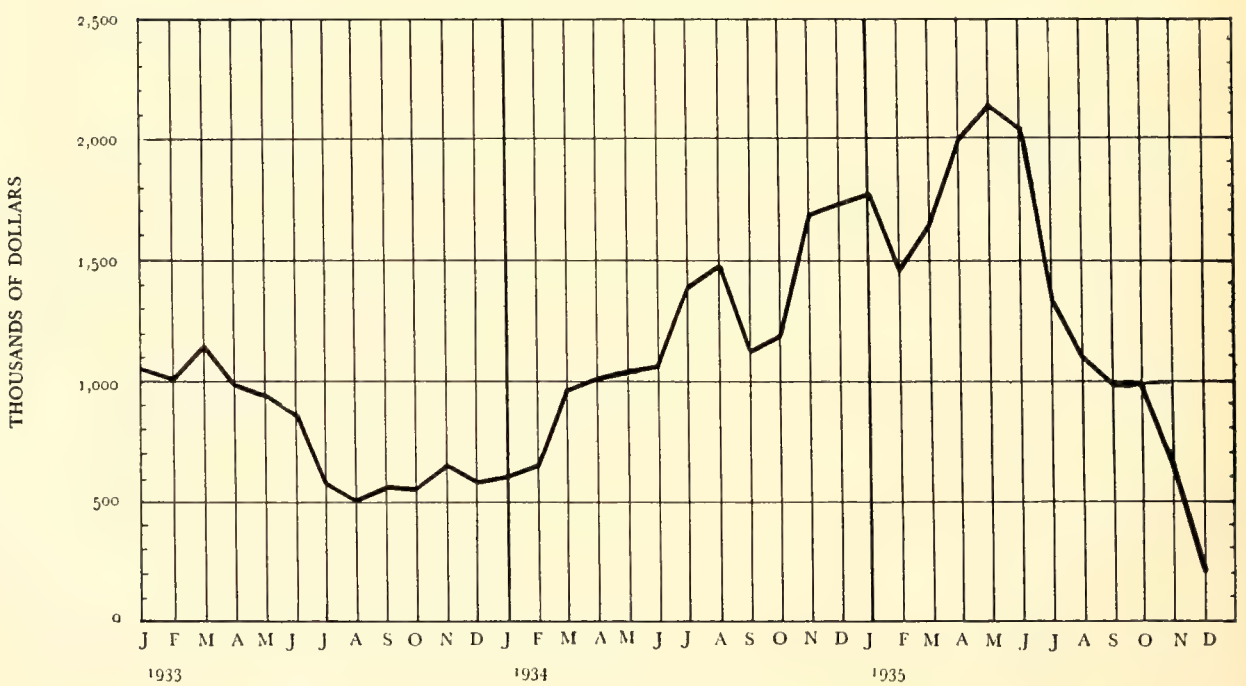
The State Works Division exercised through its field forces supervision over all the activities of all local and district works divisions. The State Works Division served to coördinate the activities of all district and local works divisions so that uniform methods and procedure were followed throughout the state.

Local and state projects, except for those carried on by the Emergency Relief Administration for its own purposes, were sponsored by various local governmental units such as the various villages, towns and cities, counties, drainage districts, etc. Some local projects, such as malaria control, rural sanitation and road and highway work, were jointly sponsored by local governmental units and the various departments of the state government. State projects were sponsored by various state departments such as the State Highway Commission, the State Board of Health, the Department of Conservation and Development, etc. State and local projects were initiated either by state or local governmental units or by state or local governmental units with the coöperation of the Emergency Relief Administration. Over the state as a whole, there were many instances where it was necessary in order to keep the work program functioning for the local or district works divi-

EMERGENCY RELIEF WORK PROGRAM EARNINGS AND PERSONS AT WORK BY WEEKS ENDING APRIL 5, 1934, THROUGH NOVEMBER 14, 1935



OBLIGATIONS INCURRED IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS



sions to induce governmental units to initiate projects. In no instances did the Emergency Relief Administration appear as sponsor for projects that were carried on as public property projects unless the Emergency Relief Administration secured a direct benefit, such as salvaged materials, for carrying on the work.

As the work program progressed, the matter of initiation of projects, especially in the more heavily populated areas, became a matter of coöperation between the ERA and various governmental units. In this way it was possible for the Emergency Relief Administration to carry on projects that were adapted to the relief load. Every effort was made to make governmental officials fully informed of the various rules, regulations and policies for governing the work program so that they could initiate the projects that were well worthwhile and at the same time adaptable to the work relief program. Full coöperation between any organization carrying on a work relief program and all state and local governmental units is essential to most efficient operation of a works program.

Supervision and control of actual operations descended in a straight line from the Director of the Works Division, through the Division Engineers, to the District and Local Project Supervisors, to the foreman or superintendents on the jobs. The Division Engineers acted as field representatives of the State Works Division and were responsible for the supervision and control of all projects. The District Project Supervisors were held responsible to the state office through the Division Engineers. Various members of the State Works Division who had specialized training in various fields assisted the Division Engineers from time to time in supervision of projects. The State Works Division at all times kept the Division Engineers fully informed of its contacts with all local and district works divisions and rarely contacted projects except in company with the Division Engineer.

Local and district works divisions were required to report to the state office weekly on all projects in the "B" field of activity, and monthly on all projects in other fields of activity. A copy of this report was sent to the Division Engineers. A weekly report was also required of the District Project Supervisors covering their activities for each week. The weekly and monthly progress reports covered the location, description, and number of the project; the county in which it was located; percentage of completion; the amount of money allotted for various items; average number of employees used during the reporting period and the number of hours these employees worked; the amount paid to the employees by ERA and from other sources; the amount of work done during the reporting period; and the amount of work done to date. The District Project Supervisors' weekly reports indicated the number of projects visited, remarks as to the progress of the projects, report and the inspection of proposed or contemplated projects, etc.

Other functions of the State Works Division were to check, examine and recommend for approval all works projects. Before the State Works Division recommended approval of any project, it was thoroughly and carefully checked from the standpoint of economic and social value to the community and for engineering soundness. The plans were carefully checked, availability of labor was determined and it was ascertained that proper and necessary materials were provided and all necessary labor, material and equipment to complete the project were covered in the project application.

The State Works Division also served as a central clearing house for all reports and information concerning the Works Program and forwarded to Washington the required reports.

The State Works Division, the Division Engineers and the District Work Divisions were all coordinated in the general planning of Works Division activities. Works Division activities were planned primarily on the basis of the occupations of employable relief cases. Unless projects provided work for the relief cases, they were not considered feasible projects.

Projects were carried on in every county in the state. The largest and most difficult projects were, of course, carried on in the more thickly populated areas such as Charlotte, Asheville, Raleigh, Winston-Salem, High Point and Greensboro. Projects in the more sparsely populated areas were as a rule small and of a simple nature, since the difficulties of getting a large number of workers together in one place were very great. It is felt that a work program is much more feasible in the more thickly populated areas than in those areas where the population is small and scattered. Among the reasons for this are, as mentioned above, difficulties of getting any large number of workers transported to one spot, the lack of interest on the part of the public, difficulty of getting worthwhile projects and difficulty of getting materials furnished by the local governmental units. In the western part of North Carolina, the population in the mountain areas is extremely scattered and more than usual difficulties are encountered in transportation. The coöperation of the State Highway Commission, however, made it possible to carry on a number of very worthwhile road and highway projects which were valuable to that section of the state. In the eastern part of the state, malaria control projects helped to solve the difficulties.

The tentative distribution of workers by fields of activities, as suggested in the "Manual of Work Division Procedure," was as follows: field of activity "A," five per cent; field of activity "B," forty per cent; field of activity "C," twenty-five per cent; field of activity "D," ten per cent; field of activity "E," ten per cent; field of activity "F," ten per cent. It was not always possible in every locality to keep this percentage between different types of projects because in some cases the relief rolls were composed mainly of common and construction laborers and in other places there was a large number of women on the relief rolls which necessitated carrying on a great many projects in the field of activity "D." Then too, the needs of the various communities and their willingness to coöperate had a bearing on the distribution of workers in the various fields of activity.

In North Carolina, the objective was to carry on work projects which would provide relief cases with an opportunity to do that type of work which they were best qualified to do rather than to arbitrarily set a limit on the number of workers that could be employed in any one field of activity.

An accurate check was kept in all local and district works divisions of the number of people at work, the probable length of their employment on the various projects, and projects were planned in such a way as to give continuous employment to relief cases.

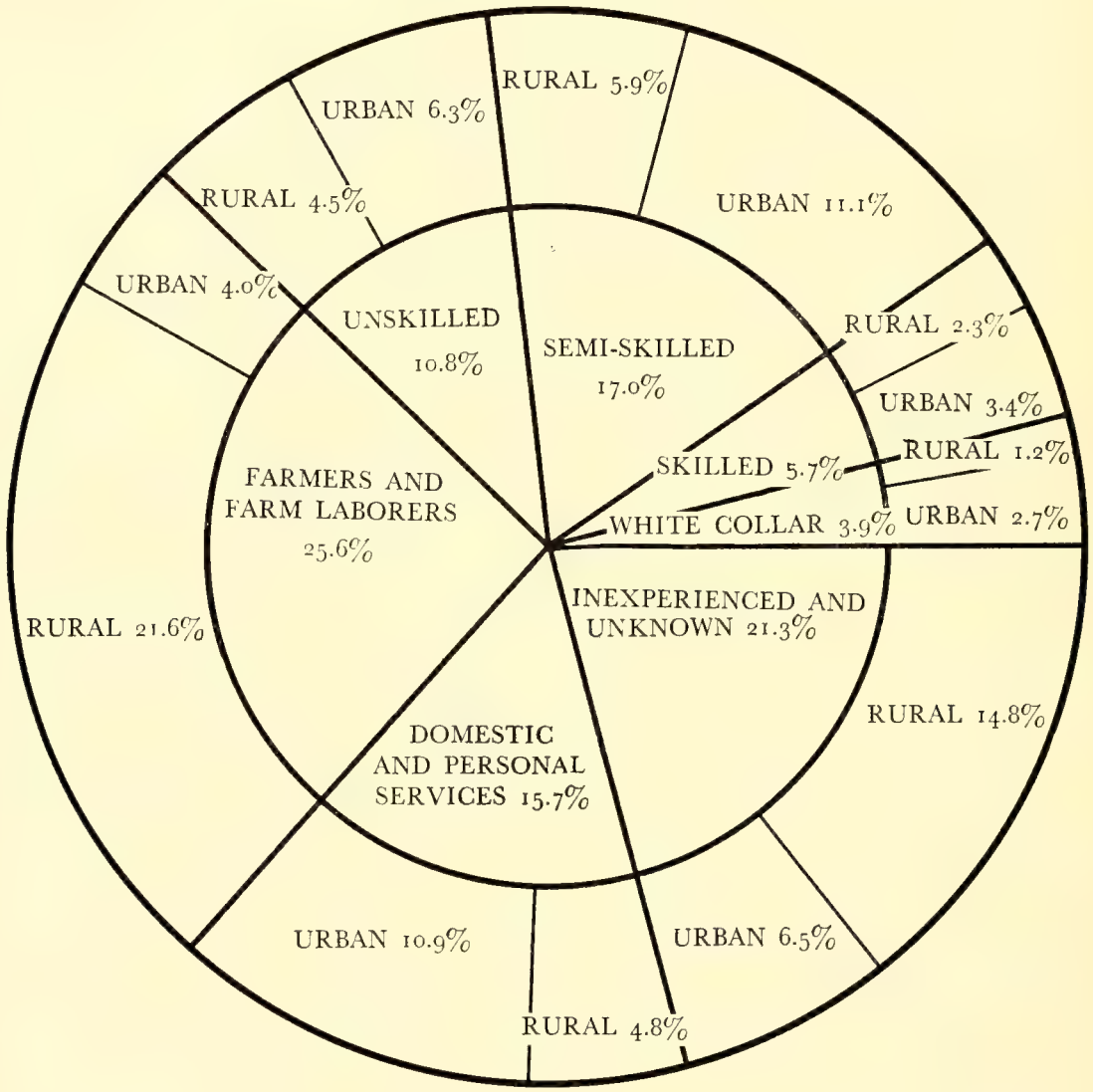
All relief employees were certified for work by the Social Service Division. The social service investigation covered the age, physical condition, etc., of the client, and the Social Service Division, on the basis of conditions existing within the family, determined the employment priority ranking of the client. After the clients had been certified by the Social Service Division, they were turned over to the Works Division as eligible for employment on projects.

Certified clients were selected for work by the Works Division on the basis of their skill and their physical condition. Every client certified by the Social Service Division as eligible for employment was interviewed by the Works Division to determine his occupational history and the work for which he was qualified. On the basis of this investigation, the client was assigned to a project on which he could be employed at the type of work which he seemed from the investigation to be best qualified to do. Specific instructions were given to the district and local works divisions that actual performance on projects, as well as the investigation, should be the basis of determining the work clients were best qualified to perform, and that every effort should be made on the basis of the investigation and actual work to determine that type of work the client was best able to perform. Each Works Division maintained an index of the various types of workers as determined by investigation and performance on the job, and every project submitted was checked against this index of workers to determine whether or not the various types of workers to be employed on the project could be secured from the relief rolls. Every project in North Carolina was judged first



(1) *Negro school in Hoke County before being remodeled.* (2) *The same school as No. 1 after being remodeled under Governor's Office of Relief Program. First building in state to be completed from Federal Funds.* (3) *Landscaping and improving school grounds in Davie County under Governor's Office of Relief Program.* (4) *Gymnasium built at Woodleaf School, Rowan County, under Governor's Office of Relief Program.* (5) *Interior of Community House built in Granville County under Governor's Office of Relief.* (6) *Checking marker on Geodetic Survey project under Governor's Office of Relief.*

SUMMARY OF ELIGIBLE WORKERS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE BASED ON COMPLETE CENSUS OF ELIGIBLE WORKERS ON RELIEF, WITH *ALL PRIORITY* RANKINGS FOR WORK, NORTH CAROLINA—MARCH, 1935

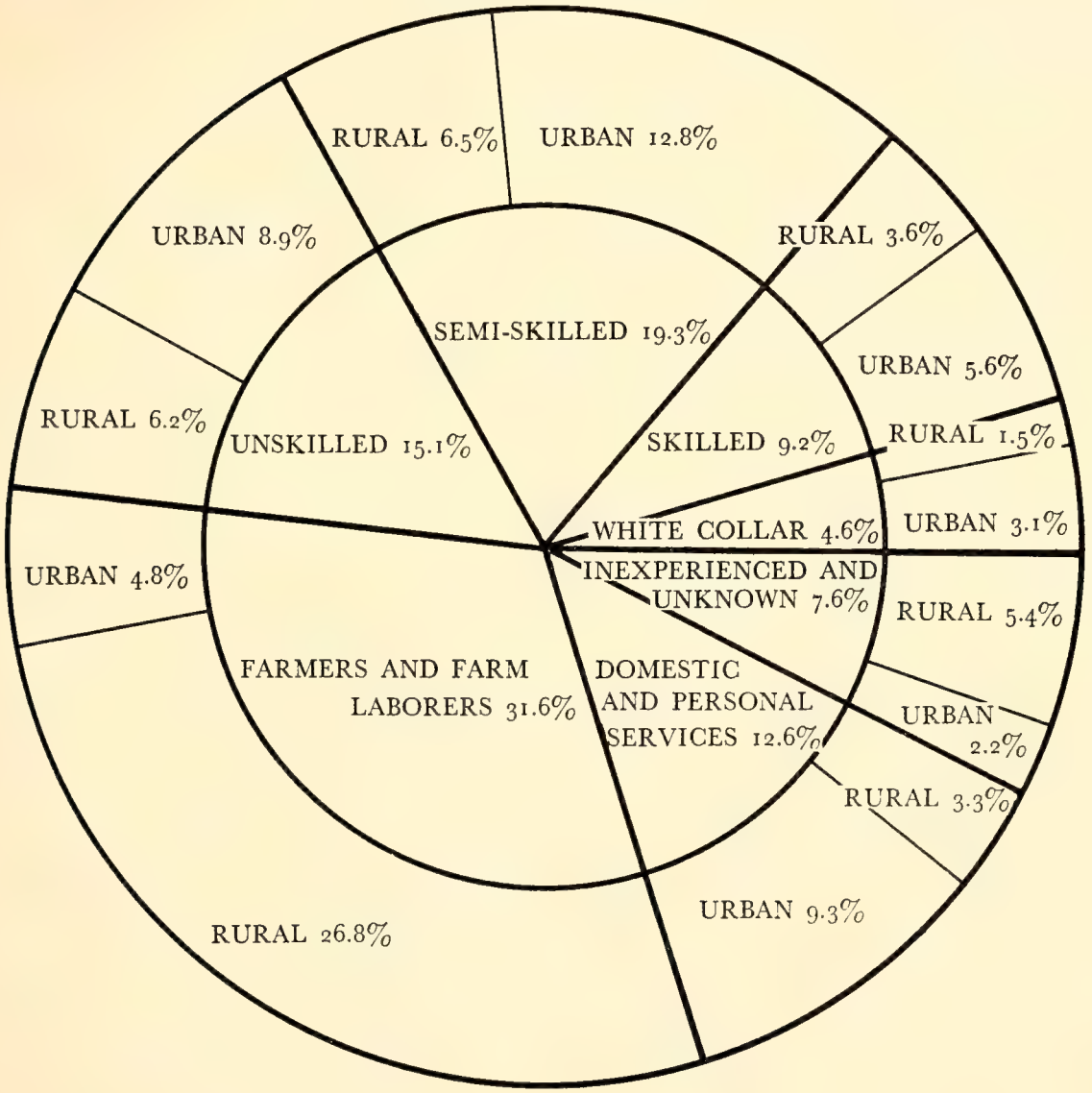


Usual Occupation	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Persons	Per Cent Distribution	Persons	Per Cent Distribution	Persons	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	119,972	100.0	53,780	44.9	66,192	55.1
White Collar	4,771	3.9	3,249	2.7	1,522	1.2
Skilled	6,801	5.7	4,077	3.4	2,724	2.3
Semi-Skilled	20,373	17.0	13,269	11.1	7,104	5.9
Unskilled (Except Farm Labor)	12,954	10.8	7,519	6.3	5,435	4.5
Farmers and Farm Laborers	30,695	25.6	4,804	4.0	25,891	21.6
Domestic and Personal Services	18,808	15.7	13,083	10.9	5,725	4.8
Inexperienced and Unknown	25,570	21.3	7,779	6.5	17,791	14.8

From Reports of Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
URBAN "Includes all Cities and Towns with a Population of 2,500 or more Persons in 1930."
RURAL "Includes Open Country and Areas Towns and Villages with a Population of under 2,500 Persons in 1930."

N.C.ERA Statistical Division

SUMMARY OF ELIGIBLE WORKERS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE BASED ON COMPLETE CENSUS OF ELIGIBLE WORKERS ON RELIEF, WITH *FIRST PRIORITY* RANKING FOR WORK, NORTH CAROLINA—MARCH, 1935



Usual Occupation	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Persons	Per Cent Distribution	Persons	Per Cent Distribution	Persons	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	65,445	100.0	30,577	46.7	34,868	53.3
White Collar	3,010	4.6	2,054	3.1	956	1.5
Skilled	6,045	9.2	3,655	5.6	2,390	3.6
Semi-Skilled	12,625	19.3	8,367	12.8	4,258	6.5
Unskilled	9,874	15.1	5,798	8.9	4,076	6.2
Farmers and Farm Laborers	20,701	31.6	3,170	4.8	17,531	26.8
Domestic and Personal Services	8,254	12.6	6,118	9.3	2,136	3.3
Inexperienced and Unknown	4,936	7.6	1,415	2.2	3,521	5.4

From Reports of Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
URBAN "Includes all Cities and Towns with a Population of 2,500 or more Persons in 1930."
RURAL "Includes Open Country Areas and Towns and Villages with a Population of under 2,500 Persons in 1930."

on its ability to furnish employment for relief clients. If, for instance, a large number of carpenters, painters, brick layers and other skilled construction workers was available from the relief rolls, construction projects providing employment for those workers were initiated; if a small number of skilled workers was available, small construction or a project, such as school repair, was initiated to provide employment. If, in a particular county, the relief rolls were made up mainly of common laborers, projects such as road building, malaria control, grading of athletic fields, etc., were the projects initiated. In those cases where there was a large number of clerical workers, typists, and stenographic workers on the relief rolls, projects were provided which would give these workers employment in their regular occupations.

While great emphasis was laid upon the fact that the primary purpose of the approval of any project was to provide employment which relief cases were best qualified to do, every effort was made to carry on worthwhile projects. The Works Division felt that it existed primarily to provide for clients work that they were qualified to do and that work relief was provided in order to maintain occupation skills, self-respect and to sustain morale. "Made Work," which did not fulfill the above requirements, was strictly prohibited as it had absolutely no advantage over direct relief.

Clients from discontinued or completed projects were not given any specific preference on new projects, although there was a natural tendency on the part of the Works Division to give preference to those clients who proved themselves to be the best workers. Efforts were made to train workers on the various projects to do better work or to train them to new occupations. In many instances, the sanitary privy projects were used for this purpose and a number of common laborers became qualified as semi-skilled workers on the basis of their training on projects of this type. Wherever possible, foremen and supervisory personnel were selected from relief rolls.

All assignments were based on the worker's ability and on various other conditions, such as the location of the project and the hours of work which the Social Service Division allotted the client. Employables with large families as a general rule were given more hours of employment by the Social Service Division than employables with small families or unmarried employables. Some workers would work out their entire monthly allotment in one week or in alternate weeks, especially if this procedure was necessitated by the conditions existing on or surrounding the project. From the standpoint of efficiency on the project, it was found that this method had distinct advantages, but from the standpoint of the client, and of his social problems, there were disadvantages.

Professional and non-manual workers were certified and selected for work on exactly the same basis as other relief workers, although non-manual and professional workers with large families were given some preference in assignment over employables with small families or unmarried employables. Those with large families were allotted a larger number of hours.

The highest standard of efficiency, both as to the quantity and quality of work was adhered to. Constant supervision in the field by Division Engineers and District and Local Project Supervisors did much to maintain high standards. On the whole, projects carried on by the Emergency Relief Administration were as well done as would have been the case had they been carried on by private contract, and, in a number of cases, were done better. The quantity of production and the quality of the work maintained by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration depended very largely on the efficiency of the supervision. Relief workers, if properly supervised, were quite capable of doing work of the same type as that in private practice. Almost invariably, where work was being carried on in a slip-shod fashion and where workers were doing a considerable amount of loafing, the fault was found to lie with the foreman and other supervisory personnel rather than with the workers. When such foremen were replaced with more efficient supervision, the fault was corrected.

The same standards of efficiency were applied to non-manual and professional workers. In

the case of employees of this type, the quality of the work and the amount of work done depended to a much greater extent on the workers themselves than on the supervision.

Efficiency on projects was promoted mainly by the use of good supervision and by instilling in the workers a pride in themselves and in their work. In rare instances, reductions in working hours were allowed for the completion of a specified amount of work without reductions in pay, but this was not followed as a general practice, since owing to the nature of the program, efficiency was not greatly promoted by this method. Piece work was carried on only in those instances where it was impossible to get the workers to central points. In these cases it was determined what number of pieces the average worker could turn out in the course of an hour, and the workers were paid on an hourly basis in proportion to the number of pieces that were turned out.

The worker given work relief instead of direct relief received about the same amount of money for work relief as would have been gotten under direct relief. The main advantages to the worker in work relief instead of direct relief are the opportunity to retain skill, opportunity to earn his subsistence rather than to have it doled out to him, with the resultant retention of self-respect and the prevention of the breakdown of morale. Numbers of relief clients in all sections of the state have pleaded that they be given work relief instead of direct relief, saying that they do not want to be given anything but wish to earn it. It is the firm conviction of the Works Division after two years or more of handling a work relief program that by far the greater number of relief cases prefer work relief to direct relief, and there is no question but that in a properly handled work program the worker derives far greater benefits by a work program than from a dole system. If the work projects are well planned and properly carried on, the workers, except for the fact that they are working on a restricted basis as far as hours are concerned, feel the same toward work relief projects as they do toward projects carried on by private interests. Unless, however, the work projects are worthwhile and are made to conform with high standards of workmanship and efficiency, much of the benefit of work relief is lost. Projects which are of a nature that prevent worthwhile and honest effort and good workmanship, if they are simply "made work," probably do more harm than good to the relief cases employed on them, and direct relief, being cheaper, had better be supplied.

Some relief cases employed on projects were dismissed from work relief for inefficiency, loafing on the job, causing friction, etc. In most of these cases it was still necessary to provide direct relief in commodities to the families of these workers since the families could not be allowed to suffer because of the faults of the working member of the family. In every case where employees were dismissed from work relief their families were given direct relief instead of cash.

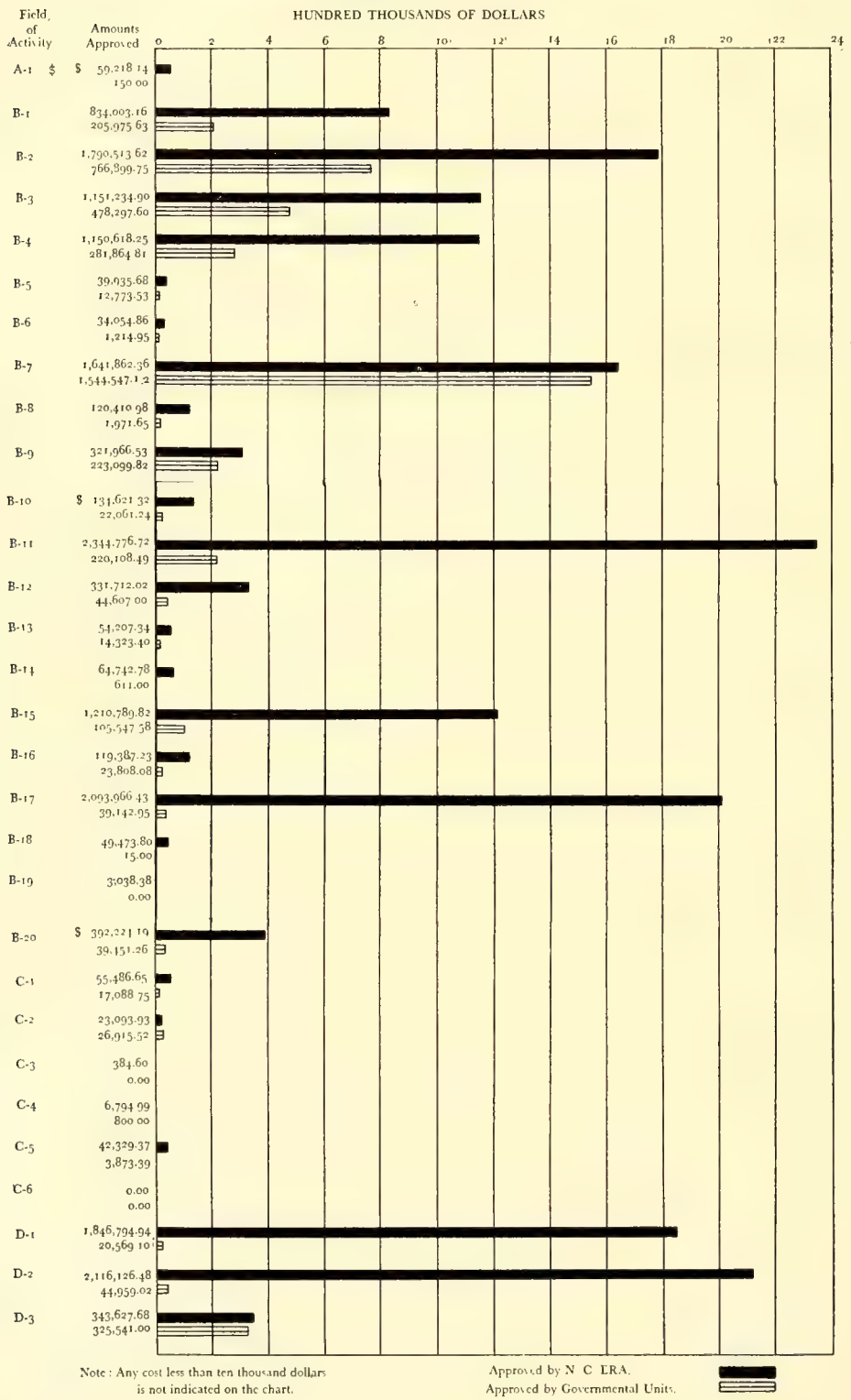
Efficiency among professional and non-manual workers, such as typists, stenographers, clerical workers, etc., was gained more by promoting interest in the work and pride in accomplishment than by supervision. Non-manual workers employed on projects such as sewing rooms, etc., were given close supervision and the efficiency of these projects was in the main due to the supervision. Where dismissals were necessary among non-manual and professional workers, they were treated in the same manner as manual workers.

Projects carried on by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration were of many varied types. The policies of the Emergency Relief Administration demanded that these projects be of a public character and of economic and social benefit to the general public, or to publically owned institutions, or to the Relief Administration, and that the projects coördinate with comprehensive plans for local and state development and do not consist of small isolated jobs of doubtful or limited value. All projects were carried on by force account and not by contract. Projects covering regular municipal activities for which current budgets are provided, such as garbage collection, street

Prepared by Statistical Department

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION AND BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS FOR PROJECTS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

MARCH 29, 1933-DECEMBER 5, 1935



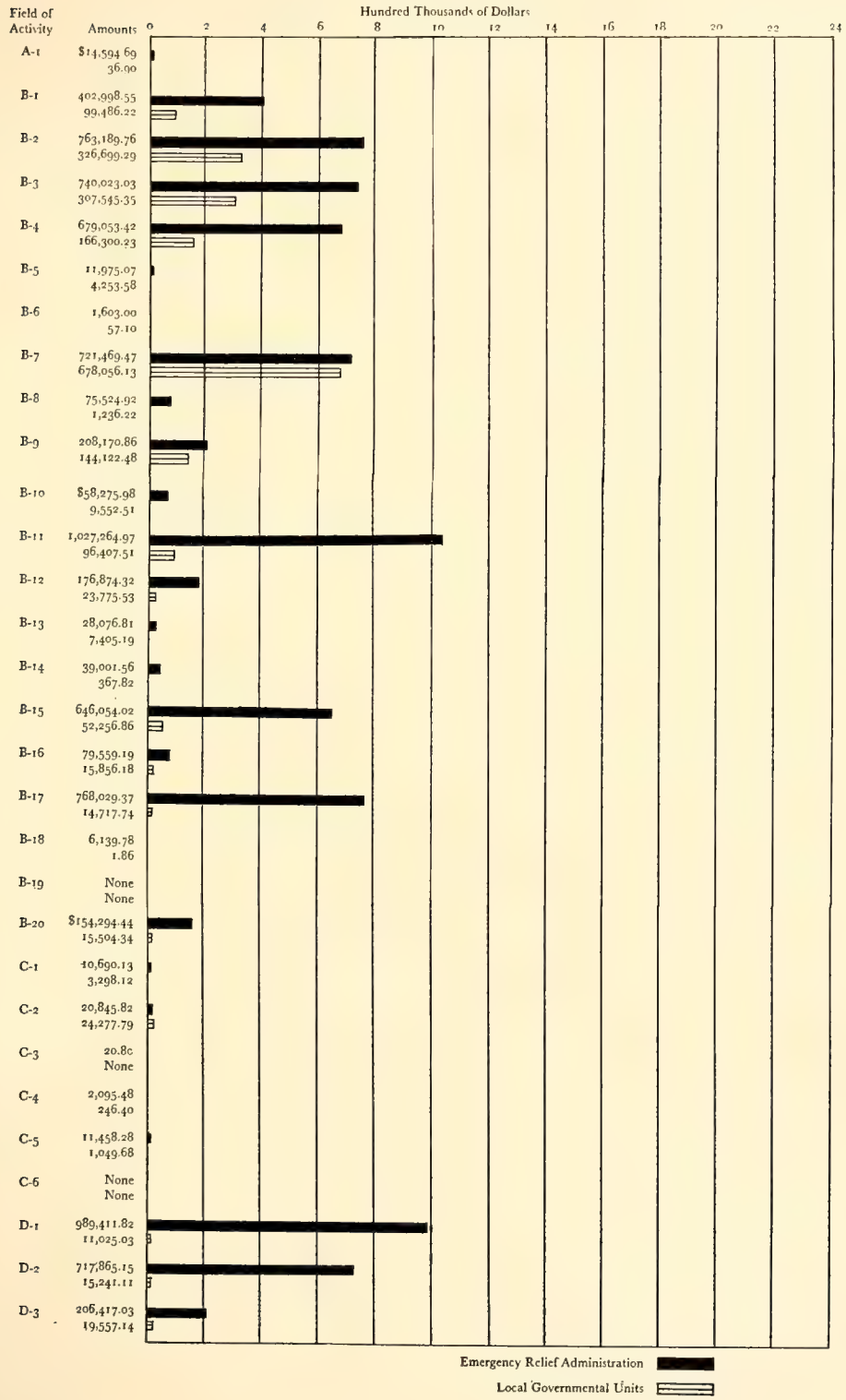
Field of Activity	Amounts Approved
A-1	$ 59,218 14
	150 00
B-1	834,003.16
	205,975 63
B-2	1,790,513 62
	766,899.75
B-3	1,151,234.90
	478,297.60
B-4	1,150,618.25
	281,864 81
B-5	39,935.68
	12,773.53
B-6	34,054.86
	1,214.95
B-7	1,641,862.36
	1,544,547.12
B-8	120,410 98
	1,971.65
B-9	321,966.53
	223,099.82
B-10	$ 131,621 32
	22,061.24
B-11	2,344,776.72
	220,108.49
B-12	331,712.02
	44,607 00
B-13	54,207.34
	14,323.40
B-14	64,742.78
	611.00
B-15	1,210,789.82
	105,547 58
B-16	119,387.23
	23,808.08
B-17	2,093,966 43
	39,142.95
B-18	49,473.80
	15.00
B-19	3,038.38
	0.00
B-20	$ 392,221 19
	39,451.26
C-1	55,486.65
	17,088 75
C-2	23,093.93
	26,915.52
C-3	384.60
	0.00
C-4	6,794 99
	800 00
C-5	42,329.37
	3,873.39
C-6	0.00
	0.00
D-1	1,846,794.94
	20,569 10
D-2	2,116,126.48
	44,959.02
D-3	343,627.68
	325,541.00

Note: Any cost less than ten thousand dollars is not indicated on the chart.

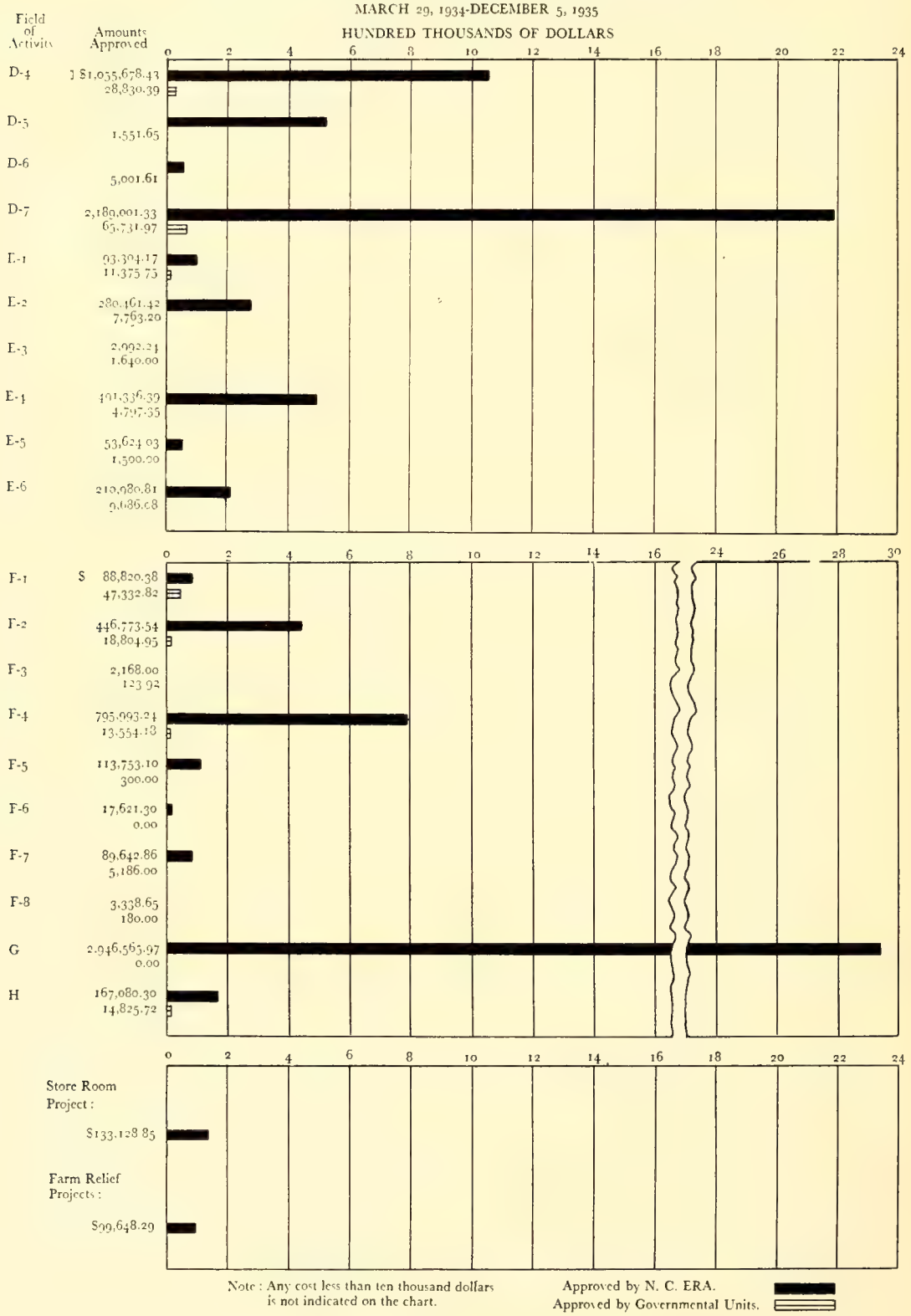
Approved by N. C. ERA.
Approved by Governmental Units.

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA BY FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

MARCH 29, 1934—DECEMBER 5, 1935



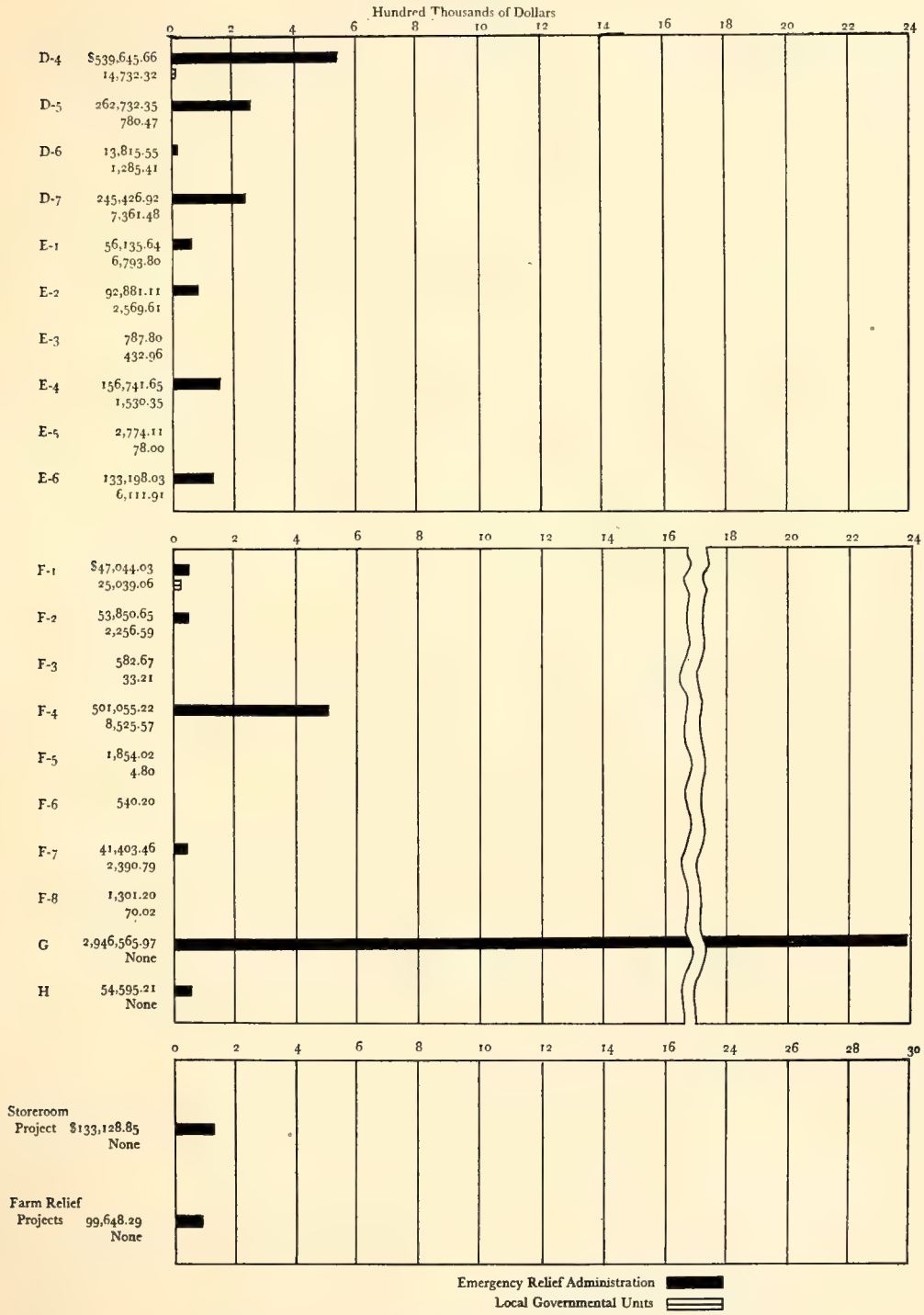
AMOUNTS APPROVED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION AND BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS FOR PROJECTS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY
MARCH 29, 1934-DECEMBER 5, 1935



Note : Any cost less than ten thousand dollars is not indicated on the chart.

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA BY FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

MARCH 29, 1934—DECEMBER 5, 1935



Note Governmental expenditures based on percent completed N. C. ERA allotments—56 per cent average for all fields of activity.

cleaning, etc., were strictly prohibited. Work projects for the improvement of hospitals, libraries, churches, cemeteries, institutions, etc., which are privately owned or incorporated, were forbidden.

The following classification of projects according to field of activity covers the types of projects undertaken by the Emergency Relief Administration:

A. PLANNING PROJECTS

1. Projects concerned with the planning and preparation of work projects, to be conducted under the supervision of the Works Division.

B. PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS

1. New construction of roads, streets, highways, sidewalks, pathways, and gutters.
2. Repair and maintenance of roads, streets, highways, sidewalks, pathways, and gutters.
3. New construction of public buildings, schools, auditoriums, community houses, city halls, park buildings, hospitals, etc.
4. Repair and maintenance of public buildings, schools, auditoriums, community houses, city halls, park buildings, hospitals, etc.
5. New construction of bridges, grade crossings and trestles.
6. Repair and maintenance of bridges, grade crossings and trestles.
7. New construction of sewers, drainage and sanitation.
8. Repair and maintenance of sewers, drainage and sanitation.
9. New construction of gas, electric, waterworks and other public utilities.
10. Repair and maintenance of gas, electric, waterworks and other public utilities.
11. New construction of recreational facilities, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc.
12. Repair and maintenance of recreational facilities, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc.
13. New construction of waterways, levees, flood control, etc.
14. Repair and maintenance of waterways, levees, flood control, etc.
15. Landscaping, grading, erosion control, parks, airports, etc.
16. Conservation of fish and game—game preserves, fish hatcheries, and raising ponds.
17. Eradication and control of disease bearers.
18. Eradication and control of pests.
19. Eradication and control of poisonous plants.
20. Any other.

C. PROJECTS TO PROVIDE HOUSING

1. Remodeling and repair of houses in lieu of rent for relief cases.
2. Resettlement housing for resettled families.
3. Resettlement housing for subsistence homesteads.
4. Demolition of houses.
5. Any other.

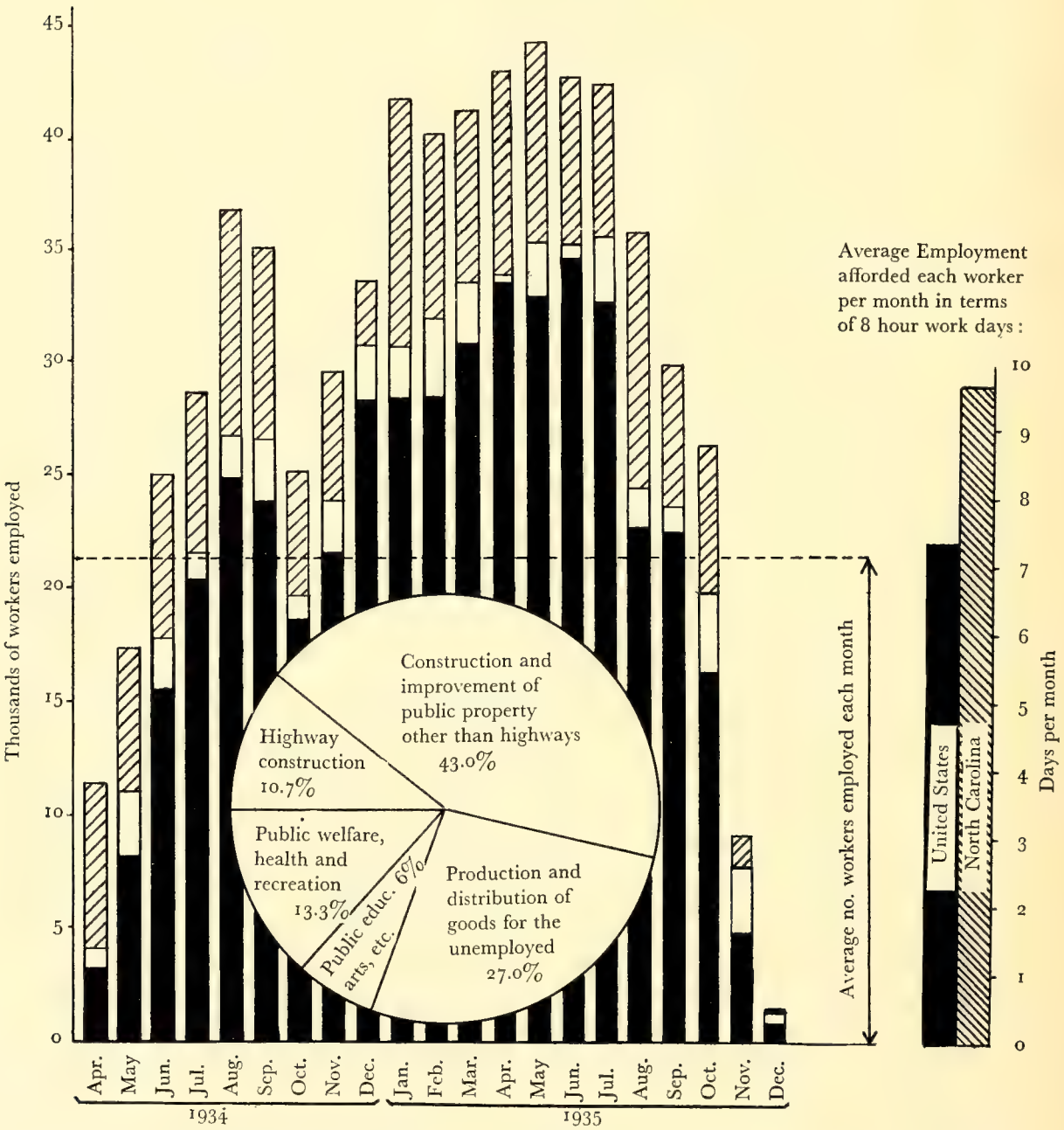
D. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY THE UNEMPLOYED

1. Clothing—sewing of garments, etc.
2. Food—canning and preserving, etc.
3. Fuel—cutting wood, digging peat, etc.
4. Garden products.
5. Household goods.
6. Construction materials.
7. Any other.



(1) *Surfacing airport road in Nash County.* (2) *Elimination of curves on county highway in Forsyth County.* (3) *Completed road project in Forsyth County.* (4) *Merrimon Avenue, Asheville, during widening. Buncombe County.* (5) *Merrimon Avenue, Asheville, after widening. Buncombe County.*

EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM OF THE NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, APRIL 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 5, 1935



NOTE—Black area represents the average for each month of the number of workers employed each week. The black plus the white area represents the maximum number employed in any one week of each month. The black area plus the white area plus the shaded area represents the number of relief cases employed on projects each month. The vertical bar chart of the number of workers employed does not include emergency education and administrative projects.

E. Public Welfare, Health and Recreation

1. Nursing.
2. Nutritional.
3. Other public health campaigns.
4. Public recreation, instruction, etc.
5. Safety campaigns and traffic controls.
6. Any other.

F. Public Education, Arts and Research (Exclude Administrative and Planning projects)

1. Education.
2. Research and special surveys.
3. Public works for art.
4. Records and clerical work.
5. Music.
6. Dramatic activities.
7. Library and museum.
8. Any other.

G. Administrative Project

H. Tool and Sundry Equipment Projects

Planning Projects

(A)

Comparatively few projects were carried on under this category, mainly because skilled designers, draftsmen, and other professional men were not available from the relief rolls. Then, too, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration has followed a policy of requiring that the necessary plans and specifications be furnished by the sponsors. In some of the larger sections, however, projects of this nature were carried on. In Asheville, engineers, (No. 11B-A1-59) draftsmen, and clerical workers were used to prepare drawings, maps, and other data necessary in the preparation of projects. This project, No. 11B-A1-59, worked an average of five men for 3,652 man-hours.

Projects on Roads, Streets, Bridges, Etc.

(B. 1, 2, 5, 6)

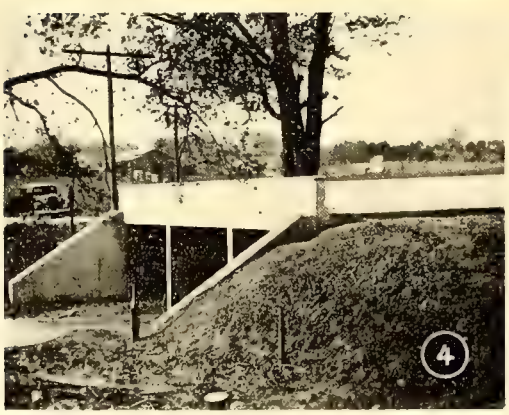
So much work has been done under the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration on secondary dirt roads in North Carolina that it is extremely difficult to point to any one project as being more important than others. All the work done under the Emergency Relief Administration on the highways of the state has been done in coöperation with the Highway Department, and in every case such considerations as the amount of traffic the roads ordinarily carry, the number of people served and the general benefit to the community have been taken into account. In the western part of the state, road projects have proved especially valuable.

Under project No. 50-B2-16, in Jackson County, over one hundred miles of dirt roads have been improved and a number of miles of dirt roads have been constructed. In many cases these roads were mere trails that could carry traffic and afford outlet only during the best of weather. These roads have been widened, regraded and drained, and bad curves have been eliminated. Although handicapped by lack of equipment and transportation facilities, this project has been vigorously











(1) *Bridge built in Wake County.* (2) *Bridge in Mooresville, Iredell County before work was undertaken.* (3) *The fill and culvert which replaced the bridge shown in No. 2.* (4) *Bridge built at Siler City, Chatham County.* (5) *Bridge across creek at school in Haywood County.*

carried on and has added thousands of dollars to the value of property in the county and afforded families a chance to realize more profit by giving them easier access to market, as well as cutting their transportation costs. The rural schools in the county have been made much more accessible to the school children by the extension of school bus routes. The school children have been saved many miles of walking in bad weather.

This project is held to be responsible for greater civic and social activities in sections where such activities were fast dying out due to difficulties of communication and transportation. The value of this project to the people whom these roads serve can scarcely be overrated. Though not spectacular or particularly striking in appearance, projects similar to this have been of great basic value to the communities involved.

Average number of men employed, 195.

Number of man-hours expended, 73,623.

In Macon County, under project No. 56-B2-12, about one hundred and seven miles of dirt roads were improved. Several hundreds of families have reduced costs of transportation to market by one-half. Prior to the improvement of these roads by the Emergency Relief Administration, transportation costs for the sections involved amounted sometimes to twenty per cent of the value of the produce transported. As in the case of the Jackson County project, the work done under this project has been of inestimable value to the community.

Average number of men employed, 112.

Number of man-hours expended, 104,134.

As in the case of dirt roads, a great many miles of gravel roads have been built, repaired and improved by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. The gravel roads on which Emergency Relief Administration projects were carried on, as well as practically all other roads, were secondary roads. Since the value of the work done on the gravel roads means as much to one community as another, it is scarcely fair to say that any one project was more important than another.

In Alleghany County, project No. 3-B2-31 involved widening, grading and surfacing with crushed stone an important inter-highway link. The completion of this project completed an important net work in Alleghany County as well as furnishing relief for a heavy relief load in a somewhat isolated section. An average of fifteen to twenty workers was used each week preparing the roadway, crushing stone, loading and unloading the trucks and wagons which were furnished by local citizens.

This project is a fine example of the coöperation of local citizens in getting work done for the public benefit, and is typical of the spirit of the greater number of Emergency Relief Administration projects which have been carried on under the Emergency Relief Administration in North Carolina.

Average number of men employed, 23.

Number of man-hours expended, 5,642.

Very little work was done on macadam roads and highways outside of city limits since most of the macadam roads and highways are part of the State Highway primary system which is maintained with prison labor. A number of miles of macadam streets and roads within city limits, however, have been built, repaired and improved under the Emergency Relief Administration. From the point of view of the people benefited, one of the most important projects of this type is project No. 62-B2-5 in Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, a little town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. It was located in what was, after the World War, a fairly prosperous farm settlement, but which since that time has had little money for civic improvements. Streets in the business section of the town were paved about 1923, but in the residental sections there was



(1) *Sidewalk construction in Gatesville, Gates County.* (2) *Construction of curb and gutter, Beaufort, Carteret County.* (3) *Construction of sidewalks in Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County.*

no pavement until the Emergency Relief Administration approved a project for this purpose. The streets in the residental section were graded and surfaced and provided the inhabitants with mudless streets; a luxury they had given up hope of ever enjoying. Besides the benefits afforded the residents, employment was given to about one hundred and fifty work relief cases and a total of 4,336 man-hours was expended.

As in the case of macadam roads, concrete highways and roads are a part of the state's primary highway system and practically all the work done under projects of this nature was done within city limits.

Again, judging the importance of a project in terms of benefit to those affected, project No. 61-B1-4, for the construction of streets in Spruce Pine, Mitchell County, is outstanding. In this little mountain village practically the only paved streets were those on which the State Highway went through the town. All the residents of Spruce Pine and the city officials have been extremely grateful for the work done under this project and have stated repeatedly that this job was done better and cheaper than would have been the case had it been let to private contract. The construction difficulties involved were much greater than those ordinarily met, owing to existing conditions.

An average of twenty-five men was employed daily on this project. 36,758 man-hours were expended. The project included and completed 3,243 feet of 16-foot width concrete, 180 feet of 10-foot width concrete, 2,780 feet of 6-foot shoulders, 1,746 feet of curb and gutter, 1,610 feet of 4-foot width sidewalk, 450 feet of 5-foot width sidewalk, and 12,580 square yards of other streets were improved by addition of sand, gravel and stone.

Under project No. 25-B2-52, in Bridgeton, in Craven County, the main street of Bridgeton was repaired and paved with brick that had been discarded from county roads. The entire work was done by hand, using an average of about ten workers, and a total of three thousand man-hours. As in the case of many small communities, this project is one in which the community takes great pride.

One of the most important sidewalk projects carried on under the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration was project No. 42-B1-1, in Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, North Carolina, a town of about twelve thousand people. Most of the population of this town earns its livelihood by working in the many cotton mills in this vicinity. The homes in which the families live are typical mill village houses, and the streets, prior to the carrying on of this project, had no improvements. Ten miles of five-foot concrete sidewalks have been built in Roanoke Rapids under this project. The town of Roanoke Rapids is to be highly complimented for its coöperation in furnishing material and equipment hire for this project, and to this coöperation is particularly due the success of the project. The improved appearance of the town can scarcely be described in words. The replacement of dusty and muddy streets, with no provision for pedestrian traffic, by concrete sidewalks, is a permanent improvement of lasting benefit to the inhabitants of Roanoke Rapids.

Number of men employed, 65.

Number of man-hours expended, 51,740.

A number of small highway bridges were constructed or repaired as part of road improvement projects, but none perhaps have served such a useful purpose as the New Inlet bridge built in Dare County under project No. 28-B5-1. This bridge has been built over an inlet cut in the sand banks by the Atlantic Ocean and Pamlico Sound and is the most important of the bridges built over several inlets under this project, from Hatteras to Oregon Inlet. The natives of this section travel by automobile over the sands especially at low tide and the only connection by this means of travel with the main land is cut off unless the inlets are bridged. While it is sometimes













(1) *Sidewalks constructed at Wilkesboro, Wilkes County.* (2) *Sidewalks constructed at Thomasville, Davidson County, under CWA and ERA.* (3) *Concrete approach steps built at County Courthouse, Sylva, Jackson County.* (4) *Sidewalk and sidewalk retaining wall constructed in Spruce Pine, Mitchell County.* (5) *Sidewalks constructed in Northampton County.* (6) *Streets graded and stoned in Elk Park, Avery County.*

possible for inland travelers to follow another route or to find fords, this is not possible along the coastal banks. This project has been the means of keeping these people connected with the mainland.

Number of men employed, 39.

Number of man-hours expended, 15,000.

One of the most important projects for the construction of culverts is project No. 36-B7-5, Gaston County, transferred from the Civil Works Administration. Under this project, a 7 x 7-foot reinforced concrete culvert four feet long has been built. Completion of this project has eliminated a health hazard that existed in this section of Gastonia for many years.

No outstanding projects were carried on under this category. All of the grade crossing work done in this state was of a minor nature and was carried on under the various road and street improvement projects.

Summary

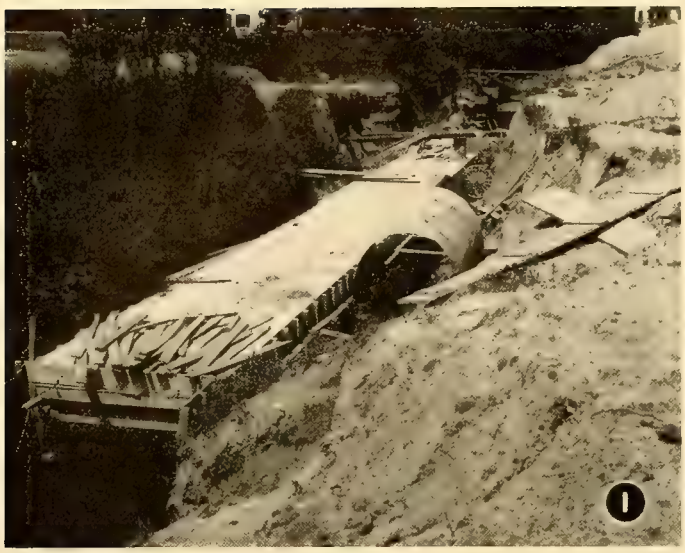
Total miles of road constructed, 309.01; improved, 1,270.74; repaired, 446.11.
Number miles dirt road constructed, 162.14; improved, 972.88; repaired, 328.75.
Number miles gravel road constructed, 92.26; improved, 174.15; repaired, 93.50.
Number miles macadam road constructed, 32.11; improved, 5.20; repaired, 2.50.
Number miles concrete road constructed, 12.22; improved, .50; repaired, 6.00.
Number miles other road constructed, 10.23; improved, 118.01; repaired, 15.36.
Miles of sidewalk constructed, 93.03; improved, 33.75; repaired, 15.66.
Miles of paths and trails constructed, 49.50; improved, 1.00; repaired, none.
Number of bridges constructed, 113; improved, 19; repaired, 64.
Number of large culverts constructed, 446; improved, 37; repaired, 33.
Number of overpasses constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Number of underpasses constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Number of grade crossings constructed, 3; improved, 1; repaired, none.
Number of types of projects for traffic control and regulation (stop lights, etc.) constructed, none; improved, 1; repaired, 1.
Number of other highway projects constructed, 1; improved, 12; repaired, 4; headwalls constructed, 211.
1,960 feet of 18-inch concrete pipe repaired.

Public Building Projects

(B. 3, 4)

Among the important schoolhouses constructed as Emergency Relief Administration projects is the high school building in the town of West Jefferson, in Ashe County, built under project No. 5-B3-10. This project will furnish sixteen large classrooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity of approximately six hundred persons. This two-story brick building will furnish facilities for about five hundred pupils from the town of West Jefferson and adjoining sections of Ashe County.

At the time this project was started, the town of West Jefferson had a small building, poorly constructed and condemned as unfit for school purposes by the State Board of Education. Without the help of the Emergency Relief Administration this school could never have been built. This project furnished employment to an average of forty-three men, and about 32,516 man-hours were used on the project.







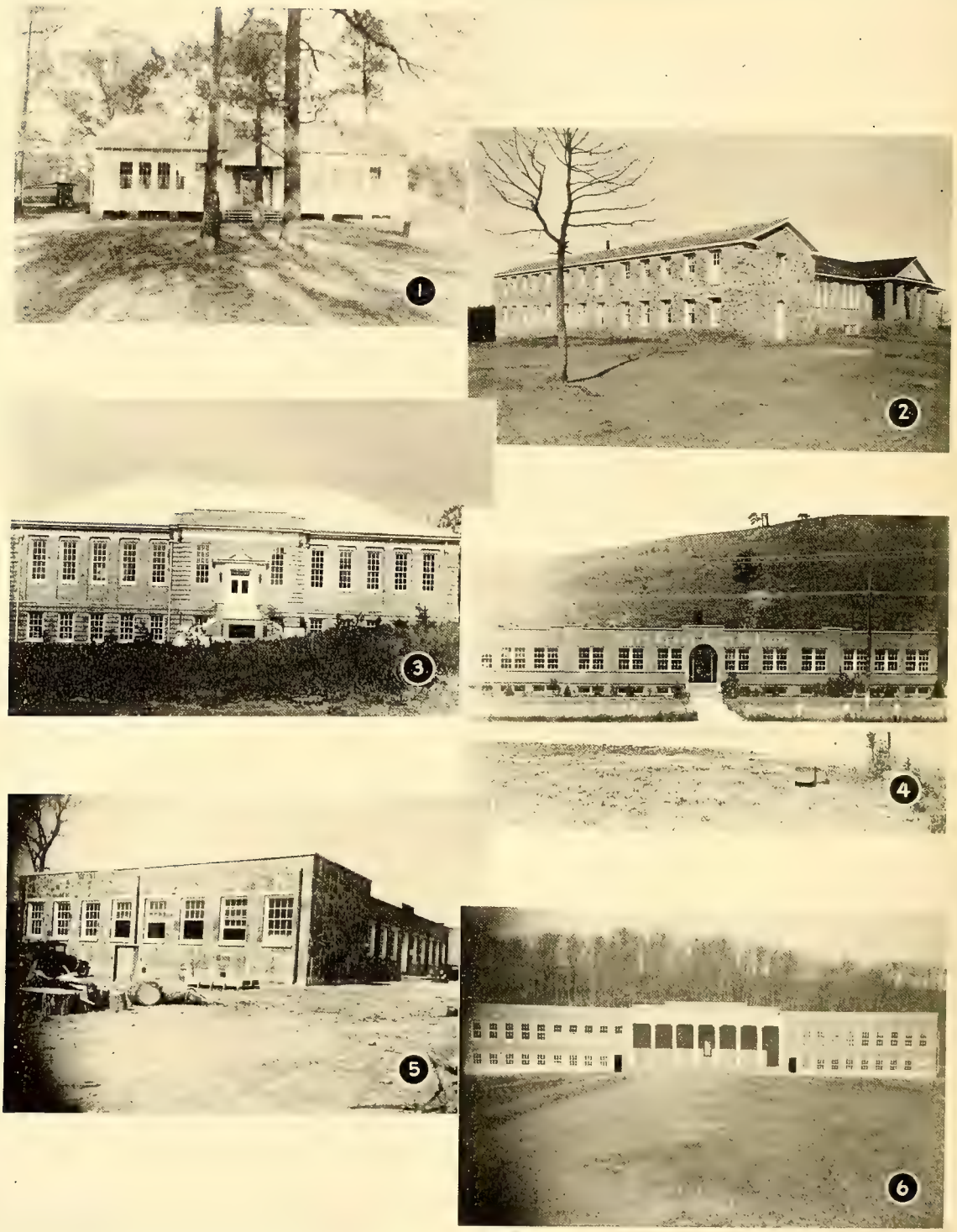


(1) *Concrete storm culvert, Gastonia, Gaston County.* (2) *Water tank at State Farm Colony for Women, Lenoir County.* (3) *Stream gaging station built in Nash County.* (4) *Construction of sewer system in Murfreesboro, Hertford County.*





(1) *Paw Creek Gymnasium, Mecklenburg County.* (2) *Stone Gymnasium in Yancey County.*



(1) *Colored school built in Greene County.* (2) *Additions and repairs to Rock School in Burke County.* (3) *Library and gymnasium at the Appalachian State Teachers' College in Watauga County built with State and ERA funds.* (4) *Cove Creek School in Haywood County.* (5) *Jefferson High School, Ashe County.* (6) *West Jefferson High School, Ashe County: Second floor rebuilt, entire building remodeled.*

Another important project of this type is project No. 17-B3-16 for the construction of a thirteen-room brick school in Milton Township, of Caswell County. This project, located in that section of the county having the heaviest case load, provided employment for all of the skilled relief clients in that section. All the material for the building was furnished by the county, and an abandoned tobacco factory close to the project was demolished to provide much of the necessary material. This project, which has relieved a congested condition in the schools, has used about forty men who have worked more than 49,886 hours on the project.

Although not nearly so imposing as some of the larger schools constructed, the small schoolhouse, project No. 44-B3-23, built in the Big Bend Section, or the "Lost Province" of Haywood County, as it is called, is in its way as important a school as has been built under the Emergency Relief Administration. The school was built by the ERA from material salvaged from an old lumber company office building.

The Big Bend community is made up of twelve families marooned in an inaccessible part of the county. To reach this community, it is necessary to walk twelve miles after going as far as possible in a car. Not even a mule can go up the trail. Since the trestle of the old lumber railroad washed out the pedestrian has to let himself down from rock to rock by hanging on to roots and shrubs until he reaches the stream, then cross by rocks, if the stream is low, and pull himself up the other side by roots and shrubs. This is the only way ERA case workers could reach these families.

There is no other school within a radius of nine miles and this building is the first school in this section in eighteen or twenty years. There is now a full time school teacher and approximately twenty-five children in attendance at the school.

Average number of men worked, 8.

Number of man-hours expended, 1,136.

School repair and improvement projects of one sort or another have been carried on in every county in North Carolina. Under these projects millions of dollars of improvements have been made. Among the outstanding projects of this sort is project No. 1-B4-2, for the repair and renovation of four large schools in the city of Burlington, Alamance County. Fifteen new classrooms were added to these buildings by converting part of the auditoriums into classrooms. From twenty-five to fifty men were employed on the project and about fifteen thousand man-hours were used. The addition of the new classrooms to the schools has relieved a very congested situation and general renovation has made the buildings much less susceptible to deterioration.

In Wayne County, fifty school buildings were repaired under project No. 96A-B4-8. Fifteen of these schools were for white children and thirty-five for colored. Materials transferred partly from the CWA and furnished partly by the county school authorities, including 49,980 pounds of asphalt; twenty-two tons of plaster; 750 gallons of paint; 8,000 feet of ceiling; 21,000 feet of flooring; sixty-five doors; 138 sashes; five hundred pounds of nails; 13,000 feet of lumber; as well as a large quantity of miscellaneous hardware and materials. An average of thirty-five men have worked, 10,568 hours on this project.



(1) *Big Bend school, Haywood County.* (2) *Big Bend school children.* (3) *Pond spraying to control malaria epidemic, Black Water fever, affecting hundreds of relief clients.* (4) *Relief family exposed to Black Water fever.* (5) *Control and prevention of Black Water fever. ERA nurse at home of infected family.* (6) *Recreational project, Rhythm Band, Pitt County.* (7) *Excavation Indian Mound under CWA, Cherokee County.* (8) *Pond before drainage in vicinity of town of 12,000 inhabitants, Craven County.* (9) *Privy construction, Randolph County. Typical of privies constructed on State-wide Health Control project.*







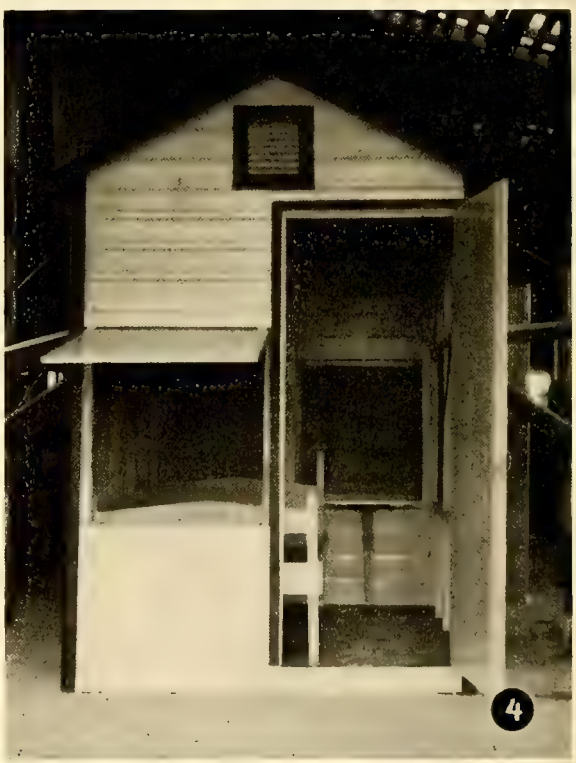


(1) *Classroom building built at Negro Training School, Gates County.* (2) *Wing added to school in Pitt County.* (3) *Colored school built with ERA labor and local funds in Rocky Mount, Nash County.* (4) *Milton-Semora School built in Caswell County with local funds and relief labor.*









(1) *Foreman's house at soil erosion farm, Iredell County, before renovation.* (2) *Foreman's house at soil erosion farm, Iredell County after CWA and ERA repairs and renovation.* (3) *Painting in Carteret County Courthouse. Note difference between painted section and existing section.* (4) *Tubercular cottages built in Wayne County.*

The county superintendent of schools, in a letter to the Emergency Relief Administration, says: "I am positive that more benefit has been received from this project and more careful work done than on any preceding one. In order to be convinced of this, it is necessary only to visit the schools and talk to the principals and teachers." ". . . from the evidence that I can gather, the state of repair is far superior to that existing at any time during the past six or eight years."

This school repair project is typical of the accomplishments of many projects in many other counties, and the attitude of this county superintendent is that of many other county superintendents whose buildings have been greatly improved through relief projects.

One of the most important courthouse repair projects completed by the Emergency Relief Administration was project No. 68-B4-3, approved for the renovation of the courthouse at Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina. This old courthouse, built in 1844-1849, is one of the most charming examples of courthouse architecture in the state. The old stone jail and town building, which was located on the courthouse property, was torn down so that a proper setting could be provided for the courthouse. The demolition of the old jail was followed with much interest as it was rumored that the ancient hanging pit would be brought to light—but no trace of it was found.

The walls of the old jail, which were thirty-two inches thick, made of flagstone laid in clay, provided the material for all the flagstone sidewalks built on the square.

The restoration of this courthouse was carefully supervised so that all the work and the colonial characteristics of the building might be preserved.

Another courthouse repair and restoration project was project No. 16-B4-73, approved for repairing and restoring the courthouse in Beaufort, Carteret County, North Carolina. Until work was begun under this project, no major repairs had been made on the courthouse for many years owing to the financial condition of the county. The fourteen men employed have spent 7,238 hours building a new roof; plastering and repairing the plaster in the interior of the courthouse; cleaning, painting and renovating the wood work, furniture and fixtures, as well as repairing and painting the exterior of the building.

Under project No. 63-B3-26, Moore County, a school bus garage, 85 x 150 feet, has been completed to house the county school buses and to provide a repair shop. All the materials for this project were furnished locally.

Average number of men employed, 25.

Number of man-hours expended, 7,259.

In Winston-Salem all the fire stations have been painted and repaired under project No. 34-B4-28. The work done involved painting the exterior of the buildings, inside walls, bedrooms, stairways, as well as general repairs. We have been informed that it is very interesting to note the change in the men who live in the fire stations as a result of the repair work. Their work is now carried on more efficiently than it was before repairs were started.

Average number of men employed, 21.

Number of man-hours expended, 6,008.

Under project No. 11B-B4-24, the Biltmore fire station, just out of Asheville, Buncombe County, was completely renovated. The truck room has been enlarged to accommodate two trucks, the living quarters for the firemen have been replastered and redecorated, and the old and unsanitary plumbing has been brought up to date. These improvements were much needed to bring this fire station up to date and provide adequate quarters for the firemen.







(1) *New Bern Library, Craven County, before remodeling.* (2) *New Bern Library, Craven County, after being remodeled and repaired by ERA.* (3) *Hillsboro Confederate Memorial Public Library built under CWA and ERA, Orange County.*

Average number of men employed, 27.

Number of man-hours expended, 7,161.

In Graham County a number of school bus shelters have been built throughout the county. These shelters, which are of log construction, provide shelter for school children while they are waiting for school buses.

In Winston-Salem, an abandoned two-story school building with sixteen classrooms and an auditorium, and approximately 150 by 150 feet large had stood idle for several years. This building has been remodeled and developed into an armory under ERA project No. 34B-B4-41. The rear portion of the old school building was partially torn down and rebuilt to be used as a drill hall, assembly room and for recreational purposes. This drill hall, sixty feet wide and one hundred ten feet long, has been covered with new built-up roofing, supported by new steel trusses and floored with maple. The front portion has been remodeled to provide for lockers, supply and orderly rooms, officers' quarters, mess hall and club rooms. In the basement, showers, locker rooms and a small-bore rifle range has been built.

An entirely new electric lighting system, including flood lights for the drill field, has been installed. The building has been painted inside and out and the drill grounds have been graded and fenced.

Average number of men employed, 31.

Number of man-hours expended, 45,065.

Under project No. 86-B4-71, the Surry County jail has been converted from a fire trap into a modern jail. The county had for several years been desirous of repairing the jail, but lack of funds had prevented the work being undertaken. When the work contemplated is completed, Surry County will have a fire-proof modern jail.

Average number of men employed, 20.

Number of man-hours expended, 7,864.

The Forsyth County jail project No. 34-B4-69 was badly needed to eradicate over-crowded, unsanitary conditions. The work included cleaning old plaster from the walls, replastering and painting inside and out; repairing cells; building cells for insane inmates; and installing shower baths to replace tubs.

Average number of men employed, 23.

Number of man-hours expended, 5,299.

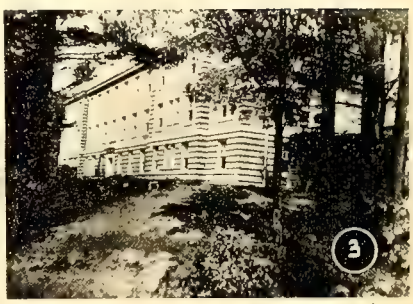
Under project No. 96-B3-63, cottages have been built for public welfare cases in Wayne County who are affected with tuberculosis. Materials for this work were donated by local organizations and individuals. These cottages, which provide for only one person, are movable so that they may be placed where the patient has available a greater supply of fresh air and sunshine. Much interest has been manifested in these cottages by other sections of the state and it is expected that several counties will build similar cottages with their own funds.

An average of four men worked for a total of 1,433 hours on this project.

The Caswell Training School, a state-owned institution for mentally deficient children located in Lenoir County, has been completely renovated as a result of Emergency Relief Administration activities, Nos. S54-B4-9 and S54-B4-10. Under these projects for general repairs to the buildings, fourteen buildings were repaired and painted. Brick work, woodwork, plastering and roofs were put in first class condition. A reservoir having a capacity of 130,000 gallons, and a silo fourteen feet in diameter, were erected. A wading pool was provided for the unfortunate inmates.















(1) *Walkway connecting hospital and nurses' home, Winston-Salem.* (2) *Community theater building built in Macon County.* (3) *Hospital built at Appalachian State Teachers' College, Watauga County, with CWA and State funds.* (4) *Fire station built at Pinehurst in Moore County.* (5) *City Hall and fire station built at Lillington, Harnett County.* (6) *Warehouse remodeled for District ERA offices, Statesville, Iredell County.* (7) *Isolation ward at Goldsboro, North Carolina.*

Average number of men employed, No. 9, 3.
Average number of men employed, No. 10, 32.
Number man-hours expended, No. 9, 570.
Number man-hours expended, No. 10, 21,135.

In Pinehurst, Moore County, project No. 63-B4-5, transferred from the Civil Works Administration, has provided a combination city hall, fire station and public hall. An old community building was remodeled under this project to provide more adequate municipal facilities.

Average number of men employed, 35.
Number of man-hours expended, 10,110.

Almost every ERA district and local office has been repaired and painted either as public property projects or for repairs in lieu of rent. Under project No. 49-B4-47, in Iredell County a two-story brick warehouse, 80 x 30 feet, was improved to form a modern office building which housed the District Emergency Relief Administration. The site and the building were purchased for this purpose by Iredell County. The previous district office quarters were totally inadequate and this project made possible much greater efficiency as well as providing an important addition to the Iredell County courthouse quarters. An average of twenty-five men spent 6,918 hours in remodeling this building.

In Craven County, the District ERA offices, under project No. 25-B4-53, were constructed from a large storeroom on the second floor of an uptown building. Materials were furnished partly by the county and partly by the Emergency Relief Administration. An average of twenty-four workers working 4,390 hours converted this store space into nine private offices, one large office, two large halls and two rest rooms.

The Washington County Home Project No. 94-B3-27 is one of the most important Emergency Relief Administration projects in that section of the state. The existing buildings were scarcely fit to live in, and the completion of this project provided a modern county home for the less fortunate people of the county. This project was built in exchange for a gift of some fifteen thousand acres of land by the county to the Emergency Relief Administration.

Average number of men employed, 45.
Number of man-hours expended, 31,000.

Summary

Number of schoolhouses :
Capacity 1-50 : constructed, 19 ; improved, 108 ; repaired, 215.
Capacity 51-500 : constructed, 35 ; improved, 234 ; repaired, 405.
Capacity over 500 : constructed, 7 ; improved, 88 ; repaired, 138.
Number of small courthouses constructed, none ; improved, 6 ; repaired, 7.
Number of large courthouses constructed, none ; improved, 13 ; repaired, 10.
Number of municipal garages constructed, 6 ; improved, 1 ; repaired, 1.
Number of fire houses constructed, 3 ; improved, 2 ; repaired, 7.
Number of bus and car shelters constructed, 42 ; improved, none ; repaired, none.
Number of rest rooms constructed, 17 ; improved, none ; repaired, none.
Number of armories constructed, 1 ; improved, 1 ; repaired, 1.
Number of small city and county halls constructed, 4 ; improved, 2 ; repaired, 5.
Number of large city and county halls constructed, none ; improved, 1 ; repaired, 3.
Number of jails and prisons :
Capacity 1-50 : constructed, 1 ; improved, 8 ; repaired, 8.



(1) *Addition to school in Wilson County.* (2) *Community House built in Wayne County.* (3) *Gymnasium built in Granville County.* (4) *Work shop built at Bethel Hill High School, Person County.* (5) *Gymnasium built in Washington County.* (6) *Washington County Home built under CWA and ERA.*

Capacity 50-200 : constructed, none ; improved, 5 ; repaired, 2.
Capacity over 200 : constructed, none ; improved, none ; repaired, none.
Number of hospitals and sanitariums :
1-50 beds : constructed, 5 ; improved, 2 ; repaired, 3.
51-100 beds : constructed, none ; improved, 1 ; repaired, 1.
Over 100 beds : constructed, none ; improved, 2 ; repaired, 2.
Number of public buildings, combining various of above units : constructed, 38 ; improved, 171 ; repaired, 256.
State number of relief offices constructed, 8 ; improved, 70 ; repaired, 81.
Number of other public buildings constructed, 51 ; improved, 54 ; repaired, 107.

Sewers, Drainage, and Public Utility Projects

(B. 7, 8, 9, 10)

While many miles of sewers have been constructed and repaired in the larger towns and cities of the state, it is the smaller towns that are most grateful for sanitary sewers that have been built as ERA projects. It is the opinion of many that even though the sewer work done in the larger towns is important, that done in the smaller towns is more important.

In the town of Columbia, in Tyrrell County, for instance, under project No. 89-B7-9, a sewer has been built which will serve over one thousand people. Since sanitary sewers were non-existent in this town until they were built under this project, the project will be the means of doing more to improve health and sanitation than any other project that could have been undertaken, and for the first time Columbia is in a position to improve its sanitary conditions and combat disease.

Number of men worked, 33.
Number of man-hours expended, 22,031.

In Elizabethtown, Bladen County, under project No. 9-B7-20, a complete sewerage system was completed. This project was started under CWA. As the town of Elizabethtown had just installed their water system under private contract, this project completion afforded this community the privilege of modern sanitation. The construction included the installation of 2,000 feet of 12-inch pipe, 10,800 feet of 8-inch pipe, 9,500 feet of 6-inch pipe, 70 manholes, and other work.

Number of men worked, 62.
Number of man-hours expended, 34,569.

In Faison, Duplin County, there have been built 15,300 feet of sewers and one sewer disposal plant under project No. 31-B7-12, using an average of ninety-three men and a total of 28,905 man-hours.

In order to make these sewers usable, the town has constructed a water system under private contract. In several cases such as this, where small towns without sewers had the funds to build either a water or sewer system, but not both, the Emergency Relief Administration projects have made it possible to provide modern sewer and water facilities.

Project No. 90-B7-14, one of the major projects of Union County, affects the entire city of Monroe. The sewer line constructed in Monroe under this project is laid in a thickly populated section of the city whose only sanitary facilities were privies. The excavation for this project was very heavy, being eighteen feet deep in places and through hard slate rock. A tunnel sixty feet long under a railroad track also provided difficulties. Under this project, approximately of 150 men working 118,271 hours laid 4½ miles of sewer pipe and built 79 manholes.

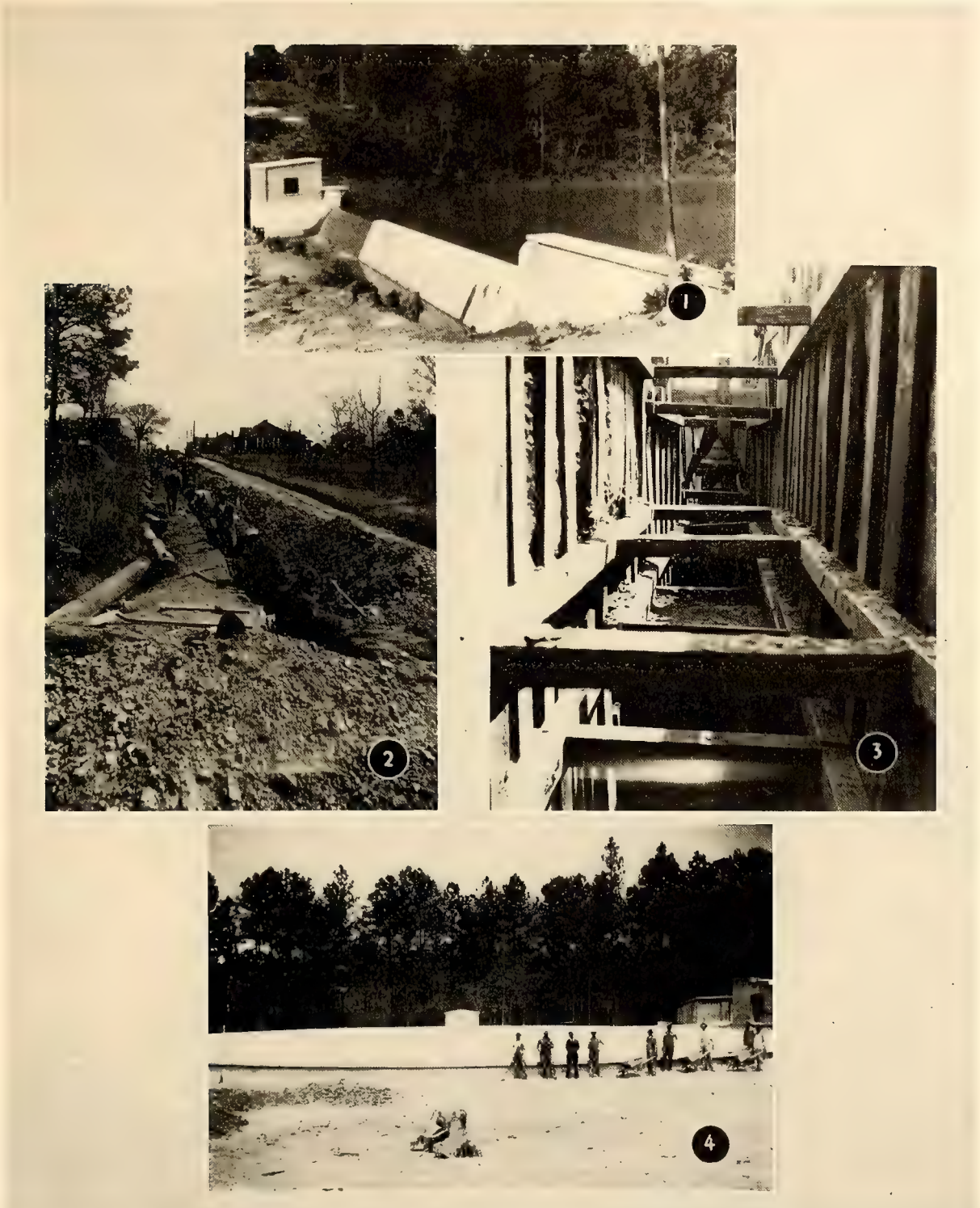
The Bonner Street storm sewer, built under project No. 7-B7-14, in Washington, Beaufort







(1) *Digging ditch for sanitary sewer, Edgecombe County.* (2) *Laying sewer pipe in Burlington, Alamance County.* (3) *Portion of sanitary sewer system built in Belmont, Gaston County, with local funds and relief labor.*



(1) *Dam and pumping plant built by CWA and ERA at Siler City, Chatham County.* (2) *Laying water mains in Durham, Durham County.* (3) *Digging ditch for sewer line, Sanford, Lee County. Note shoring.* (4) *Reservoir constructed at Carthage. Moore County.*









(1) *Deep Creek, clearing right-of-way, Drainage, Edgecombe County.* (2) *Hoke County, Bob's Pond drainage project near Lobella.* (3) *Hyde County, Gulrock Drainage.* (4) *The inter-section of ditches draining large swamps in Gates County.*

County, North Carolina, has corrected a very unsightly and unsanitary condition. An open ditch about a mile and one-half long ran down Bonner Street in front of residences making it impossible to have sidewalks on that side of the street. To correct this condition, forms were built and a thirty-six inch concrete pipe, reinforced with hog wire, was poured at the site. Special equipment was constructed to place the pipe in the ditch, and at all street intersections concrete drip inlets were constructed to take care of the waste and water. This work has greatly improved a residental section of the city as well as provided work for an average of twelve men for 4,000 man-hours.

In Winston-Salem, ninety-three storm sewers, 34B-B8-7, have been constructed and 109 repaired. This work has been very helpful since it has improved sanitary conditions for which local funds were not available.

Average number of men worked, 30.

Number of man-hours expended, 43,849.

The drainage program has been carried on under the supervision of the North Carolina State Board of Health, coöperating with the United States Public Health Service. Practically all the work has consisted of the drainage of swamps, ponds, and other breeding areas of the malarial vector (carrier) thereby removing the source of malaria transmission from the centers of population. . . . The mortality records show that the counties participating in such programs have experienced a decrease of 16½ per cent in deaths from malaria since the program was started in 1933. This leads one to believe that the work completed thus far is effective and well worth the investment of relief funds.

The greater part of this work was and is being carried on in the eastern part of the state where malaria is prevalent. This disease in certain sections amounts to a millstone around the necks of the communities affected. The control of this disease does much to improve the communities affected socially, economically, and physically. Public recognition of the value of this work may be found in an editorial published in the Raleigh *News and Observer*, June 30, 1935. The editorial follows:

"Last year at this time, Edenton's Mayor reports, his town had 452 cases of malaria. This year it has only 2. Last year at the end of June the community had several billion mosquitoes swarming around. This year the mosquito is down and out.

"Full credit is given to the ERA workers who in the past year dug ditches and drained bogs and mudflats. This improvement, which was wrought within a year, is worth more than a passing note. There was a time when Eastern North Carolina had a high percentage of malarial ills, and strangers were inclined to avoid it in the summer time. But a stricter cleanliness and an improved sanitation have in recent years entirely altered this picture. The results of the ERA work around Edenton show that it is possible to erase from North Carolina the last of its malarial areas.

"Criticism of ERA and other relief agencies has been vociferous, especially among those persons who have needed no relief themselves and never extended any to a fellow being. And, in fact, some defects in will and deed, were, in the face of such a large task, only to be expected. But here is a case in which the ERA has more than justified itself. The conclusion must be that if government-supported agencies could wipe out all the infected spots in the country, the nation could well afford to foot the bill, high though it might be. For prevalent good health, and the energy that flows from it, can, within a year or two, restore the balance to any temporarily weakened budget. Weakened budgets do not matter. But weakened men do."

In spite of the fact that most of the malaria control work carried on in North Carolina is in the eastern part of the state, one of the most outstanding projects is the malaria control project carried on in Iredell and Rowan counties, in the central part of the state. It has been reported that the









(1) *A typical ponded swamp in Robeson County in vicinity of densely populated section. A malaria blood slide survey showed a higher positive reaction than any other place in North Carolina.* (2) *Ponds paralleling Fourth Creek before drainage, Iredell County.* (3) *Channel after drainage, Fourth Creek, Iredell County.* (4) *The same swamp as No. 1 after drainage. One year after completion, malaria decreased over 60 per cent.*

incidence of malaria is heaver here than in any other place in the United States. Many acres of rich farm land lie idle or are farmed only intermittently because of the multitudes of malaria mosquitoes that infest this area and infect the population. This condition can be corrected only if the area involved is properly drained so that the hundreds of ponds and pools of stagnant water are eliminated.

The waterways being drained are Second, Third, and Fourth Creeks and their tributaries, all of which drain into the Yadkin River. Efforts have in the past been made by one county or the other to carry on this work but these efforts have fallen short of fulfillment because there was no coördinated effort on the part of both counties. Since all of these creeks flow through both counties, only by treating the projects in the counties as one problem can the project as a whole be successful.

In Iredell County, the work involves dredging approximately 275,000 cubic yards on 8 miles of Third Creek, and dredging approximately 500,000 cubic yards on some 14 miles of Fourth Creek by dragline and dredgeboat. In Rowan County, right-of-way and dredging must be carried on along 10 miles of Third Creek and 7 miles of Fourth Creek. On Second Creek a new channel must be cut for 7½ miles, and 45 miles of old channel must be recut on the tributaries of Second Creek.

In each county there have been set up drainage districts covering all the areas in which work is to be done. The counties have raised, and will continue to raise funds by means of a special acreage tax levied on those through whose lands the project runs and who will be benefited. The Emergency Relief Administration with its relief clients has built wooden barges for the floating dredges, and these are now in operation.

The United States Public Health authorities and the North Carolina State Board of Health authorities have given much thought to this project and have coöperated with the Works Division of the Emergency Relief Administration in every way. It is the opinion of these authorities, as well as of the County Health officials and the people of Rowan and Iredell counties, that no more beneficial project could be carried on than this.

Projects Involved Are	Average No. Men Employed	No. Man-hours Expended
Iredell:		
49-B17-76	94	20,740
49-B17-90	108	6,144
49-B17-58	8	3,689
49-B17-56	194	33,391
49-B17-14	43	61,858
Rowan:		
80-B17-4	72	11,551
80-B17-3	74	44,639
80-B17-51	97	11,681

In addition to supervising projects, the malaria control division has aided very materially in other ways. It has set about to reorganize drainage districts which have long since passed into oblivion and left their canals as permanent hazards to existence. It has made many sections in North Carolina malaria-conscious and has further assisted by distributing literature and by delivering frequent lectures and radio talks on the subject. A serious effort to educate the inhabitants of infested areas in the ways and means of protecting themselves from malarial fever has been an extra duty of those employed to help with this program. It is believed that if opportunity is pro-



(1) *Aerial view of completely drained salt marsh near Manteo, Dare County. Work done by transients.* (2) *Section of drainage shown in No. 1.* (3) *Relief workers building dredging machine, Iredell and Rowan counties.* (4) *Transients at work on the salt marsh drainage shown above.* (5) *Dredging machine completed by relief workers shown in No. 3.* (6) *Dragline on Fourth Creek, Iredell County.* (7) *Surveying right-of-way for drainage of Swift Creek, Pitt County.*

vided for the continuation of this work and allowance is made for the completion of all the drainage projects deemed necessary by those in a position to judge such matters, this state may expect enormous returns, both socially and economically, from its drainage for malaria control.

Following is given a summary of drainage activities under CWA and ERA:

CWA

December 1, 1933-March 31, 1934—

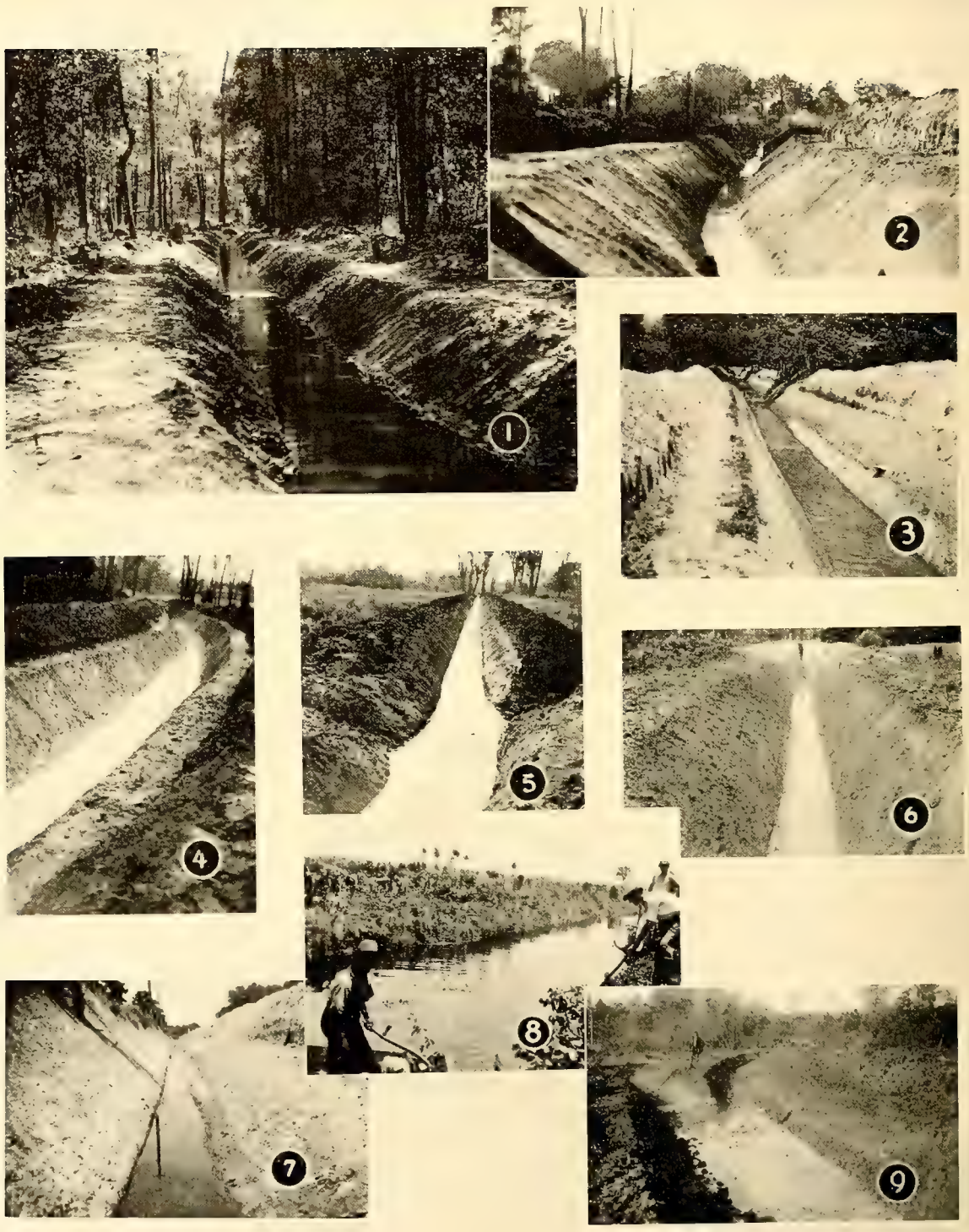
Number of counties engaged in malaria control activities, 54.
Total number malaria control projects started, 392.
Number of malaria control projects benefiting cities, 132.
Number of malaria control projects benefiting rural communities, 268.
Maximum number laborers engaged in malaria control one week, 6,200.
Average number laborers engaged in malaria control one week, 4,740.
Number miles canal and ditches either excavated or cleaned out under supervision of Malaria Control Division, 566.
Number new ditches excavated, 1,390.
Number of ponds drained, 969.
Total number acres ponds drained, 2,972.
Total acres swamp land drained or given outlet, 93,278.
Total number draglines used, 9.

A summary of the results obtained from the ERA drainage for Malaria Control program is as follows:

ERA

April 14, 1934-December 1, 1935—

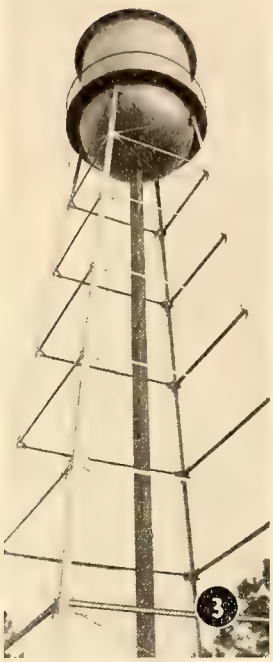
Number of counties engaged in malaria control activities, 56.
Total number malaria control projects approved, 439.
Number projects affecting cities, 155.
Projects affecting both Rural and Urban Population, 21.
Number projects affecting rural communities, 263.
Maximum number laborers engaged in malaria control one week, 5,030.
Average number laborers engaged in malaria control one week, 2,819.
Number miles canal and ditches either excavated or cleaned out under supervision of Malaria Control Division, 954.
Number new ditches excavated, 2,679.
Number of ponds drained, 3,063.
Total number acres ponds drained, 4,290.
Total number acres swamp land drained or given proper outlet, 25,044.
Total number draglines used, 7.
CWA and ERA projects completed thus far, 269.
Floating dredges, 3.
Projects started, 304.
Projects completed, 269.
Average hours per man week, 17.5.



(1) *Completed ditch near Raynham, Robeson County.* (2) *Completed canal near Wilmington, New Hanover County.* (3) *Completed channel at Pittsboro, Chatham County.* (4) *Ditch, draining swamp which surrounded Williamston, Martin County.* (5) *Canal, draining Ground Nut swamp, near LaGrange, Lenoir County.* (6) *Channel drainage, swamp at Shiloh, Camden County.* (7) *Bertie County, drainage ditch.* (8) *Crew removing vegetation from canal, Columbus County.* (9) *An inter-section of drainage project near Henderson, Vance County.*













(1) *Sanitary sewer under construction at Queen Street in Kinston, Lenoir County.* (2) *Water tower constructed at Faison, Duplin County.* (3) *Water tower constructed at Kenansville, Duplin County.* (4) *Stream gaging station on French Broad River near Hot Springs, Madison County.* (5) *Repairs to Toomers Creek intake, Wilmington, New Hanover County.* (6) *City reservoir constructed at Carthage, Moore County.*



(1) *Erecting pole on rural electrification line in Orange County.* (2) *Completed rural electrification line in Orange County.* (3) *Completed rural electrification line in Orange County.*

Many communities in North Carolina have been aided by additions to their water systems or by the complete installation of an entirely new water system. It is always difficult to say which class of projects are most important, but certainly those projects which improve sanitary conditions are well at the head of the list. The addition of modern water and sewer facilities certainly adds not only to the convenience of those affected, but also improves social and economic conditions.

One of the most important projects involving laying of water mains carried on under the Emergency Relief Administration is project No. 32-B9-42 in Durham. This project is an excellent example of the type of work that can be accomplished when municipalities and counties coöperate with the Emergency Relief Administration. Such coöperation is the result of a good deal of promotional work on the part of the Emergency Relief Administration and can be obtained only when the community fully realizes that the Emergency Relief Administration funds may be expended only for labor, and that materials must be furnished locally. Realization of this fundamental policy comes to a community only when such a program has been in operation for some time and not when work relief appears to be built on the shifting sands of a dozen conflicting policies.

On this project the city of Durham furnished $42,000 worth of materials and almost $4,000 worth of labor and supervision. One hundred fifty tons of cast iron pipe were furnished by the city of Durham, and laid by relief labor.

Average number of men employed, 100.

Number of man-hours expended, 42,518.

Although miles of electric and gas conduits are listed under this classification, the number of miles indicated refers to rural electrification lines built. Three projects of rural electrification lines in the counties of Orange, Wilson and Hoke were completed. The first of these projects to be built and completed with Emergency Relief Administration funds was that built in Orange County under No. 68-B9-41. Much interest has been manifested in Orange County over Rural Electrification, since the Civil Works Administration completed a project of this sort in the county. On the basis of information gathered from the state-wide Rural Electrification Survey, a section of Orange County was selected for this Emergency Relief Administration project. A meeting was held in the community which was attended by several hundred people among whom were representatives from not only those communities affected, but others as well. As a result of this meeting, after which the local citizens agreed to furnish a substantial part of the cost of the project, work was begun, 11.2 miles of the project has been completed. These Rural Electrification projects are undoubtedly very important and add to rural communities one of the prime necessities of modern life. They are not, however, especially good work relief projects since they involve a maximum of materials, and skilled, non-relief labor and a minimum of relief labor. If the projects can be worked out on some self-liquidating basis, they should prove quite feasible.

Average number of men employed, 64.

Number of man-hours expended, 13,534.

All of the pumping stations constructed with Emergency Relief Administration funds were constructed as part of regular water projects and none of them were very large.

Among the filtration plants improved was a city filter plant and pumping station in Raleigh repaired and reconditioned under project No. 92B-B10-67. The work done included repairing and reconditioning of filter and filtration equipment, the repair of all concrete structures including the reservoirs and settling basins. This work was badly needed, and as was the case with most municipalities, funds were not available to carry on the work. An average of 15 men worked 9,636 hours to complete this project.



(1) *Water tower built as part of municipal water system at Wadesboro, Anson County.* (2) *Dam built at Apex, Wake County.* (3) *Retaining wall built at Game Farm, Durham County.* (4) *Reservoir built at Marshall, Madison County.* (5) *Chlorinator house built at Marshall, Madison County.* (6) *Empounding dam at Wadesboro, Anson County.*

Yanceyville, county seat of Caswell County, one of the very few unincorporated county seats in the state, has no sanitary sewer system. As a result of this, the sanitary conditions in the county courthouse and jail have been deplorable. To correct this condition, a small sewage disposal plant has been built as an Emergency Relief Administration project to serve the county courthouse and jail. This project, together with one for repairing and renovating the courthouse has given the people and the officials of the county a new pride in their public buildings. It is difficult to describe with words the benefits that such projects as these provide since the improvements are helpful not only in visible accomplishments but also in a changed mental attitude and outlook on the part of the individuals whom the project benefits. The Works Division of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration has of course constantly endeavored to promote and carry on projects whose physical results will be beneficial to the various communities. It has also been the aim of the Works Division through these projects to promote in the various communities of the state, through the projects carried on, a better mode of living, a better social attitude, and an increased pride in the community on the part of the people who live in the community. It seems at times that such ideals are more easily accomplished by the example of a completed project than by years of preaching and lecturing.

Average number of men employed, 21.

Number of man-hours expended, 6,848.

Among the projects completed under this head is project No. 54-B9-32. This project was approved for erecting a tank and tower at the State Farm Colony for Delinquent Girls and Women. Prior to the completion of this project, the water system at this institution was so inadequate that proper sanitary facilities could not be provided and the shortage of water greatly increased the fire hazard. The materials purchased by the Civil Works Administration were used to erect a 72-foot tower and 5,500-gallon tank. As is the case with many Emergency Relief Administration projects, the physical benefits are great, but the other benefits, such as better discipline, are just as important. In the city of Fayetteville in Cumberland County, a storage basin was built under project No. 26-B10-32. The work involved clearing 60 acres of land, rebuilding an old mill dam so that the present 8-foot head would be increased to 18 feet. The new earth-fill dam has a base of 810 feet, a crown of 30 feet, and a 33-foot spillway.

With the coöperation of the North Carolina State Board of Health, the Emergency Relief Administration has improved the sanitary conditions in many of the rural schools, by building septic tanks. One of the most important of these is that installed in the Glen Alpine School unit in Burke County. Under this project a septic tank, 25 x 26 x 10 feet, and a filter bed, 41 x 100 feet, and 3,000 feet of connecting ditches, 2 to 8 feet deep, were built. The sanitary conditions, which prior to the completion of this work had been far from desirable, are now in strict accordance with the requirements of the State Board of Health.

The health authorities discovered that the South Mill High School in Camden County had sanitary conditions which they stamped as deplorable. Sufficient funds were not available to correct this condition, but with the help of the Emergency Relief Administration the problem was solved. For this project, No. 15-B7-25, the county furnished all necessary materials and with these materials Emergency Relief Administration labor constructed a concrete septic tank and laid 3,000

feet of 4-inch pipe. This is an example of the way the Emergency Relief Administration in North Carolina has improved sanitary conditions for the school children of the state.

Average number of men employed, 14.

Number of man-hours expended, 2,314.

No more important work can be done to provide rural population and others, for whom sewerage facilities are not available, with adequate sanitary facilities than as was done through the sanitary privy program. The United States Public Health Service agrees that the sanitary privy as constructed in North Carolina is the next best thing to modern plumbing arrangements. The North Carolina State Board of Health has devoted much time to properly planning a sanitary privy that reduces health hazard to a minimum, and all the privies built in North Carolina have been built under ERA projects in accordance with the plans and specifications of the State Board of Health. In almost ninety of North Carolina's 100 counties, community sanitation through the construction of sanitary privies has been carried on as Emergency Relief Administration projects. It would be unfair, considering case loads and various other factors, to say that any one county put on a better program than the others. In Columbus County, however, the sanitary privy project has received more local attention than in many other places. To prove the fact that adequate rural sanitation has an immediate economic value in Columbus County, many strawberries are raised in this county, and several years ago the sanitary conditions in this rural area were so terrible that the health authorities came very near to condemning the entire crop in many sections of the county as being unfit for human consumption. Through the activities of the Civil Works Administration and the Emergency Relief Administration in building sanitary privies, this condition has been corrected.

Average number of men employed, 6.

Number of man-hours expended, 1,037.

Under the projects for removing car tracks, is project No. 13-B1-14 in Concord, county seat of Cabarrus County. The section of South Union Street from which the car track was removed was in very bad condition before this project was completed. The car tracks and the old brick pavement have been removed and replaced with concrete pavement. The appearance, usefulness, and safety of this street have been greatly increased. An average of 14 men worked 1,827 man-hours in removing these tracks.

In the drought cattle program two abattoirs were constructed, at Hamlet and New Bern. Modern plants and equipment were installed to conform to the high standards of sanitation set up by the Health Department. The output of the above abattoirs was 100 cattle per eight hours. Continuous shifts were operated using approximately 90 per cent relief labor. Various plants of refrigeration were necessary in this operation and were utilized. Dressed meat was forwarded from these plants to canneries, storage plants, and distributed as surplus commodities. The hides were preserved for the operation of the Emergency Relief Administration tannery at Old Fort, N. C.

Average number of men employed, 217.

Number of man-hours expended, 55,446.

At Greensboro, Raleigh, Asheville, and Charlotte, local abattoirs were remodeled or repaired and were used by the Emergency Relief Administration in the slaughter of the drought cattle.

Summary

Miles of sewers constructed, 104.54; improved, 5.10; repaired, 58.73.
Miles of storm sewers constructed, 113.86; improved, 2.10; repaired, 113.06.
Miles of drainage ditches constructed, 954.06; improved, 359.00; repaired, 43.00.
Miles of irrigation ditches constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Miles of other sewers and ditches constructed, 127.67; improved, 205.52; repaired, 158.87.
Miles of water mains laid, 46.11; improved, 2.42; repaired, 8.87.
Miles of electric and gas conduits laid, 11.2; improved, 2.00; repaired, 100.
Number of abattoirs constructed, 4; improved, 5; repaired, 1.
Number of electric light plants constructed, 1; improved, 1; repaired, none.
Number of gas plants constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Number of pumping stations constructed, 7; improved, 4; repaired, 2.
Number of filtration stations constructed, 7; improved, 2; repaired, 5.
Number of sewerage disposal plants constructed, 20; improved, 4; repaired, 5.
Number of other utilities constructed, 8; improved, 1; repaired, none.
Number of septic tanks constructed, 96; improved, 11; repaired, 120.
Number of sanitary privies constructed, 18,125; improved, 1,126; repaired, 1,738.
Number of miles of car tracks removed or otherwise disposed of, 16.83.
Acres ponds drained, 3,063.
Acres swamp land drained, 25,044.

Construction and Repair of Recreational Facilities

(B. 11, 12)

Under project No. 92-B11-154 at North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, the stadium at Riddick Field was completed. The old concrete and wooden stands of the West Side were dismantled and replaced with modern construction in replica of the new stadium on the East Side. The construction consisted of approximately 1,200 cubic yards of reënforced concrete, cypress seats, press box, modern amplifying system, toilets and entrances. This construction was completed in the short time of thirty-eight and one-half working days. At times three shifts were employed per day and as high as 400 men were employed daily. This project was made possible by the coöperation of the college and alumni in furnishing of 85 per cent of materials. In this construction, 107,561 man-hours were used with an average of 262 men per day. The stadium constructed has a seating capacity of 7,900 people and gives this institution a modern football facility capable of handling with safety the crowds at such contests of 16,000 peoples.

This modern stadium, the construction of which is now completed provides for increased attendance at State College games, and will doubtless prove a drawing card for other front rank athletic exhibitions. Work on this stadium was part of the comprehensive effort of the ERA to provide permanent recreational facilities, well-constructed and meeting the highest engineering requirements.

Under project No. 92A-B11-5, certain materials were transferred from the Civil Works Administration. A concrete grandstand was constructed at the North Carolina State Fair Grounds with an average of 50 men working 10,976½ hours. Additional seating capacity was sorely needed to provide adequate space for the spectators during the various events at this annual fair. The grandstand has a seating capacity of 3,600 and increases the seating capacity of the fair about 40 per cent.



(1) *Concrete bleachers at State College Stadium, Raleigh, Wake County, under construction, August 20, 1935.* (2) *Concrete bleachers at State College Stadium, Raleigh, Wake County, under construction, August 24, 1935.* (3) *Concrete bleachers at State College Stadium, completed October 10, 1935.* (4) *Air view of State College Stadium. Right-hand stands constructed with sponsor's funds and relief labor.*

A wooden grandstand for the Concord High School was built under project No. 13-B11-69. This high school, before the grandstand was built by the Emergency Relief Administration, was entirely without seating facilities for spectators, the existing grandstand having been condemned. The grandstand, built of wood, has a seating capacity of 1,250, being equipped with dressing rooms, 4 showers, 2 rest rooms and 2 ticket offices. Under this same project, the athletic field was brought to a uniform grade, and in doing this, about 12,000 cubic yards of earth were moved. In building the athletic field and the grandstand, 55 men were used for 55,570 man-hours.

At the North Carolina College for Negroes, a wood grandstand seating approximately 1,000 persons was built with materials furnished by the College. The project under which this was built, No. S32-B11-23-C, also involved construction of an athletic field. Until this project was completed, recreational facilities at the college were entirely inadequate. The construction was somewhat unusual in that cedar posts from an old fence were buried in the ground and used for supports for the cypress plank seating.

Average number of men employed, 75.

Number of man-hours expended, 64,429.

All of the open-air theaters and amphitheaters were constructed as part of Park Development Projects. The most outstanding amphitheater was that which was built as part of the project for the development of the High Point Municipal Park. This amphitheater, with its grass seats, stage, and enclosure of cedars and other evergreen plant materials, forms one of the most important features of this project. It has a seating capacity of between 2,000 and 3,000, and will provide an opportunity for the presentation of all sorts of outdoor dramas, entertainments, as well as historical pageants, etc.

In Charlotte at Independence Park, one of the baseball fields has been used for years for Sunday school leagues and business league games. Much interest has always been manifested in these ball games, and attendance especially on Saturday is heavy. No adequate seating arrangements were available until stone bleachers with a seating capacity of 1,500 were constructed. These bleachers, built in a semi-circle, give a splendid view of one of the baseball fields in the park, and the two stone dug-outs with concrete roof slabs, provide facilities for the competing teams.

Average number of men employed (No. 60-B11-2), 15.

Number of man-hours expended (No. 60-B11-2), 1,205.

In Burlington, Willowbrook Park has been built to provide supervised recreation facilities for approximately 700 small children. This project, typical of so many playground projects built in cities, and in the rural areas, affords an opportunity for organized recreation and brings the children off the streets and into a safe place to play.

Average number of men employed (No. 1-B11-5), 27.

Number of man-hours expended (No. 1-B11-5), 1,920.

Another important playground project, although partially completed under CWA, is project No. 98-B11-13, in Wilson. The local interest in this project was extremely fine and materials and other facilities were contributed by those manifesting this interest. This project forms an important part of the recreational program in this community, the social effects of which are widespread. Although Wilson is a comparatively small town, the weekly attendance in the recreational centers and playgrounds of which this project is one of the most important, exceeds two thousand and brings to certain classes, especially those people on relief rolls, a social outlet never before possible to them. Under this project, considerable grading and other preparatory work were done, after which playground equipment and other recreational facilities were installed.

Average number of men employed, 27.

Number of man-hours expended, 5,714.







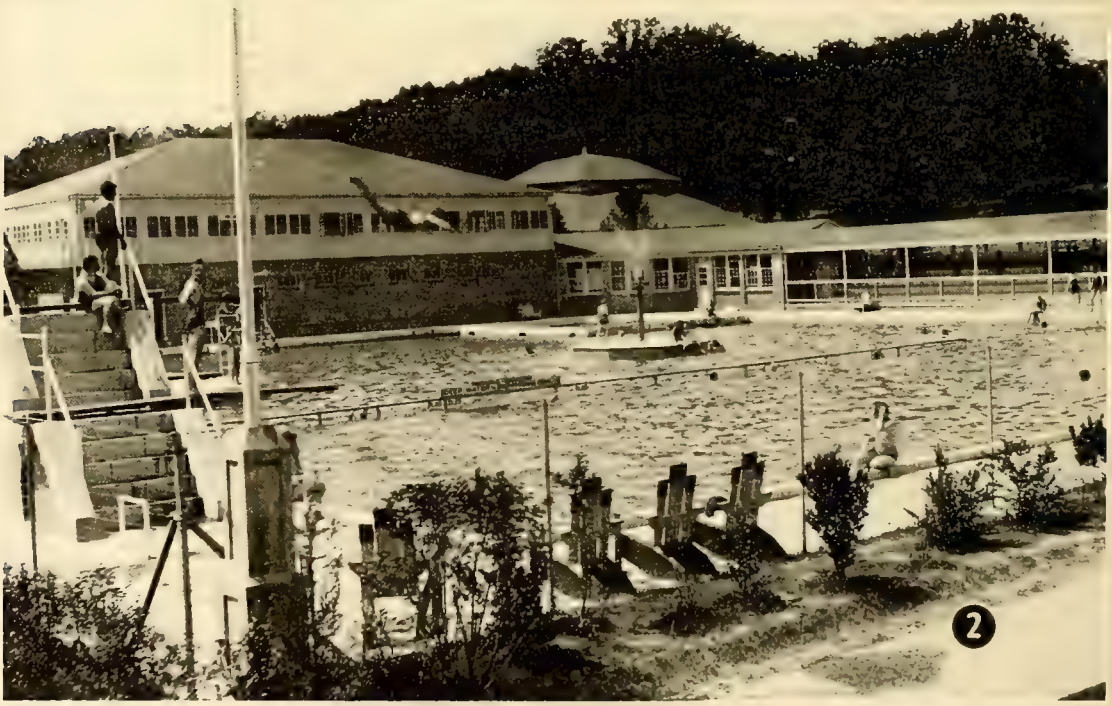


(1) *Stone bleachers built at Independence Park, Charlotte, North Carolina.* (2) *Putting in underground drainage system, the Municipal Stadium at Charlotte.* (3) *The Municipal Stadium, Charlotte, completed.* (4) *Baseball diamond built at Huntersville, Mecklenburg County under RFC, CWA and ERA.*



(1) *View of amphitheater and bathhouse built at High Point Municipal Park under CWA and ERA, Guilford County.* (2) *Community House and lake built at Black Mountain, Buncombe County.* (3) *Improvement of Jacks Creek and Municipal Park, Washington, Beaufort County.*





(1) *Swimming pool at Municipal Park, High Point, Guilford County. Largest outdoor pool in North Carolina.* (2) *Swimming pool and bathhouse at Pullen Park, Raleigh, Wake County.*

From the standpoint of design, size, beauty, and usefulness, the High Point Municipal Park, built on the city lake property under project 41C-B11-1, is beyond doubt the outstanding park project not only in the state but in this section of the United States. This project was begun with RFC funds, carried on under Civil Works Administration, and worked on for 15 months and carried to completion under the Emergency Relief Administration. This project represents an improvement and an addition to the city of High Point recreational facilities that would most likely have never been possible except under these programs.

The complete project comprises a number of units among which is the swimming pool, 270 feet long and 75 feet wide laid out in the form of a cross, with the cross arm providing space for 50 meter races. The bathhouse, simple in design and built of wood and shingles, provides shower, locker, and toilet facilities for the full bathing load of the pool as well as rest rooms, concession space and outdoor dining rooms. The play field is directly back of the bathhouse and on the same level as the concession floor, and will accommodate a large number of people. To the west of the play field there are accommodations for picnickers including a sheltered barbecue pit and fire place. The ampitheater described above is one of the important features. Facilities have been provided for boating and fishing on the lake as well as another play field with children's apparatus and two tennis courts. Numerous roads, paths, and trails have been built and the whole area has been landscaped. The design and execution of design are excellent. In this project is a lasting monument that will stand to confound forever those who say that all work relief activities are in the "Leaf-raking Category."

Average number of men employed, 241.

Number of man-hours expended, 286,997.

One of the most important small parks built is that built at Spindale, North Carolina. This park with its swimming pool, play field, and picnic areas is built in the heart of a mill village section and provides recreational facilities where no such facilities previously existed, and where the people have little or no opportunity to get pleasure out of their leisure time.

In describing projects carried on by the Emergency Relief Administration, it is difficult even for the Works Division to place the emphasis on the physical accomplishments in terms of dirt moved, concrete poured, etc., instead of upon the benefits which the projects furnish to the public. No finer thing could be done in this locality than furnishing these mill workers with the recreation facilities provided by the completion of this project.

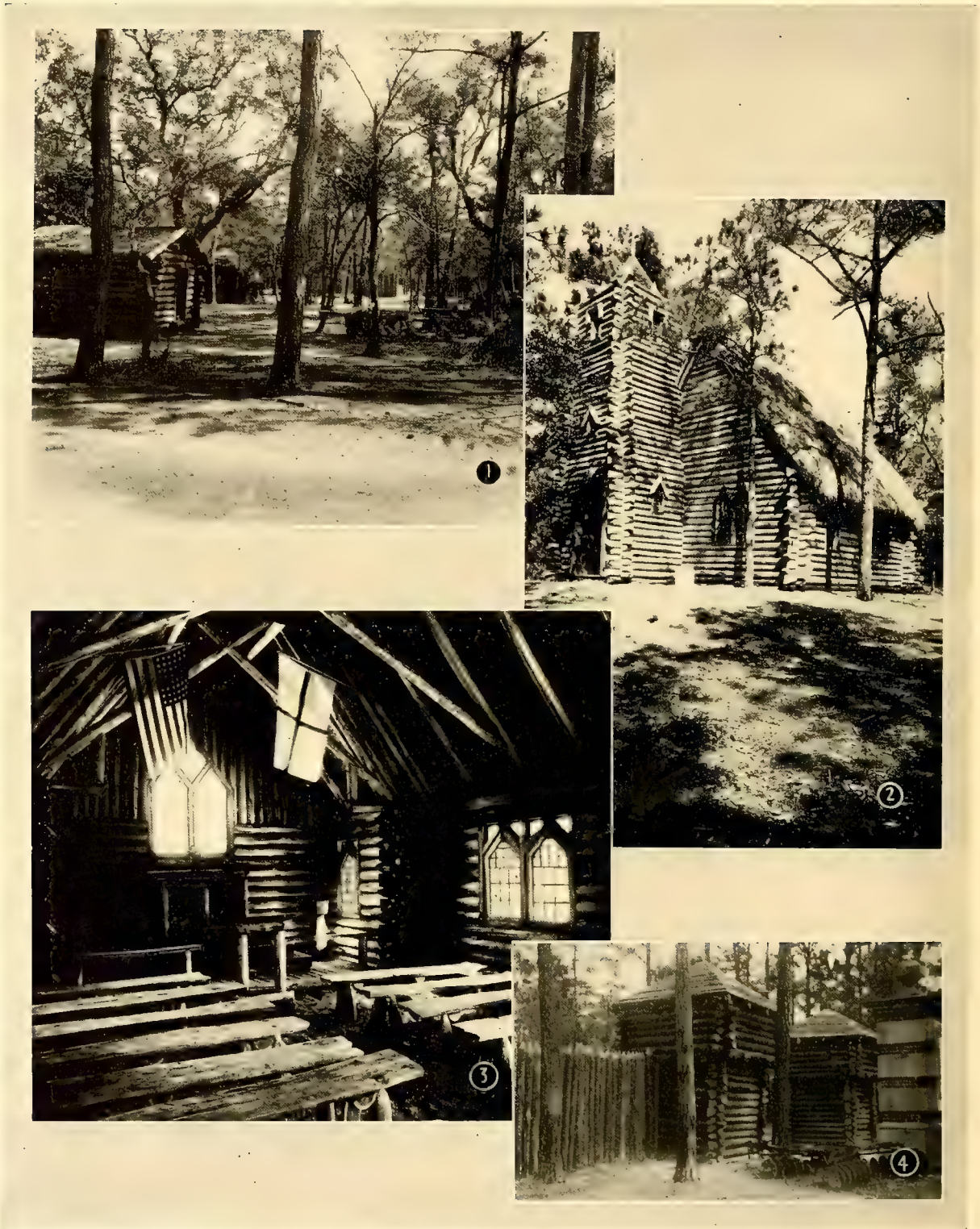
Average number of men employed (No. 81-B11-5), 40.

Number of man-hours expended (No. 81-B11-5), 24,603.

The outstanding small park project of historical interest is that carried on under project No. 28-B3-27 in Dare County, the restoration of old Fort Raleigh. Old Fort Raleigh, "the birthplace of the nation," is being reproduced as a monument to those hardy English adventurers who landed there in 1587. On this site, Virginia Dare was given the first Christian baptism in America. The chapel, which has been reproduced, is constructed entirely of white cedar, hewn, and thatched with native reed. The fort includes 16 acres enclosed on three sides with a wooden palisade. The fourth side faces the sound. Within the palisade were constructed twelve log-type buildings, each having an individual historical significance. The smaller cottages are a reproduction of those occupied by the early settlers.

Much research has been done to make sure that all the work carried on at this site is faithfully reproduced both in the appearance and the spirit of the original colony which so mysteriously disappeared. Even the men engaged on this project who are natives of Roanoke Island have manifested much interest and a desire to attain the original atmosphere.

Average number of men employed, 7. Number of man-hours expended, 441.



(1) *Restoration work at old Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island, Dare County, showing cabins and stockade in background.* (2) *Chapel constructed as part of the restoration program at old Fort Raleigh.* (3) *Interior of chapel at old Fort Raleigh.* (4) *Stockade and blockhouse built at old Fort Raleigh under ERA and CWA.*













(1) *Nursery room in Greensboro operated as ERA project, Guilford County.* (2) *Recreational activities at Neuse Forest Camp, Craven County.* (3) *Lake park and recreational buildings constructed in Rockingham County.* (4) *School bus station in Graham County.* (5) *Bridge built at Blair Park, High Point, Guilford County.* (6) *Community Center in Greensboro, Guilford County.*













(1) *Intramural field at the University of North Carolina during construction.* (2) *Intramural field at the University of North Carolina after completion.* (3) *Field house built at the intramural field at the University of North Carolina.* (4) *Bleachers and athletic field at State College for Negroes in Durham.* (5) *Caretaker's house at the City-County Recreational Park near Greensboro.* (6) *Lake and bath house at City-County Recreational Park near Greensboro.*

The most outstanding combination field completed in the Emergency Relief Administration is the intra-mural field at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. This field was built primarily to provide for organized games and sports for the student body of the University who do not compete on freshmen or varsity teams. It also includes one of the finest quarter-mile tracks in the Southeastern states. The project begun under the Civil Works Administration was taken over by the Emergency Relief Administration with the rough grading completed, which involved the moving of thousands of cubic yards of rock and earth. The upper field provides for four football fields. On the lower field the center track includes an area large enough for a combination football and baseball diamond as well as space outside the track for other activities such as Soccer, Lacrosse, etc. Besides providing for the activities of the student body, the center track will be used by the University track team, and a concrete grandstand and field house has been provided. The spirit of the University and its alumni which made this project possible reflects the growing movement to provide opportunity for class and fraternity teams instead of confining all interest to the varsity teams.

Average number of men employed (No. S68-B11-12-C), 113.
Number of man-hours expended (No. S68-B11-12-C), 89,981.

Another interesting combination field constructed is that built under project No. 49-B11-22 in Mooresville, N. C. Under this project, approximately 26,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved, a six by six reinforced concrete culvert 40 feet long has been built. The concrete stadium has been constructed, 4,000 square feet of banks have been sodded, and 1,325 feet of seven-foot galvanized steel fence have been erected. The waste from the athletic field grounds was used to construct a road fill, and this fill and the culvert replace a dangerous limited tonnage bridge. Practically all of the dirt was moved with hand labor and wheel barrows.

One of the most useful baseball fields built as an ERA project is that built at Brookford, in Catawba County, under project No. 18-B11-3. This field serves a mill area which is much interested in baseball and provides a means of recreation in an area which badly needs recreational facilities.

Average number of men employed, 65.
Number of man-hours expended, 7,000.

One of the football fields completed as an ERA project was that built at the Oak Lawn Negro High School in Lincolnton. This project provides recreational facilities for the Negro school children in this section. It is a sad fact but facilities of this nature for Negroes are sadly lacking and much has been done through ERA projects to correct this deficiency.

Average number of men employed (No. 55-B11-1), 20.
Number of man-hours expended (No. 55-B11-1), 897.

Next to the Intra-mural Field at Chapel Hill the most important football field built was that built in Charlotte under project No. 60-B11-3 and known as the Municipal Stadium. Much interest has been shown in the last few years in Charlotte in professional football. Although many of the large colleges in this section could very profitably play some of their away-from-home football games in Charlotte, they have so far been unable to do so because there was no adequate field. The completed project, since it was built on park property owned by the city of Charlotte, forms an important link in the park system of the city. The stadium which surrounds the football field is oval in shape and has been built in a central location.

Work on the project involved building a retaining wall of stone masonry three feet high and 900 feet long. A 14-foot fill, back of the wall, from one and one-half to one slope was constructed.













(1) *Improvements at Greenfield Park, Wilmington, New Hanover County.* (2) *Improvements at Greenfield Park, Wilmington, New Hanover County.* (3) *Upper: stone wall built at the end of tennis courts, University of North Carolina; lower: asphalt tennis courts built at the University of North Carolina.* (4) *The municipal lake and park at Rocky Mount.* (5) *Shelter House at the municipal park at Durham.* (6) *Community House and swimming pool built at Sanford, Lee County.*

A stone masonry culvert 365 feet long with a 36 square foot opening was laid. This is a valuable project as it not only provides a football field but it clears up a swampy area in which mosquitoes bred.

The stadium consists of a football field surrounded by an oval-shaped retaining wall above the earth has been filled and graded so that temporary bleachers can be put on them. It is hoped at a later date that stone seats can be built to complete the project. So far it has been necessary to delay this work to allow the earth fill to settle properly.

Average number of men employed, 336.
Number of man-hours expended, 105,170.

In Durham, under project No. 32-B11-6, the Durham City High School has been provided with a cinder running track which will enable the track team of the Durham City High School to engage in this type of competitive sport. This is very important since many more high school boys are competing on the track teams than have ever done so before.

In Mecklenburg County fourteen new tennis courts have been built under project No. 60-B11-4-C. These courts which are of clay are located in different sections of the city and provide recreational facilities for tennis players in all parts of the city. The project involved grading, draining, clay surfacing and building chain-link fences around courts.

Average number of men employed, 22.
Number of man-hours expended, 4,761.

Following the policy of providing adequate recreational facilities for all students, the University of North Carolina has coöperated under project No. S68-B12-11 to rebuild 44 tennis courts at the University. Work involved clearing the area, moving approximately one hundred thousand cubic yards of dirt and between five and ten thousand cubic yards of rock. Drains of six-inch terra cotta pipe have been laid with stone surface to provide drainage. About 34 of these courts are built of asphalt to provide all weather surface, 8 are sand clay and two are concrete. Certain of the courts are also used for handball.

The construction methods employed on this project were of the highest type and adequate drainage facilities were provided by means of crushed rock and terra cotta pipe. At almost any time one passes these courts—every one is in use.

Average number of men employed, 38.
Number of man-hours expended, 33,945.

In the mountain towns, summer tourists and visitors are much depended on as a source of revenue. In fact, in certain sections of western North Carolina, tourists and other summer trade form one of the largest business enterprises. This being the case, the provision of adequate recreational facilities is of prime necessity. Among the most popular of such facilities are golf courses. For these reasons, the golf course built in Hendersonville is an important project to the local people. Work on this course, which was laid out by Donald Ross, involved repairing and improving the original nine-hole course, and constructing nine additional holes. Completion of this project, No. 45-B11-3, gives to Hendersonville one of the finest courses.

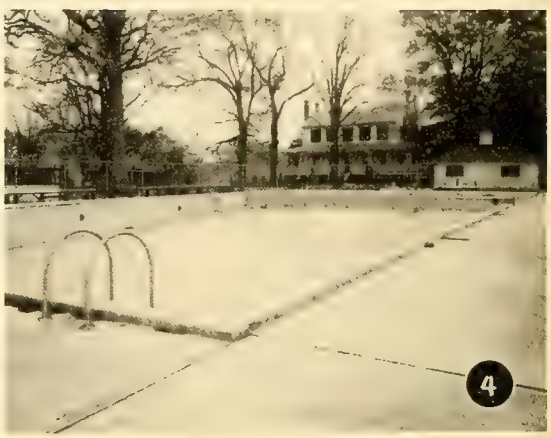
Average number of men employed, 50.
Number of man-hours expended, 59,000.

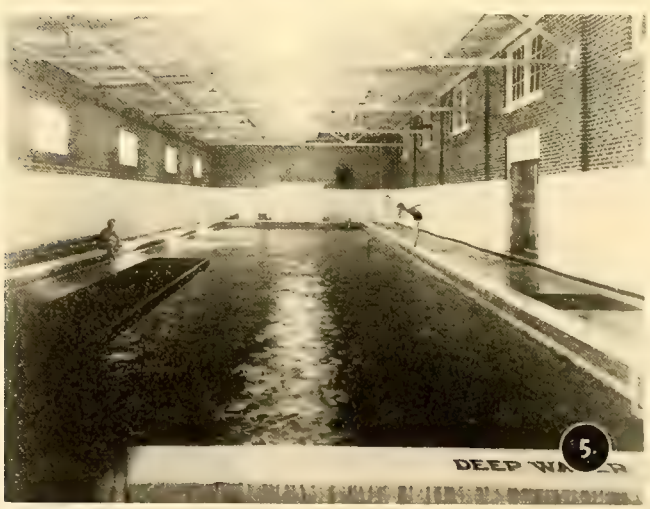
Another important nine-hole course constructed is that in the town of Sanford, in the Sand Hill region. This course, which is municipally owned, affords an opportunity to the people in this area to find recreation in playing golf. The course itself has a beautiful setting in typical











(1) *Municipal swimming pool built at Greenville, Pitt County.* (2) *Municipal swimming pool built at Kinston, Lenoir County.* (3) *Municipal swimming pool built at Durham, Durham County.* (4) *Municipal swimming pool built at Tarboro, Edgecombe County.* (5) *Year-round swimming pool, Wayne County Community Center, Goldsboro.*

Sand Hill country. Pine and similar growth form the largest part of the background for the grass fairways and sand greens.

Average number of men employed (No. 53-B11-3), 15.
Number of man-hours expended (No. 53-B11-3), 6,158.

All swimming pools constructed under the Emergency Relief Administration were carefully designed to meet the highest standards of health and sanitation. There are no more modern swimming pools in the South than those constructed in North Carolina as Emergency Relief Administration projects. Special attention has been given to the proper treatment of water through filtration, chlorination, and other chemical treatment, to the proper design of scum gutters, and the proper relation between estimated bathing load and the size of the pool. Showers and foot baths have been so located that every person entering these pools must pass through both. One of the outstanding swimming pools constructed was that built under project No. 54-B11-49 in Kinston. This swimming pool, built as a part of the general development of the Emma Webb Park, is 80 feet wide, 150 feet long, and has a capacity of 500,000 gallons of water. It has a depth at its deepest point of eight feet, six inches. This pool is completely equipped with ladders, spring boards, diving towers, and facilities for spectators. In the construction of the entire unit, nothing has been left undone to assure absolute compliance with the requirements of the State Board of Health. The recirculation system, the most modern of its kind, is completely equipped with chlorination, filter tanks, and other purifying devices assuring a complete change of water every eight hours.

Average number of men employed, 50.
Number of man-hours expended, 39,462.

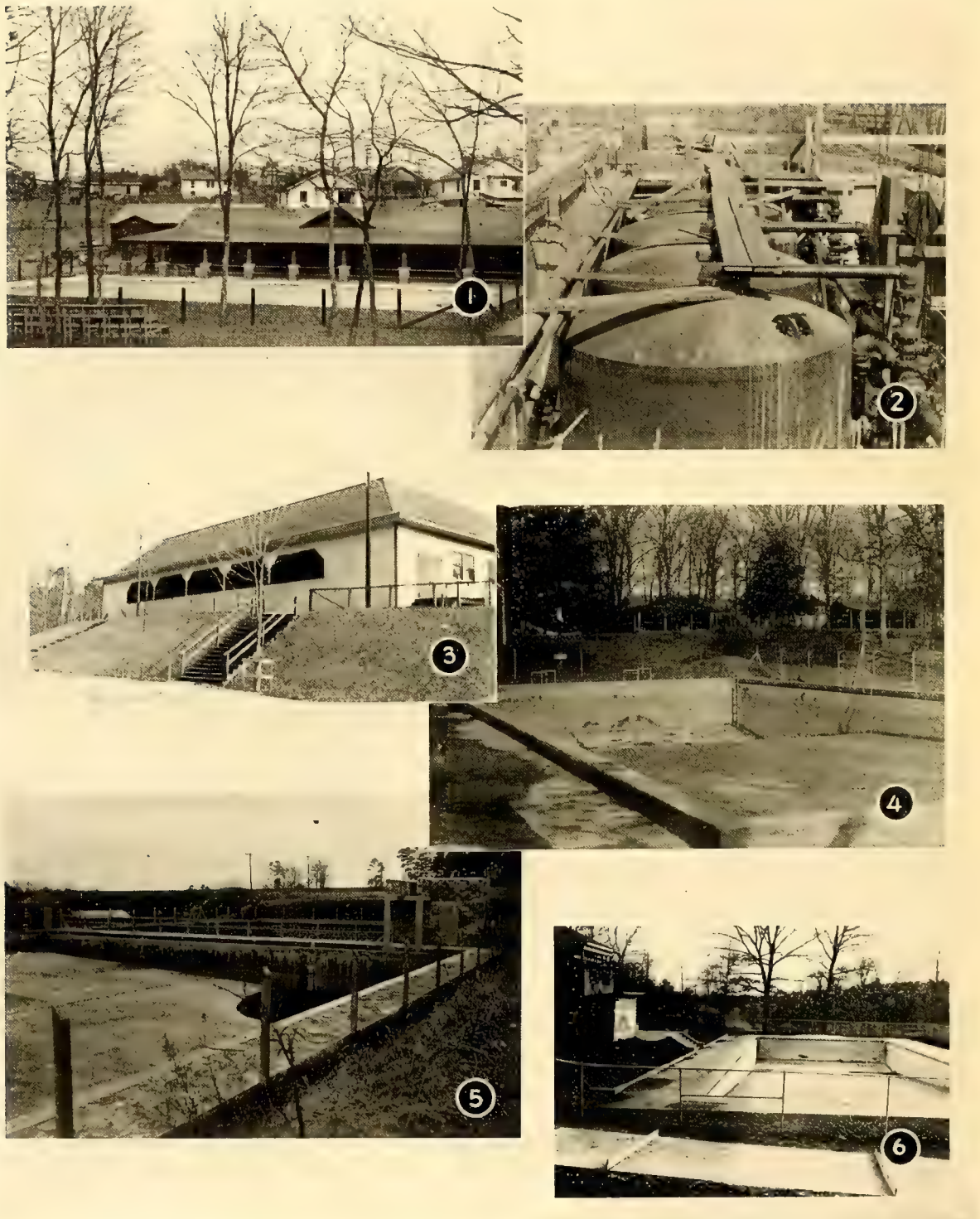
In Charlotte, a Negro swimming pool has been constructed at Fairview Park under project No. 60-B11-156. The pool, 100 feet square and ranging in depth from two to nine feet, was constructed in the sedimentation basins of the old water works plant. The purification is to be accomplished by coagulation and the water fluxed with alum. Construction of this pool is especially important since it is one of the first Negro swimming pools built in this section, and will afford swimming and bathing opportunities to a large colored population.

The only indoor swimming pool built as an Emergency Relief Administration project is that built under No. 96B-B12-5 in Goldsboro. Under the Emergency Relief Administration, an average of 12 men worked 2,342 hours to complete the pool, 24 feet x 70 feet large. An addition was made to the existing community house and the pool built in this addition. As in the case of all other pools, a filtration system of the highest type has been installed and provides the most sanitary year-around bathing facilities for Goldsboro.

Most of the wading pools built were built in connection with swimming pools and park developments. In High Point, a wading pool has been built near the large swimming pool to provide facilities for small children. In Kinston, a wading pool for small children 16 x 24 feet and from 12 to 24 inches deep has been provided. This pool has a raised water line so that nurses and mothers can keep close watch on the children.

One of the most outstanding bathing features built is McMillan's Beach built near Lumberton in Robeson County under No. 78-B11-18. This provides bathing and boating facilities in a section where such facilities were much needed. A section of the Lumber River has been cleared of logs and other debris and the surrounding grounds cleaned and improved. Hundreds of truck loads of sand have been hauled in to provide a clean, safe beach.

Average number of men employed, 16.
Number of man-hours expended, 3,800.



(1) *Swimming pool and bathhouse built at Spindale, Rutherford County.* (2) *Pressure filters being installed at Goldsboro swimming pool. Similar filters were installed at other swimming pools built with CWA and ERA funds.* (3) *Skating rink at Asheville Recreational Park after reconstruction.* (4) *Swimming pool built at Brevard, Transylvania County.* (5) *Filter plant reconstructed at Negro swimming pool, Charlotte.* (6) *Horney Heights Swimming Pool, Asheville.*











(1) *Boy Scout cabin, Polk County.* (2) *Additions and repairs to Young Tar Heel Farmers' Camp, White Lake, Bladen County.* (3) *Golf course built at Lumberton, Robeson County.* (4) *Golf course at Hendersonville, Henderson County.* (5) *Athletic field, Surry County.*





(1) *Administration building at Cleveland County Fairgrounds.* (2) *Grandstand built at Cleveland County Fairgrounds.*

As much interest has been manifested by the North Carolina school authorities in building gymnasiums as in the improvement of schools, and the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration has been especially interested in these projects since they provide opportunities not only for indoor sports, but also for community gatherings, and the promotion of better social life in the community. Several different types of gymnasiums have been built owing to the different amounts of labor available, and the wishes of the local community and the materials used or supplied by the local people. The plans for each gymnasium were approved by the State Board of Education and by the State Insurance Commission so that the necessary number of exits and other fire and safety measures were provided. In Iredell County under project No. 49-B3-21, the Celeste Henkel Gymnasium was built. This building, 125 x 70 feet, is of brick veneer construction and fills a need long felt in the local community to provide indoor recreational facilities. In Wake County, a gymnasium built under project No. 92A-B3-75 employed an average of 25 men who worked 11,004 hours from November 26, 1934 until May 29, 1935. This gymnasium constitutes a valuable addition to the school and an asset to the community. For the school, it will serve as a center for a year-around physical education program. For the people of the community, it will afford a gathering place not only for attendance at athletic contests and games in which their children participate, but for other activities. This gymnasium is of brick construction with steel trusses and a fire proof roof. The fine workmanship on the building is typical of the gymnasiums built under the Emergency Relief Administration program.

The Beaufort gymnasium was started under CWA but only a few feet of brick walls were up when the project was suspended. Under ERA, through the coöperation of the town officials and citizens of Beaufort, the building was completed in forty-five working days, December 5, 1935. The building includes hardwood basketball court, dressing rooms and showers, and seating capacity of eight hundred.

In Yancey County, under project No. 100-B3-1, a stone gymnasium has been constructed at the Bald Creek High School. The construction of this project is a fine example of the effort that has been made by the local and district works divisions to improve the skill of workers or to teach them new skills. When this project was started, practically no stone masons were on relief rolls. The foreman taught several men to lay stone, and these same men have now become fairly skilled stone masons. This project has served a threefold purpose. It provided work for relief cases, it served to train relief workers in a new trade, and it has provided the school and the community with a fine building for indoor sports. An average of 16 workers worked 5,906 man-hours in erecting this gymnasium.

Several different types of park buildings have been built, ranging from the simplest picnic shelters to the most modern bath houses. Among the more attractive buildings built are the boat house at the High Point Municipal Lake, the caretaker's house at the Durham Park, and the Greensboro (Guilford County) Recreational Park. The boat house at High Point is of log and stone construction and houses facilities for the control of boating, a concession stand, and a fair-sized assembly room featured by a fireplace.

The most important fair building constructed was the combination grandstand and exhibit hall for the Cleveland County Fair, located near Shelby. This structure built of stone has reinforced concrete seats facing the track. Underneath the seats are spaces for various exhibits. While the building, when the fair is not in operation, is somewhat rococo in design, it has an especially attractive appearance when the fair is in progress with its colored lights and many banners. Since county fairs give to rural population recreation, education, and examples of better farming methods, this project is well worth while to those who use it.



(1) *Gymnasium built at Beaufort, Carteret County.* (2) *Brick gymnasium built at Wendell, Wake County.* (3) *Interior of gymnasium built at Apex, Wake County.*













(1) *Gymnasium built at Saluda, Polk County.* (2) *Gymnasium built at Alliance, Pamlico County.* (3) *Celeste Henkel Gymnasium built in Iredell County.* (4) *North Brook No. 1 Gymnasium built in Lincoln County.* (5) *Sparta High School Gymnasium built in Alleghany County under CWA and ERA.* (6) *Ferguson School in Wilkes County built under CWA and ERA to replace burned building.*





(1) *Community House built at Scotland Neck, Halifax County.* (2) *Interior of Scotland Neck Community House.*

Average number of men employed (No. 23-B11-1), 25.
Number of man-hours expended (No. 23-B11-1), 12,259.

As a part of the general development of Pullen Park in Raleigh which involved building a lake, swimming pool, bathhouses, merry-go-round, and other recreational facilities, a dance hall was constructed on the second story of the bathhouse. There are few public dance halls in this section, and it is believed that this hall will add much to the already great popularity of this park. The finest hardwood flooring has been laid on the dance floor itself, and areas reserved for spectators.

The community buildings built with Emergency Relief Administration funds include some built of stone, some of brick, some of frame construction, some of stone and log construction, and some of log construction. The finest log community house was that built at Scotland Neck, in Halifax County, No. 42-B3-3. This community house has been erected on a corner lot, and provides for both a gymnasium and a community recreation hall. The building is constructed entirely of cypress logs, approximately 1,500 logs being used in its construction. The main hall which will be used for a gymnasium, dancing, and other public gatherings, is 40 feet wide and 80 feet long. There is also a ladies' lounge, a men's lounge, shower baths, kitchen, pantry, and small library on the first floor. On the second floor is a large outside porch and several other rooms for small gatherings. The main hall is entirely surrounded by a second-floor balcony.

Average number of men employed, 31.
Number of man-hours expended, 14,600.

The exterior and interior design of this building has made it a source of pride to the town, and has attracted many visitors. The entire interior is finished in a manner in keeping with the materials used, even the roof being supported by built-up cypress log trusses.

The community house, built at Black Mountain, in Buncombe County, under project No. 11A-B11-2, is situated on the shore of a lake developed as a part of this same project. This community house is finished with shingles and provides a large hall as a gathering place on the main floor, and facilities for boating and bathing from the lower floor.

Average number of men employed, 21.
Number of man-hours expended, 12,266.

Another interesting community center is that built in Roxboro under No. 73-B3-2. Although this project was started as a Civil Works Administration project, practically nothing had been completed, only a small portion of the foundation being laid. The community house is of the colonial cottage type with white clapboard exterior. The interior walls are finished in pine, and the whole effect is very pleasing. Facilities have been provided for an assembly hall, a small library room, a community room, kitchen, and men and women's lounges.

Average number of men employed, 12.
Number of man-hours expended, 7,856.

One of the most unique bathhouses built is that built as a part of project No. 54-B15-59, in Kinston, for the general development of the Emma Webb playground. This bathhouse has a capacity for approximately 300 men, and 200 women. On each side, there are showers and toilet facilities for this number of people. A water heating plant provides hot water. A unique feature of the bathhouse is its open air plan which leaves the whole bathhouse unroofed except the portions which contain the lockers. This assures a maximum amount of sunlight and air which will help keep the dressing rooms dry, sanitary, and free from odors. The concrete walls are high enough to insure privacy, and the open air arrangement will be a great improvement over the average bathhouse.













(1) *Middleburg Community House built in Vance County.* (2) *Interior of Middleburg Community House, Vance County.* (3) *Community House at Lumberton, Robeson County.* (4) *Smithfield Community House, Johnston County.* (5) *Selma Community House, Johnston County.* (6) *Community house and boathouse, Black Mountain, Buncombe County.*





(1) *Morganton Community House, Burke County.* (2) *Historic home remodeled for community center, Tarboro, Edgecombe County.*

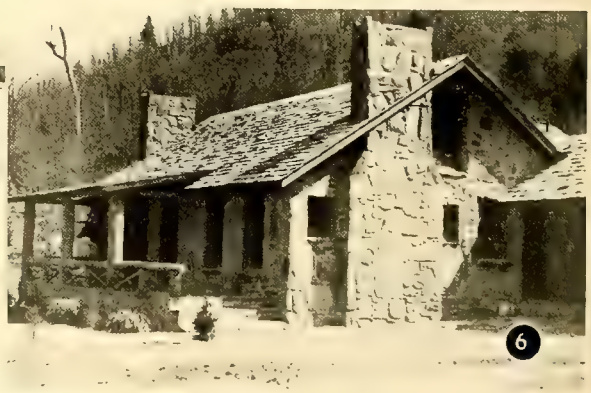












(1) *Fish Hatchery at Rutherford, Watauga County.* (2) *Fish breeding pool constructed at State Fish Hatchery, Alleghany County.* (3) *Concrete rearing pools constructed at Pete Murphy Fish Hatchery, McDowell County.* (4) *Pools for fish during period of growth, State Fish Hatchery, Roaring Gap, Alleghany County.* (5) *Repairs to Diamond Back Terrapin Ponds and driveway constructed at United States Fisheries at Beaufort, Carteret County.* (6) *Stone, Warden's house constructed at State Game Refuge and Fish Hatchery, Yancey County.*

Summary

Number of grandstands constructed, 30; improved, 6; repaired, 8.
Concrete stadia constructed, 7; improved, none; repaired, none.
Steel and wooden grandstands constructed, 13; improved, 3; repaired, 3.
Open air theatres and amphitheatres constructed, 6; improved, none; repaired, none.
Other: Constructed, 11; improved, 3; repaired, 5.
Approximate total capacity, 1-4, 100,000.
Number of children's playgrounds constructed, 62; improved, 50; repaired, 11.
Number of large parks—approximate capacity constructed, 11; improved, 19; repaired, none.
Number of small parks—approximate capacity constructed, 10; improved, 11; repaired, 6.
Total acreage, 1-2, 13,539.
Number of athletic fields constructed, 359; improved, 132; repaired, 69.
Combination fields constructed, 44; improved, 44; repaired, 29.
Baseball fields constructed, 49; improved, 39; repaired, 8.
Football fields constructed, 26; improved, 14; repaired, 3.
Track fields constructed, 8; improved, 4; repaired, 1.
Tennis courts constructed, 184; improved, 15; repaired, 16.
Other courts constructed, 43; improved, 16; repaired, 12.
Other types of fields constructed, 5; improved, none; repaired, none. Capacity, 1-7, 125,000.
Number of golf courses constructed, 4; improved, 7; repaired, none. Total acreage, 508.
Number of other recreation grounds constructed, 6; improved, 12; repaired, 6.
Rodeo grounds constructed, 1; improved, none; repaired, none.
Race tracks constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Rifle ranges constructed, 1; improved, 3; repaired, 1.
Tourists parks constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Other grounds constructed, 2; improved, 9; repaired, 5.
Number of winter sport facilities constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Ski jumps constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Skating rinks constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Toboggan slides constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Others: constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Number of swimming pools constructed, 21; improved, 3; repaired, 1.
Number of wading pools constructed, 13; improved, 2; repaired, 1.
Number of bathing beaches constructed, 3; improved, 3; repaired, none.
Number of recreation buildings constructed, 141; improved, 54; repaired, 52.
Auditoriums constructed, 6; improved, 20; repaired, 25.
Gymnasiums constructed, 83; improved, 13; repaired, 12.
Park buildings constructed, 14; improved, 7; repaired, 8.
Fair buildings constructed, 1; improved, 4; repaired, 3.
Dance halls constructed, 1; improved, none; repaired, none.
Combination community recreation halls constructed, 22; improved, 5; repaired, 2.
Bathhouses constructed, 13; improved, 4; repaired, 2.
Zoos constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Other recreation construction, 1; improved, none; repaired, none.
Approximate total capacity, 1-8, 150,000.
Number of all other recreation facilities constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, none.



(1) *Breeding pens built at the game farm, Cumberland County.* (2) *Lodge and classrooms at Quail Roost, Durham County.* (3) *Caretaker's cottage at Quail Roost, Durham County.* (4) *Fish pool at Mount Mitchell Game Refuge, Mitchell County.* (5) *Stone house at Mount Mitchell Game Refuge, Mitchell County.* (6) *Rearing pools at the Cumberland County fish hatchery.*

Conservation of Fish and Game: State Oyster Planting

(B. 16)

Under project No. 100-B16-2, considerable work has been done to the game refuge in Yancey County. A fish hatchery has been constructed, rearing ponds built, and game pens and deer corrals have been erected on a seventeen thousand acre tract set aside by the Department of Conservation and Development as a game refuge.

This fish hatchery will serve as a supply for stocking streams of a number of the mountain counties. On this project thirty men worked 18,922 man-hours.

At Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, under project No. 26-B16-1, a number of fish rearing pools, 50 by approximately 170 feet long, have been constructed. This is one of the most important units of the Department of Conservation and Development and numbers of trout and bass are being bred in these pools to stock streams and lakes in the eastern part of the state.

Other work done on this project includes improvements to the existing buildings and erection of brooder houses for the propagation of quail and other upland game birds.

Average number of men worked, 73.

Number of man-hours expended, 39,400.

Among the most important conservation projects carried on are the oyster planting projects along the coast of North Carolina. In Hyde County much of this work has been done under project No. 48-B16-3, where 91,084 bushels were planted at an average cost of approximately $0.07 per bushel. This county is so situated that the people depend entirely on agriculture and fishing activities for their livelihood, and the oyster industry is probably the main fish industry in this section.

About ten years ago, oysters of the best quality were in abundance in the waters surrounding Hyde County, but due to storms shifting the bottom sands, the supply has become greatly depleted. The existing beds have, however, sufficient number of oysters available to plant all the desirable bed locations in this section.

The planting of oysters is quite similar to ordinary planting carried on in agriculture. The oyster beds often become too thick for proper development and must be thinned out. The thinning provides seed oysters for cultivation and even oyster shells will serve to start a bed. Before any locations are selected for planting oysters, the proposed areas are carefully analyzed and only those best suited for oyster culture are used. These oyster planting projects, besides adding greatly to the future resources in the coastal regions, provide the only type of work which the fishermen on the relief rolls are best qualified to carry on. An average of about fifteen men have been employed for 26,240 hours in carrying on this work.

Summary

Fish hatcheries constructed, 3; improved, 4; repaired, 1.
Fish ponds constructed, 11; improved, 3; repaired, none.
Approximate annual yield of 1-2, 251,000 fish, 1,200 terrapin.
Game preserves constructed, 1; improved, 1; repaired, none. Total acreage, 1.
Other fish and game conservation projects constructed, 4; improved, 1; repaired, 1.
Number of harbors constructed, 7; improved, none; repaired, none.
Other waterway and flood control projects constructed, 2; improved, none; repaired, none.
Wells dug, 202.
Lakes constructed, 9; improved, 10; repaired, none.



(1) *Boardwalks built at Wrightsville Beach, New Hanover County, after the fire.* (2) *Condition of boardwalks at Wrightsville Beach after the fire and before restoration by CWA and ERA.* (3) *City docks at Morehead City before repairing, Carteret County.* (4) *The dike built at low beach in Currituck County to prevent ocean water from running into Currituck Sound.* (5) *Currituck County dike under construction. Currituck Sound is a fresh water sound.* (6) *City dock at Morehead City after being repaired, Carteret County.*

Waterway and Flood Control Projects Including Water Conservation in Drought Areas

(B. 13, 14)

The only important projects under these classifications were malaria control projects. No streams were cleared or rivers dredged for flood control or transportation or any other purposes primarily. Any benefits of this nature were secondary results of projects carried on for malaria control.

The most important bulkhead construction was that on Currituck Beach under ERA project No. 16-B13-1. This bulkhead was constructed on a strip of beach separating the Atlantic Ocean from Currituck Sound. Currituck Sound is a fresh water sound and is one of the most important winter feeding grounds for wild duck and geese. A storm in the fall several years ago almost cut an inlet through from the ocean to the sound and washed out and lowered an area in the beach. As a result of this, the sound stood in grave danger of being subjected to an influx of salt water which would have turned Currituck Sound from a fresh to a salt water sound and would have destroyed most of the foods on which the wild duck and geese feed. Not only was this serious from the conservation standpoint, but also from an economic standpoint since a great deal of the livelihood of the natives of this section depends on the patronage of the sportsmen during the hunting season.

The bulkhead, constructed of piling and sand, was built along the beach between two sand dunes and so far has successfully served its purpose. This bulkhead, which is about four feet high, should be raised to a height of about eight feet. Plans are now under way to accomplish this.

One of the most important dams built was that built as part of project No. 19-B9-3, construction of the municipal water works for the town of Siler City, Chatham County. This concrete dam was extremely difficult to construct because bed rock for the foundation was far below the surface. However, a solid foundation was finally secured and its construction of reinforced concrete is one of the finest pieces of concrete work accomplished by the Emergency Relief Administration.

Average number of men worked, 47.

Number of man-hours expended, 31,560.

Under project No. 41B-B11-10 for the Greensboro-Guilford County Recreational Park, a series of three lakes has been constructed. The first of these lakes is used partly for boating and partly for bathing, and the necessary sanitary arrangements have been made to meet the health requirements. A sand beach has also been constructed to provide adequate bathing space. The other two lakes are used for fishing and boating. The three lakes together form the most important features of this large recreational area and have been much patronized by the people of this vicinity.

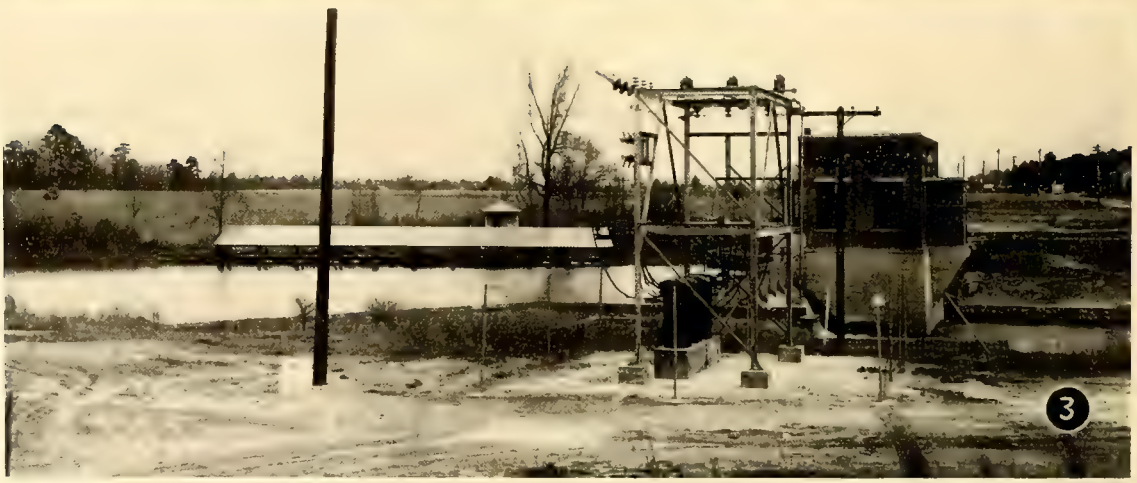
Average number of men worked, 38.

Number of man-hours expended, 48,087.

One of the most important pieces of work under this heading was that done for Elizabeth City under project No. 70-B9-11 as a part of the Municipal Water Plant property. Prior to the completion of this project and due to the closeness to sea level of Elizabeth City, the water supply was extremely unpleasant in taste and odor, and at times could scarcely be used for drinking purposes. The water contained substances which caused pipe and plumbing fixtures to rapidly deteriorate. Under this project an auxiliary shallow-well water supply has been developed. One hundred and twenty-five of these wells varying in depth from twenty to eighty feet have been sunk over a field of 125 acres, located 2½ miles from the city. The pumping station in the center of the field brings the water from these wells through the watermain to the filtration plant and supplies







(1) *Pump house and shallow wells built at Elizabeth City to furnish city water.* (2) *Spillway repaired in Franklin County.* (3) *Rural Electrification line, Wilson County.*

the people with about thirteen million gallons of water per month. This project employed an average of about 70 men for 20,000 man-hours.

The photograph on page 234 shows the central pumping station which draws water from 125 shallow wells. These wells were jetted down over the well field, an area of 95 acres. The construction of this project consisted of laying underground 13,828 feet of 6- to 10-inch cast iron pipe; 13,825 feet of 2- to 4-inch pipe, and building a brick pump house. The total cost of this project was approximately $33,000.00.

Summary

Miles of levees constructed, none; improved, .20; repaired, none.
Miles of riprap wall constructed, 2.58; improved, none; repaired, none.
Miles of retaining wall constructed, 3.06; improved, none; repaired, none.
Stone wall constructed 1 mile about University of North Carolina.
Miles of streams cleared, 279.76.
Miles of rivers dredged, 23.60.
Number of bulkheads constructed, 1; improved, none; repaired, none.
Number of dams constructed, 12; improved, 1; repaired, 1.
Cubic yards of concrete in dams constructed, 965; improved, none; repaired, none.

Landscaping, Grading, Erosion Control

(B. 15)

One of the most important projects in this classification is the general development of Greenfield Park at Wilmington, undertaken under project No. 65-B15-53. This park offers recreational facilities to thousands of people and is among the outstanding park developments in Eastern North Carolina. One of the most pleasing features of the setting is the picture that the combination of water and cypress trees makes.

One of the first things done under this project was the draining of four feet of water from the lake so that the tree stumps could be removed or cut to the level to provide sufficient clearance for boating. Over 3,000 trees and shrubs have been planted in the park to date. Two small islands have been built in the lake and several small wooden bridges have been constructed.

This project has attracted state-wide attention and people from many parts of the state visit the park in order to enjoy the beauties natural to this section of the state.

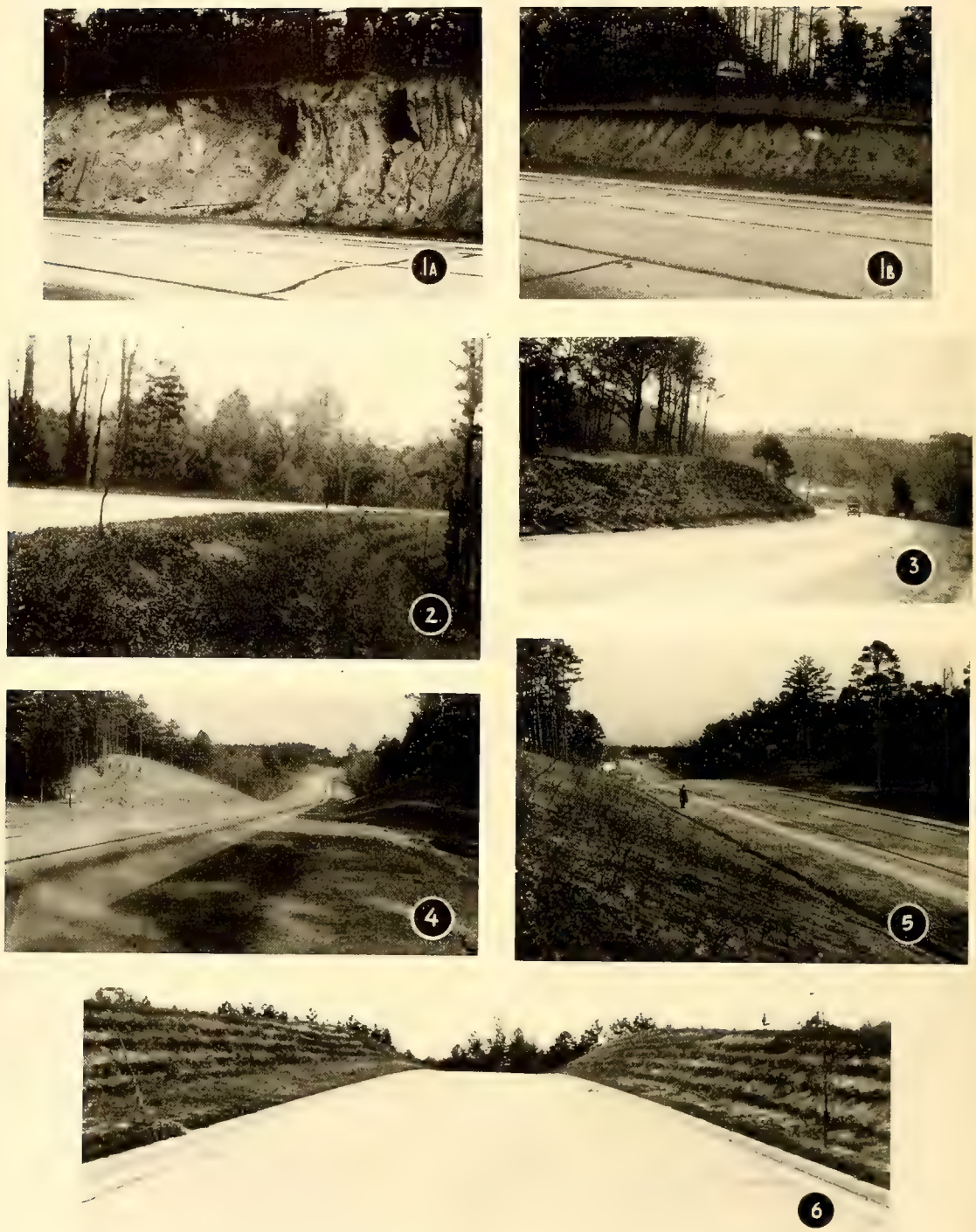
Many azaleas, magnolias and other plants of a like nature have been planted.

From the standpoint of relief labor, this has been a very valuable project since it required chiefly common labor and to date has employed an average of 221 men who have worked 132,271 hours.

Most of the tree and shrub planting and landscaping has been done as part of the general development of park areas, playgrounds and school grounds.

Of these projects one of the most interesting was the grading and landscaping of a small area in the heart of High Point, done under project No. 41C-B15-5. This little park, which is built right on the main street of town, affords a breathing space and a resting place for pedestrians. Located as it is amid office and business buildings, the foilage and the small pool make it a most pleasing oasis. It is an excellent example of what can be done to improve the barrenness of the average city.

Average number of men employed, 12.
Number of man-hours expended, 799.



(1A) *Wilkinson Boulevard, Mecklenburg County, before improvements.* (1B) *Wilkinson Boulevard, Mecklenburg County, before improvements.* (2) *Honeysuckle planted on fill. Roadside improvement project, Durham County.* (3) *Cut planted to laurel and rhododendron. Roadside improvement project, Buncombe County.* (4) *Wilkinson Boulevard after grading and planting, Mecklenburg County.* (5) *Wilkinson Boulevard after grading and planting, Mecklenburg County.* (6) *Roadside improvement, Durham County.*

Perhaps the most important landscape improvement project was that done on the grounds of the State Capitol building, which is itself an architectural gem built over one hundred years ago. The Capitol had as its setting, concrete walks which cut up the square into a number of nondescript areas. An excellent set of plans had been prepared a few years ago for the proper treatment of the Capitol grounds, but the State had had no available money for carrying on the work until the advent of the Civil Works Administration. Most of the work, however, was done under project No. S92B-B15-34 which was transferred to the Emergency Relief Administration from the Civil Works Administration. Walks were built from materials in harmony with the building. All lawn areas were reseeded and grounds planted in accordance with the well designed planting plan. Included in the development were several areas so designed that statues could be properly featured. The entire project, now that it is complete, provides a perfect setting for the State Capitol Building and also serves as a small park.

Average number of men worked, 35.

Number of man-hours expended, 34,723.

For the past several years, much interest has been manifested in highway beautification, or as it is more properly called, road side improvement. Most of this interest and enthusiasm has expressed itself in the planting of nursery stock or material which does not fit the site. Prior to the Civil Works Administration, the Emergency Relief Administration undertook in several different areas road side improvement projects to serve as examples of proper treatment of highway and road sides. The most important of these projects were projects No. 60-B2-48 in Mecklenburg County and No. 36-B15-11 in Gaston County, which were begun in May, 1933, carried on under CWA and completed under the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. These projects in Mecklenburg and Gaston counties are on a twenty-mile length of road known as the Wilkinson Boulevard. This highway, with four lanes of traffic, presented about the best opportunity for this type of work. Much preliminary construction, especially grading and gutter work, had to be done before any planting could be started. The existing cuts and fills had been left at a one to one, or steeper, slope, and in the course of the years had become badly eroded. These banks were graded by hand to a two to one or better slope. The dirt removed from the cuts was used in the fills. Thousands of cubic yards of dirt have been moved on this project to properly prepare the road side for planting. After the grading had been completed, planting was begun and the selection of plant material has been confined mainly to native plants indigenous to that area. Great care was exercised in selecting this plant material so that plants whose ordinary habitat is in dry sunny areas were used in such areas and plants whose natural habitat is moist, shady areas were used on this highway in similar situations. The object, as should be the case in most work of this type, has been to tie in the paved portion of the highway to the existing topography and vegetation by means of proper grading and proper use of plant materials.

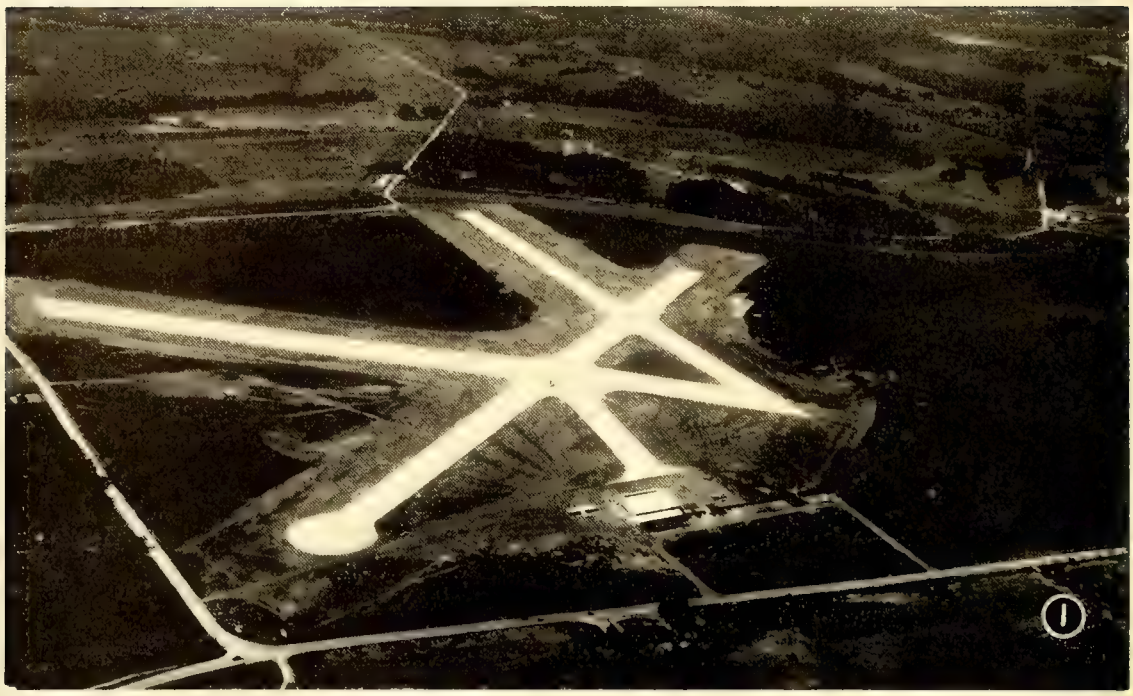
Road side improvement projects, provided they can be properly done under the supervision of a competent landscape architect, are projects that fit in particularly well in any work relief program since they require a maximum of unskilled labor and a minimum of materials.

Gaston County—Average number of men worked, 111.

Mecklenburg County—Average number of men worked, 68.

Gaston County—Number of man-hours expended, 156,294.

Mecklenburg County—Number of man-hours expended, 83,631.





(1) *Raleigh Municipal Airport. Field runways built under CWA and ERA.* (2) *Airport hangar built at Rocky Mount Municipal Airport.*

Summary

Number of trees planted, 53,351.
Number of shrubs planted, 22,931.
Acres of ground landscaped, new construction, 612.45; old construction, 207; improved, 726.50; repaired, 12.
Miles of highway beautified, new construction, 11; old construction, 133.70; improved, 29; repaired, 10.
Number of erosion control projects, new construction, 1; old construction, none; improved, none; repaired, none.
Square miles protected, none.
Acres plough-listed in drought area, none.
Acres of terracing, 58.50.
Cubic yards of earth moved in grading projects under this heading, 3,000,000.
Number of other projects, 15.

Eradication and Control of Pests and Disease Bearers
(B. 17, 18, 19)

Most of the projects carried on under this classification were projects for malaria control with the exception of a few projects carried on in a few of the coastal areas for the elimination of pestiferous mosquitoes. A considerable amount of this was done under ERA in Dare County and consisted of drainage and elimination of mosquitoes. Owing to the flatness of the land it was necessary that the engineering work be very precise in order to conserve the grade. Drainage projects in Dare County: 28-B17-35; -36; -37; -38; -39; -40; -51; 59; and -40.

Average number of men worked, 104.

Number of man-hours expended, 20,716.

Under project No. 48-B17-2, considerable work for the control of pestiferous mosquitoes was done in Hyde County at Ocracoke, a summer resort on the banks of North Carolina. Prior to the completion of this work, the chief objection to this area was mosquitoes, both malarial and pestiferous. Visitors, as well as natives, were greatly annoyed by the countless numbers of these mosquitoes, and the health of many people was impaired.

Mosquitoes bred in the scores of ponds that dotted the island, and a system of ditches connecting the ponds with outlets to the sound was begun. It was soon found, however, that the motion and the waves in the sound, at the mouths of the ditches, caused the ditches to nearly fill up at the mouths. In order to overcome this, wooden spouts were built at the outlets, and the mouths of the ditches were walled on sides and bottom with two-inch lumber. The floors at the end of the spout nearest the sound were elevated so that sand would not be washed by waves into the mouths of the spouts.

About eighteen miles of ditches and drains have been cut, and the mosquito problem has been greatly reduced.

Average number of men worked, 18.

Number of man-hours expended, 17,977.

Number of other pest and disease bearer eradication projects, 461.

Other Projects on Public Property
(B. 20)

The finest airport constructed, in fact one of the finest airports in the entire Southeast, is the Raleigh Airport begun under the CWA and completed under the ERA as project No. 92B-

B20-38. Most of the materials used were those transferred from CWA and the total project involved moving 286,000 cubic yards of earth, six thousand cubic yards of rock, surfacing almost two miles of runways 100 feet wide, construction of apron and taxi strips to the hangars and a drainage system for the field. The runways were 500 feet in width and approximately 3,000 feet long with a paved center portion 100 feet wide and the maximum grades were held within the standards of the Department of Commerce.

Approximately 75 men worked 53,626 hours in completing this project.

Under project No. 34B-B15-9, 34-B15-60, the Miller Municipal Airport, located just north of Winston-Salem has been completed. This project also was transferred from CWA. Before the project was approved, this airport consisted of only about fifty acres of poorly graded and badly drained land. Grades ran as high as six per cent and in many places the surface was very rough. Under this project, approximately 250,000 yards of common earth and rock have been excavated, 30,000 square yards of paving laid, and the entire field including the banks has been widened. The hangars and offices have been repaired and remodeled and appropriate airway signs made. An entirely new lighting system furnished by the local authorities has been installed. As a result of this work, Winston-Salem now has modern airport facilities. The flying surface has been increased from less than fifty acres to seventy acres. Grades have been reduced from five and six per cent to a maximum of two to three per cent. As a result of this project, the field has secured routing on the Eastern Airway Passenger Service route.

Average number of men worked, 91.

Number of hours expended, 145,755.

Camp Glenn, at Morehead City, Carteret County, one of the encampments for the National Guard, has been greatly improved under project Nos. S16-B7-26, S16-B10-27, S16-B11-28 and S16-B8-29. Repairs were made to the building, water system and sewer system, and additional recreational facilities were provided.

Average number of men worked, 23.

Number of man-hours expended, 3,196.

SUMMARY

Airports constructed, 7; improved, 3; repaired, 1.
Number of airport buildings constructed, 1; improved, 2; repaired, 1.
Emergency landing fields constructed, none; improved, 1; repaired, none.
State, county, and city poor, etc., farms constructed, 2; improved, 38; repaired, 28.
State, county, and city poor, etc., acreage constructed, none; improved, 43; repaired, 40.
Military and naval reservations, etc., constructed, none; improved, none; repaired, 1.
Acreage improved, 4,000.
All other public property projects, 4.

PROJECTS TO PROVIDE HOUSING

(C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

A number of the houses repaired and remodeled in lieu of rent were worked on for Rural Rehabilitation cases. Wilmington, however, has a project No. 65-C1-67 approved for repairing houses in lieu of rent for relief cases. This project will, it is believed, solve a difficult housing problem that has faced the New Hanover County ERA. The property owners agreed to let the Emergency Relief Administration have houses rent free for the repairs that would be done on them. In no case have repairs been done that will exceed one year's rental value, except in some instances where one house was repaired and two or more houses given rent free.

To date an average of nine men have spent 818 hours in doing this work.

One of the most interesting projects for building houses for Resettlement families is that carried on under project No. 89-C2-47 and project No. 89-C2-61. Tyrrell County gave to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation 10,000 acres of land for a farm development. To this land, which is bounded by Lake Phelps, have been added 1,400 acres purchased by the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. Under this project, 23 new houses have been built and 20 old houses repaired, housing 43 families from four counties.

Average number of men worked, 81.

Number of man-hours expended, 13,699.

Under project No. 34-C1-45, a county-wide project for repairing farm and home buildings for Rural Rehabilitation clients in Forsyth County, much work has been done. In one place a two-story dwelling constructed of logs with a one-story "L" used for kitchen and dining room had fallen into a bad state of disrepair. The building had to be reroofed and the entire outside weatherboarded. The horse and feed barns, which were unsafe, were demolished and rebuilt, using as much of the salvaged material as possible. Two tobacco barns which were in a very bad condition were demolished and rebuilt.

Much work of this sort that has been undertaken for the Rural Rehabilitation Program under the Emergency Relief Administration will be successful.

Average number of men worked, 11.

Number of man-hours expended, 2,082.

Summary

Number sewing rooms in operation, 279.

Number women employed in sewing rooms, 6,285.

Number garments made, 638,596.

New garments, 632,383.

Renovated, 6,213.

Types:

Pajamas, caps, boys' suits, mens underwear, kimonos, aprons, coats, blouses, handkerchiefs, dresses (all sizes), shirts (all sizes), overalls (all sizes), slips, bloomers, gowns, pants, sacks, diapers, layettes, cannery uniforms, caps for cannery uniforms, masks, hats, hose, shoes.

Making of Clothes

(D. 1)

Practically all of the sewing rooms carried on as ERA projects in North Carolina produced garments of several types. None of the most important projects were confined to the production of one particular class of garments. Thousands of articles of clothing have been produced in North Carolina under the sewing room projects, garments sorely needed by relief clients. These sewing room projects have also been used as training centers for teaching women on relief the art of making clothing.

In Gaston County, for instance, eight sewing rooms have been operated. The value of the sewing rooms in Gaston County can be seen from the following statistics:

The number of women who have learned to sew, 42.

The number of women who have learned to cut garments, 40.

The number of women who have improved their sewing, 137.

The number of women who developed special skill in sewing, 30.

The number of women who have made no improvement, 5.

From Mecklenburg County comes a photograph of a child's dress with these comments. "The garment presented in this photograph may not be a thing of beauty but in the heart of the Negro mother who fashioned it there was a pride never before known in all her life. The dress made for a Mecklenburg County pickaninny is a bit of Easter finery that will rate, for the child who wears it, with the best worn in America. The reason is plain, it is the first garment ever made for this child by her own mother.

Fashioned as it is from a burlap and a sugar sack, the dress represents a minimum of cost, just the thread, a bit of ingenuity and patience.

The Negro woman who made this garment never sewed a stitch before coming to the sewing room. She didn't even know how to thread a needle. Now she is learning to sew, to mend garments for her husband and children, and to do many other things that the average man and woman "accepts as a matter of course."

In these Mecklenburg County projects the women who are skilled seamstresses have been used to instruct the less skillful women.

Many employable relief women have been afforded work opportunities on projects for the production of clothing, and there is for almost every project some sort of a story of the benefits derived by the workers.

In High Point a project, No. 41C-D1-34, under which the sewing rooms were operated, started with one sewing room employing 10 people. From this, however, developed a project employing 305 people in four sewing rooms. In these sewing rooms all sorts of wearing apparel have been made. One real result has been accomplished: The workers have been taught pride in personal appearance. While the sewing rooms are in operation, talks on personal hygiene have been made and the care of children has been discussed at length. One woman who has been employed on this project could not hem a towel when she first began work but since that time has learned to make all sorts of garments. She has taken such an interest in sewing that she has purchased her own sewing machine.

Number of man-hours expended, 104,515.

In Duplin County under project No. 31-D1-3, sewing rooms have been operated which have provided more real good than any other project of a similar character within the County. In Duplin County there are a large number of families, both white and colored, who are unable for lack of experience to make clothing for their families. The operation of the sewing rooms under capable supervision has provided work for women workers. An average of 55 persons has been used on this project, expending a total of 28,511 man-hours.

In many localities sewing rooms have gone far towards solving the Women's Works Division project problem. The articles produced are always badly needed. In those sections in which there are large numbers of families having no male employables, sewing rooms have been extremely helpful.

SUMMARY

Number of houses repaired and remodeled in lieu of rent, 114.

Number of houses built for resettlement families, 150.

Number of houses built for subsistence homesteads, 7.

Number of houses demolished, 29.

Number of other housing projects (Specify), 1.

Canning and Preserving of Food

(D. 2)

Projects for the canning and preserving of food have been in every way as important as projects for the production of clothing. Under these projects much food has been produced for relief clients. The educational value of such projects is tremendous, not only in teaching relief clients how to can and preserve foods but also in promoting better household management on the part of the relief clients.

In Gaston County the Gaston County Local Emergency Relief Administration launched its canning program on July 5, 1934, in conjunction with the individual garden activities. The aim of the program was to have every relief family in the entire county can for winter use as many quarts of food as possible and as nearly as possible meet the standards of fruit and vegetable canning as set up by the State College Extension Department. The purpose of the project was therefore twofold: First, to teach families to save for their own use surplus food produced in the gardens or secured in other ways; and secondly, to can as many quarts of food as possible.

Facilities for canning demonstrations were set up in 25 white and 6 colored centers, and were used by relief women from 33 white and 7 colored communities. In August at the height of the canning season, 39 canning leaders were employed, 22 of these being relief clients. Each center was in charge of a canning leader and helpers were employed in some of these instruction centers.

Relief clients were required to be present at the center for a canning lesson at least once each week. Incidentally many men attended. Any products brought by the clients were used in demonstration and any woman who wished to bring foods to the cannery was permitted to can it there under the leader's supervision.

It was part of the duty of the canning leaders to periodically visit the homes of the relief clients to supervise the home canning. Prizes were given in each community as an incentive to promote quality and quantity. These prizes were donated by merchants in the county. The canning program was extremely valuable in teaching relief clients to be economical and to properly preserve foods. Many relief women had never learned to can and preserve foods.

Aside from the actual canning of food, there is a social factor not to be overlooked. Association with others, chatting and talking together, not only made otherwise idle hours enjoyable but brought a stimulus to the ofttimes monotonous job of homemaking. This project is typical of those projects under which home canning and canning center work was carried on.

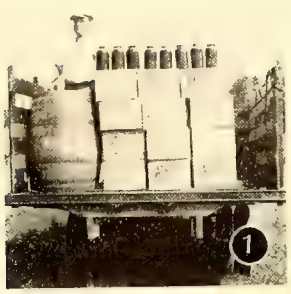
In Chadbourn, Columbus County, under project No. 24-D2-59, a cannery built with ERA labor was operated. This cannery was put into operation May 23, 1935, and was still in almost continuous operation through the summer of 1935. Vegetables and fruits were canned on a fifty-fifty basis between the ERA and local families.

In this section during the past four or five years, the latter part of the strawberry season has found the market flooded. This cannery provides an opportunity for the farmers to have their surplus strawberries canned on a half-and-half basis and helps to keep the market from being flooded.

Aside from the economic value to the community, the cannery has been most important as a training school to women on relief rolls, teaching them better methods of canning and preserving foods as well as habits of personal cleanliness in handling foods. It is felt locally that the practical demonstration of the value of coöperation, tolerance and the dignity of labor has been very helpful. Remarkable changes in personal appearance and social expressions have taken place among the relief clients.

Average number employed, 89.

Number of man-hours expended, 13,847.



















(1) *Distributing homemade molasses, Iredell County.* (2) *Shelling and sacking peas, Mecklenburg County.* (3) *Threshing and sacking wheat, Mecklenburg County.* (4) *Squeezing juice from sugar cane for making syrup, Craven County.* (5) *Making syrup, Craven County.* (6) *ERA Community Cannery, Durham County.* (7) *Interior Community Cannery, Durham County.* (8) *Potato field, community garden, Goldsboro, Wayne County.* (9) *Filling orders at commodity storeroom, Wilmington, New Hanover County.*

By far the largest project of meat canning projects was carried on under the Cattle Program which handled the western cattle. One of the largest canneries established was that in Greensboro, operated under project No. 41B-D2-57. In this cannery, as in all the other meat canneries established under the Cattle Program in North Carolina, the highest sanitary standards were maintained. All employees underwent a physical examination before being put on the project. Special uniforms were made in the sewing rooms for use in the meat canning plants, and nurses were on duty at all times to care for accidents and to see that the proper sanitary standards were maintained. The Greensboro plant provided employment for many men and women, especially men in the non-manual class. Soup stock, chop meat, hamburger and other forms of beef were canned. Night and day shifts were employed in this cannery as in all others due to the tremendous pressure brought to dispose of the cattle.

Average number of persons employed, 650.
Number of man-hours expended, 300,000.

In Winston-Salem under project No. 34B-D2-44-C, several hundred barrels of sauerkraut were produced. In Watauga County and other counties adjacent to Winston-Salem, there was a surplus of cabbage, much of which would have gone to waste. This was purchased by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration at a very low price and sent to Winston-Salem where it was converted into kraut, which was distributed to relief clients in thirty counties.

Average number of persons employed, 30.
Number of man-hours expended, 21,311.

Summary

Number of women employed, 3,084.
Number of canning centers, 579.
Number of other food preservation centers, 971.
Number of cans of meat, 6,431,972.
Number of cans of vegetables, 4,691,609.
Number of cans of fruit, 1,187,001.
Pounds of other foods preserved (dehydrating, etc.), 459,480.

Garden Projects

(D. 3)

Garden projects carried on in North Carolina fall generally into two classes. They were operated either as individual gardens or as community gardens. Individual gardens are those gardens which a relief client works for himself with his own labor. Supervision, seed, and fertilizer for individual gardens were furnished by the Emergency Relief Administration generally as part of the client's budget.

Community gardens are those gardens operated on a large scale in which all necessary seed and materials and labor from the relief rolls were paid with relief funds. The produce in this case was property of the Emergency Relief Administration, to be distributed.

During the season of 1935, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration established a policy of operating community gardens only in those urban areas where land was not available for individual gardens. This policy was adopted because it was felt that in most instances better results, both physical and social, would be obtained by operating individual gardens. The 1934 Community Garden in Asheville operated under project No. 11B-D4-34 offers an excellent example of the results obtained from community gardens. For this project the city of Asheville



(1) *Hauling and stacking wood for relief clients.* (2) *Loading wood for delivery to relief clients.* (3) *Hauling wood from drainage project to wood yard.* (4) *Unloading wood to be cut into fuel lengths.*

donated the use of 104 acres of land. Although some of this land had not been worked for fifteen years and none of it for three, excellent results were obtained. The cost of the project from the time work was started May 1, 1934, until November 1, 1934, was:

Labor, total 30,339½ man-hours	$9,289.25
Material (including fertilizer)	1,264.23
Equipment and other costs	950.00
Total cost	$11,503.48

From this Garden the following was harvested:

Apples, bushels	140	Spinach, bushels	150
Green Beans, bushels	2,132	Cabbage Plants	150,000
Green Corn (Roasting Ears), dozen	11,000	Tomato Plants	25,000
Hard Corn, bushels	500	Cabbage, tons	40
Carrots, bushels	86	Irish Potatoes, bushels	1,500
Okra, bushels	150	Rutabaga Turnips, bushels	500
Tomatoes, bushels	350	White Turnips, bushels	400
Greens, bushels	2,050	Sorghum Syrup, gallons	250
Feed, tons	20		

From the above, a total of 61,346 quart cans of vegetables, soup, etc., and 900 gallon cans of kraut were put in the Relief Administration Cannery for winter distribution. In addition, 5½ bushels of beans and okra were dried. The remainder of the produce was distributed fresh through the commodity building as a Relief Commodity, with the exception of the feed (roughage) and the hard corn which was used to feed the horses.

Figured at the wholesale price of each of the above commodities at the time it was gathered, the total value of everything produced in this garden amounts to $11,644.25.

In view of the fact that so much of the labor cost on this project was for clearing the land, and that the equipment had to be bought, this Garden Project has been an exceptional success.

For Individual Garden purposes the city of Charlotte was divided in 21 districts in which were 817 Individual Gardens. One Supervisor and six walking Garden Inspectors visited these gardens to advise concerning the planting and cultivation of the gardens. One of the results of the Individual Garden projects is that the clients were taught to grow at least a part of their vegetables, thus providing themselves with necessary items of diet at little cost.

PRODUCTION OF FUEL

(D. 4)

Production of Fuel—About the only type of fuel produced by North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration projects is wood. In many of the larger urban areas, wood yards were operated continuously since the days of RFC grants. In most cases the standing timber has been donated and relief labor and equipment used to fell and saw the timber.

In Davie County under project No. 30-D3-15, the county has furnished part of the trucks on a coöperative basis. As a result of this project 14 acres of ground were cleared and grubbed providing acreage for ERA clients for two years.

Average number of men employed, 12.

Number of man-hours expended, 8,353.

One of the largest wood yards operated was that operated in Raleigh under project No. 92B-D4-87. The wood produced under this project has given relief clients assistance which prevented much suffering during the winter months. One general foreman, four to six truck drivers and thirty laborers were used each day sawing, splitting and delivering wood.

Number of man-hours expended, 12,443½.

SUMMARY

Cords of wood cut, 25,354.
Cubic yards of peat cut, none.
Tons of coal mined, none.
Tons of other fuel produced, none.

PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

(D. 5)

Such items as pillow cases, toweling and sheeting were made under the sewing room projects. Separate projects were set up for making mattresses from materials sent by the Surplus Commodity Division.

In High Point under project No. 41C-D5-38, a mattress factory was opened with but one mattress maker in the entire personnel. This was a Negro who had received his training in a local mattress factory. A supervisor who had been trained at the Textile Institute in Raleigh used this man as a nucleus around which to build the entire force. Production on this project developed from one mattress on the first day to as high as twenty-five in one day. A steady improvement in the quality of work was made as time went on. From September 6, 1934, until January 1, 1935, 926 mattresses were made. Very few of the people employed on this project had ever been regularly employed and formed at the outset a disorganized group. They gradually, however, developed into good workers.

Average number of persons employed, 57.
Number of man-hours expended, 13,615½.

SUMMARY

Number of brooms, mops, etc. made, 23.
Number of pillow cases made, 97,255.
Yards of toweling made, 189,036.
Number of towels, 252,973.
Yards of sheeting made, 127,675.
Number of sheets, 66,851.
Number of quilts made, 14,738.
Number of mattresses made, 28,142.
Pounds of soap made, 115,772.
Units of other household goods made, 11,806.

PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

(D. 6)

Much of the construction material produced under Emergency Relief Administration projects is crushed stone. In Catawba County two quarry projects produced good stone at low cost and

provided 11,503 cubic yards of stone which were used on streets and roads. The crushing and placing of the stone used about 100 men for fifty thousand hours.

(D. 7)

In Winston-Salem a project for making first aid kits to be distributed to different projects in the state was carried out and a total of 776 kits were made.

Average number of men employed (No. 34-D7-57), 9.

Number of man-hours expended (No. 34-D7-57), 751½.

In Iredell County under project No. 49-B20-72 the best office furniture produced in the state has been made. From March 2, 1935 until July 1, 1935, an average of 23 men spent 7,226 hours in making 155 flat top office desks, 106 typewriter desks, 371 office chairs, 21 book shelves, two cabinet stands, two filing stands, six filing carriages, 14 tables, 24 costumers, eight benches and one bookkeeping desk. Through this project, twenty-three ERA district administrative offices, two field offices and the State ERA office have been partially or wholly supplied with office equipment. The furniture made under this project is as high in quality as that produced commercially.

Summary

Thousands of brick made, none.

Yards of tile made, none.

Feet of lumber cut, 136,000.

Units of other materials produced, sets quilting frames, 40; cubic yards stone cut, 14,858.

Public Welfare Projects

(E. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

In North Carolina much has been done through the Emergency Relief Administration to improve the health of those people who ordinarily, for one reason or another, have had no access to medical attention or nursing facilities. In Tyrrell County, for instance, there are over 5,000 people with only one doctor and one nurse to serve the entire county. Under project No. 89-E1-5, an ERA nurse visited the relief homes of the county, giving lectures on sanitation, first aid courses, diet and nursing. Her activities probably saved many lives.

Average number employed, 2.

Number man-hours expended, 1,597.

In Scotland County under project No. 83-E1-38, home nurses provided medical attention to relief cases. Two nurses paid visits to 76 homes, making daily visits to relief families.

The school lunch room programs carried on in North Carolina have resulted not only in providing at least one adequate meal per school day for under-nourished relief children, but have been the means of causing numbers of these people to provide adequate diets in their own homes.

In Duplin County there are numbers of families whose children are under-nourished due to the lack of knowledge of the mothers as to the requirements of growing children, as well as lack of funds. The operation of the lunch rooms in this county was the means of providing proper nutrition to 455 children weekly. Approximately 22 people worked 7,065 hours on this project. Teachers reported that the children of relief clients had not only improved physically through the provision of school lunches, but had made better grades in their school work and had improved their deportment.

In Gaston County, twenty-seven lunch rooms were operated and from ten to one hundred fifty relief children were served hot lunches daily. A large number of these children were taught to





(1) *Negro nursery school, New Hanover County.* (2) *School lunch room for Negro children, Durham County.*

eat vegetables and drink milk, and the children gained an average of nine pounds per child. Twenty-seven women worked 11,027 hours on this project (No. 36-E2-26) from October, 1934, until May, 1935.

In Macon County, teachers reported that the hot lunches served to relief clients made an appreciable difference in attendance and in grades. Many children who had one or more miles to walk over mountain trails or muddy roads ordinarily were absent from school on all but the most pleasant days, but the teachers said that with a hot lunch in prospect, weather and distance seem to make no difference.

The projects under which public health and home nurses worked in giving the various tests and treatments were in coöperation with the county health officers where such organizations existed. The most frequent criticism which these officials made was that the Emergency Relief Administration could not carry on more projects of this nature. All the county health officers heartily coöperated and felt that the work being carried on was extremely useful and valuable, filling a long-felt need.

In Gastonia, which is a town depending mainly on mills and which, therefore, has a very large mill population, public health, public welfare, recreational, and similar projects are unusually valuable. For this reason much attention was given to them here as well as in other similar localities. In Gastonia (Project No. 36-E4-10) during the past recreational season, 26 white and four Negro recreational workers have spent 11,416 hours providing recreational facilities in seventeen white and three Negro communities. Figures show that the attendance for white children was 137,259 and Negro children 1,652; for white adults, 28,974, and Negro adults, 107, a total attendance of 167,992.

Funds subscribed by churches, Sunday schools and various other institutions made it possible to carry on many new games and songs, and to teach handicraft and other similar activities.

Summary

Number of public health nurses, 79.
Number of people aided, 49,283.
Number of home nurses, 222.
Number of people aided, 14,485.
Number of home visits, 23,450.
Number of women employed in school lunch programs, 1,561.
Number of school lunch programs, 949.
Number of children fed, average, 75,000.
Number of other lunch programs, 219.
Number of people fed, 6,135.
Number of nutrition lectures and demonstrations, 7,237.
Number of other public health campaigns, 4.
(Animal clinic, Nursery school, Orthopedic clinic, Dental clinic.)
Number of people affected, 4,007.
Number of Wasserman tests given, 3,824.
Number of blood examinations made, 988.
Number of routine medical examinations, 6,830.
Number of special tests and examinations (Schick, etc.), 3,696.
Number of children examined, 39,608.
Physical defects corrected, 1,290.

Dental examinations made, 12,391.

Dental corrections, 10,652.

Immunizations given, 19,934.

Clinics operated, 406.

Number group meetings for health education, 1,873.

Number health surveys, 619.

Number of projects for supervising play, etc., 33.

Number of people affected, 485,996.

Number of other welfare projects, 3.
(Nurse and other help, Community clinic.)

Number visiting housekeepers and aids, 268.

Number homes visited, 36,374.

Attendance at Group meetings, 41,758.

PUBLIC EDUCATION, ARTS, AND RESEARCH
(F. 1-8)

One of the most important Federal Survey projects, No. S-F2-27, carried on was the project for the promotion of birth registration in North Carolina. The splendid publicity given this project and the high efficiency of the relief workers on the project made it possible to secure a much higher registration of births in North Carolina than it had been believed possible.

Average number of men worked, 14.

Number of man-hours expended, 8,441.

The Federal Housing Administration projects carried on in a number of counties have resulted, according to their statistics, in many building activities.

A state survey, No. S-F2-15, made with the ERA, and having far-reaching potential results, was the rural electrification survey. This survey, carried on in over seventy counties, secured valuable information on existing conditions with regard to rural electrification in the areas surveyed. The potential consumption and many other factors necessary to be known before a rural electrification program could be carried on were obtained. As a result of this program there has been set up in North Carolina by the state, a Rural Electrification Committee to deal with the problem, and on the basis of this survey it will be possible for the committee to determine those areas in which it is most feasible to promote rural electrification.

CHILD WELFARE SURVEY

A very important state survey was the Child Welfare Survey carried on under project No. S-E6-1 which employed an average of twenty-five men and eighty-six women. This survey was sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary Department and a director was furnished by this organization. One hundred thousand veteran cards furnished by the National Child Welfare Committee, sixty-five thousand state cards furnished by the Department of Child Welfare Fund of the Legion and the Auxiliary, ten thousand cards for the blind furnished by the State School for the Blind and ten thousand cards for the deaf furnished by the State School for the Deaf were used.

The purpose of this survey was to determine the number, the names and addresses of crippled, blind, deaf, tubercular, and children having other physical or mental handicaps. The information secured under this survey will be very useful in bringing to the attention of various public-spirited

citizens and organizations the needs of specific cases. For instance, in a certain town the Rotary, Civitan and other clubs will be informed of the location and needs of handicapped children in order that they may supply funds to help these children. Other organizations, including the Auxiliary Department of the American Legion, will continue to contact and help these children.

North Carolina, under RFC funds, was one of the first states to use engineers and instrument men on relief for making Coast and Geodetic surveys. Under project No. S18-F2-10, Catawba County, this work has been carried on. As is the case of all other projects under this category the results have met the strictest standards of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Extreme care has been used to make these surveys precise in all respects. Many monuments have been established and much valuable information recorded.

Average number of men worked, 7.
Number of man-hours expended, 7,314.

The most interesting water colors painted were those painted under project No. S92B-F3-7, Raleigh, for one of the state departments. These water colors, which are studies of wild plant life, rank with the best work of this type. The coloring and the delineation were very accurate.

Average number of men worked, 1.
Number of man-hours expended, 690.

The most important project, certainly one causing the most comment, was project No. S-92B-F3-8, for painting murals in the State College Library. The murals, which are done in a somewhat modern manner, are said by some to be excellent, while others do not agree. Work on this project, which was begun on May 31, 1934 and completed on November 29, 1934, took one man and one woman 1,270 hours to complete.

All types of clerical projects have been carried on. Various agencies, Federal, state and local, such as the Farm Debt Adjustment Commission, the Federal Seed Loan Commission, the Federal Reëmployment Office, the Public Works Administration, the Federal Housing Administration and county offices, have been supplied with help. These projects made it possible to carry on work that would have otherwise suffered from lack of funds, as well as to provide work relief for men and women qualified to do work of this type.

Typical of these projects is one for re-indexing records in the register of deeds office in Mitchell County. Under this project, No. 61-F4-5, three people have worked 3,623 hours. All the records in the register of deeds office were indexed. This project, as well as many others like it, resulted in increased efficiency and much better system of records for the counties concerned.

One of the most important safety campaigns carried on under this classification, project No. 32-E5-53, was that carried on in the city of Durham under the supervision of the Police Department. Under this project automobiles were driven through a safety line and checked for wheel alignment, condition of brakes, condition of head lights and for other mechanical deficiencies. Approximately 5,000 automobiles were checked and those found to be deficient were issued cards and later checked to see that they had corrected the difficulties.

Average number of men employed, 13.
Number of man-hours expended, 1,593½.

The only symphony orchestra project in North Carolina was the State Symphony Orchestra, operated under project No. S-F5-2. This orchestra, which has received favorable comment from local, state and Federal officials, has been the means, not only of providing employment for musicians eligible for relief, but in also making it possible for numbers of people to hear symphonic





(1) *The North Carolina Symphony Orchestra, one of the outstanding ERA musical projects in the United States.* (2) *Mint Museum built at Charlotte.*

music. All relief cases have been admitted to these concerts without charge. Concerts and programs have been presented in Wilmington, Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill, Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and other towns in North Carolina. Recently a one-half hour program was presented by the symphony orchestra over a coast to coast net work of the National Broadcasting Company, and many radio programs have been presented through local stations.

There can be no doubt but that this project has produced an excellent symphony orchestra in spite of the many hardships and difficulties under which it has been forced to operate. It is hoped that this project will be the means of helping the symphony orchestra to be a self-maintaining organization.

SUMMARY

Number of teachers, not including any employed in emergency education program, 116.
Number of Federal Surveys—list later under main types, 70.
Number of state and local surveys, 72.
Number of research projects and surveys other than statistical and sociological, 20.
Number of traffic surveys, 2.
Number of watercolors painted, 7.
Number of oils painted, 3.
Number of drawings, etchings, etc., 5.
Number of frescoes, murals, 23.
Number of statues, none.
Number of other art projects and units produced, 603.
Number of clerical projects, 74.
Number of institutions aided, 102.
Number of safety campaigns, campaigns for instruction in first aid, etc., 10.
Number of symphony orchestras, 5.
Number of dance orchestras, none.
Number of other orchestras, 3.
Total size of all audiences, 41,575.
Number of community sings, etc., 126.
Number of people particpating, 775.
Number of other music projects, 3.
Number of persons participating or effected, 546.
Community Centers in Operation, 84.
  Number women employed in community centers, 109.
  Number men employed in community centers, 26.
  Number persons served, 60,838.
Number of acting companies, 4.
Number of performances given, 20.
Total size of audience, 2,000.
Number of libraries aided in all ways, 155.
Number of library extension services, 9.
Number of persons served, 153,157.
Number women employed on library projects, 190.
  Number of books repaired:
    Library books, 2,680.
    School books, 4,690.
Number of other education, art and research projects, 28.

Number of institutions aided, 14.

Number of persons affected, 108,442.

Number of handicraft projects in operation, 7 (does not include handicraft projects in ERA education).

Types of articles made:

Baskets, 157.
Rugs, 486.
Toys, 1,682.
Hinges, 235.
Foot stools, 6.

Handicraft Classes, 285.

Number women employed, 41.

Number persons enrolled, 2,698.

WOMEN'S WORK DIVISION

From the beginning of Unemployment Relief Activities in 1932, work was available for women in clerical jobs, sewing rooms (in coöperation with the American Red Cross), school lunches, promotion of relief gardens, canning, cleaning, etc. Although a large number of women was employed on these jobs, prior to CWA, records were not kept separating the number of women from the number of men on work relief, and no special emphasis was placed on promotion of projects especially suitable for women.

Upon the inauguration of Civil Works, which afforded mainly engineering and construction jobs, it was immediately apparent that very few work opportunities would be available for women. The large numbers of destitute and employable women who were heads of families, widows with children, married women, who were often the only employable member of the family, single women, many of whom had dependents, were a grave concern to the relief agencies. Professional and technical women, business women, college women who had no particular training for work nor experience, and unskilled women were without means of support.

To deal with this problem, the FERA established the Women's Division as an adjunct of the Civil Works Administration. The Director of the Women's Division was charged with the responsibility of organizing corresponding divisions in the state administrations for the purpose of initiating and promoting projects which would provide work suitable for trained and untrained women.

WOMEN'S DIVISION IN THE STATE ERA AND CWA

December 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934

The state and local Civil Works Administrations were under terrific pressure to have the entire state quotas at work within a month after inception of Civil Works. The quota was practically filled when authority was given in early December to create the Women's Division, therefore an additional quota was allowed the state in order to provide for employable women.

The Women's Work Division while directly responsible to the State Administrator has also been considered as a branch of the Works Division, and as such has, of course, closely coöperated in seeing that projects for the employment of relief women are provided. The Women's Division has helped in wage scale adjustments for Women's Work, and has been responsible to Washington for reporting the activities concerned with Women's Work and for making other special reports required.

The Women's Work Division in North Carolina has had no volunteer assistance in the state office, but the various state and local governmental agencies and departments, such as the state Extension Service, the Home Demonstration Agents, public welfare officials, etc., have coöperated closely and have been very helpful. Space, equipment, and materials for Women's Work projects have been provided in various ways. In some instances, such as projects for indexing county records, all space, equipment, and materials have been provided by the sponsors of the projects. In other instances, especially for sewing rooms, space and equipment have been furnished by governmental units, or some private organization or individuals. For some sewing room projects and projects for the production of food, etc., the Emergency Relief Administration has itself furnished a large portion of the equipment and materials needed.

Administraton

The personnel of the state office of the Women's Division of the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration consisted of one State Director of Women's Work and two clerical assistants.

County Directors of Women's Work were appointed by local Civil Works Administrators in consultation with District Supervisors, and with the approval of the State Civil Works Administrator. Forty-three county directors of women's work were employed.

Work Projects

Women's work projects were of two types—Civil Works projects and Civil Works Service projects. Civil Works projects were those directly connected with construction work, or leading directly or indirectly to possible construction work.

In North Carolina Civil Works projects included clerical help in Civil Works Administrative offices, Reëmployment offices and other offices connected with construction work, timekeepers, construction work (building a wall), highway planting and beautification, landscape gardening on parks and school grounds and enumerators on surveys. Civil Works projects were paid from CWA funds.

Civil Works Service projects included projects other than Civil Works projects. Civil Works Service projects employing women in North Carolina included: Assistants to Attendance Officers; clerical workers in offices of Aeronautical Adviser, CWA, County Health Departments, County Court Officers, Clerks of Court, County Officials, City Officials, City and County Schools, Home Demonstration Agents, HOLC, NRA, Registers of Deeds; school census enumerators; furniture repair and toy making for relief families; janitors to schools and public buildings; librarians to schools and public libraries; lunch room workers; laboratory technicians; nurses in public health, schools, hospitals, clinics, and bedside nursing for relief families; recreation directors; sewing room workers (making mattresses, rugs, quilts and garments for relief families); soap makers; taxidermists; visiting housekeepers; weeders on municipal golf courses; and other variations of these types of work.

Civil Works Service projects were paid from FERA funds on the basis of the following wage scale:

Unskilled:	Per Hour
Practical nurses	$0.30
Lunch room workers	.30
Seamstress	.30
Janitress	.30
Wood cutters (men)	.30







(1) *Women's project for making quilts, Raleigh, Wake County.* (2) *Weaving rugs, Durham County.* (3) *Women's sewing room project, Wake County.*

	Per Hour
Skilled:	
Visiting housekeepers	$.35 and .45
Cutters and pattern makers	.35
Professional:	
Nurses	.45
Dietitian	.45
Supervisory:	
Recreational directors	.45 and .50
Supervisor of nurses	.45 and .50
Supervisor of sewing rooms	.35 and .40
Others:	
Librarian	.45
Senior stenographer	.45
Junior stenographer	.35
Bookkeeper	.45
Indexing clerks	.40
Clerical	.30
Survey canvassers	.30
Library assistants	.30
Assistant attendance officers	.35
Dispensing government commodities	.45

The four largest units employing women were sewing rooms, clerical help, lunch rooms and janitorial service.

Sewing Rooms

In the sewing rooms, workers rehabilitated old garments and made new materials into garments. Materials were used for the making of mattresses, rugs, quilts and wearing apparel for individuals and families on relief rolls.

Women who were employed in the sewing rooms began as semi-skilled or unskilled but later on, under skilled supervision, became skilled seamstresses.

The estimated value of the products made in the sewing rooms in North Carolina was $115,000, and the estimated number of individuals helped 34,168.

Clerical

This includes services to many offices of the state, cities and counties, enabling them to accomplish a much greater volume of work than would otherwise have been the case. In many counties records dating as far back as one hundred fifty years have been re-indexed and made available for use.

For the most part women who were put on clerical work were skilled workers.

Lunch Rooms

Workers were used to prepare and serve lunches to children of relief families, insuring that these children receive one well-balanced and nourishing meal daily. The lunch room workers were semi-skilled and unskilled.













(1) *Making mattresses, Mecklenburg County.* (2) *Mattresses made in Mecklenburg County.* (3) *Tying nets, Carteret County.* (4) *Weaving rugs, Mecklenburg County.* (5) *Repairing household furniture, Mecklenburg County.* (6) *Building office equipment, Mecklenburg County.*

Janitorial

Many Negro women were numbered in this group. They rendered service in keeping school and public buildings clean and orderly.

Visiting Housekeepers

Visiting housekeepers, with the coöperation of the County Home Demonstration Agent, instructed housekeepers in various types of home problems. The following subjects were taught:

Vegetable cookery
The making of comfortable beds
Food essentials
Diet for pellagra patients
The proper laying of a table
How to read and write
Home nursing
Quilt making
Tie dyeing
Making of hooked and braided rugs
Swedish weaving
Making slip covers for chairs
Better home cooking
Preparation of food for the sick
Bread making
First aid
Gardening

Literature was also given covering many of the above subjects.

Highway Planting and Beautification

Among the beautification projects school grounds have been cleaned of underbrush and rocks removed. Native shrubs and plants have been planted. Grading of school grounds has been accomplished. Workers on school grounds and on highway beautification have developed an interest in beautifying their own grounds with native shrubs and flowering trees.

Relative Proportion of Men and Women on Relief Rolls

Information received from 88 counties, March 28, 1934, concerning the relative proportion of men and women on the relief rolls, follows:

Relief Rolls

	No.	Percent		No.	Percent
Men who are heads of families	48,906	74.8	Women who are heads of families	16,471	25.2
Non-family men	3,254	40.8	Non-family women	4,719	59.2
Other men	8,496	23.5	Other women	27,692	76.5
Total	60,656		Total	48,882	

These figures indicate that about 20 per cent to 30 per cent of total work projects might be suitable percentage of projects planned to take care of needy and unemployed women under the new program.

Number of Women Employed

Types of Work	December		January		February		March	
	CWS	CWA	CWS	CWA	CWS	CWA	CWS	CWA
Sewing Room	848		1,544		1,957		1,288	
Clerical	732	302	1,524	115	1,797	183	1,236	145
Lunch Room	457		571		711		801	
Janitorial	325		469		574		369	
Assistant to Attendance Officer					3		8	



(1) *Completed mattress and rope springs made in Mecklenburg County.* (2) *Book repair and Library project at Negro College, Durham, Durham County.* (3) *Garment made in Mecklenburg County Sewing Room.* (4) *Chair making project, Black Mountain, Buncombe County.* (5) *Shoe repair shop, Mecklenburg County.* (6) *Negro Sewing Room, Raleigh, Wake County.*

NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED—*Continued*

Types of Work	December		January		February		March	
	CWS	CWA	CWS	CWA	CWS	CWA	CWS	CWA
Canning	1		1		1			
Distributing Government commodities	84		66		53		27	
Enumerators	28		40	152	66	172	49	65
Farm Labor and Gardening	30		14		15			
Furniture Repair			2					
Highway and City Beautification				10		20		1
Interviewers	36		42		76		39	
Librarians	73		164		262		173	
Nurses	110		197		277		203	
Recreation Directors	33		111		155		101	
Soap Making					3			
Taxidermist	1		1		1		1	
Teachers	131		237		438		548	
Timekeepers		1		4				
Visiting Housekeepers	10		28		25		18	
Weeding Golf Course			77		47			
Christmas Wrapping Station	13							
Totals	2,912	303	5,088	281	6,461	375	4,861	211
Grand Total	3,215		5,369		6,836		5,072	

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES APRIL 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

At the close of Civil Works, all women's projects were suspended for a few months during the reorganization, except lunch rooms and clerical jobs. Relieved of the speed and pressure of Civil Works, more careful planning for fitting the job to the worker, as well as a greater variety of jobs, was possible. Trained women were provided with work in their specialized fields, such as public health and public welfare projects, surveys and research projects for the accumulation of valuable social and historical data which could not have been secured otherwise, recreational projects under trained directors, increasing playground and recreational facilities for the development of youth, educational programs, and varied types of technical and professional service. Providing jobs for the college graduates, professional and technically trained women has required ingenuity, but providing jobs for the thousands of able-bodied unskilled women, particularly those who could not secure health certificates, was a real problem.

By far, the largest number of women was employed in sewing rooms and mattress making, the maximum number being 6,285. Over 638,596 men's, women's, and children's garments, and 437,900 quilts, sheets, towels, pillow cases, and other household goods were made. The mattresses made by women in the work rooms compared favorably with machine-made mattresses; 28,142 comfortable mattresses were made from the cotton and ticking furnished by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for distribution among relief families.

In addition to the women in the meat canneries, over 3,000 women were employed in canning 5,878,610 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and dehydrating 459,580 pounds of fruit.

Better standards of living were promoted through the 201 "visiting home makers" who gave instructions and advice in 36,374 homes in cooking, furnishings, cleanliness, and in the fundamental













(1) *Making baskets, New Hope Township, Iredell County.* (2) *Making axe handles, Mecklenburg County.* (3) *Finishing axe handles and bats in Mecklenburg County.* (4) *Bats and axe handles made in Mecklenburg County.* (5) *Children's playground equipment built in Mecklenburg County.* (6) *Harrows for use in Rural Rehabilitation program built in Mecklenburg County.*

comforts of the home. In addition to the individual service in homes, 7,000 meetings, attended by 41,758 persons, were held.

Training classes for domestic servants were held by women experienced in housekeeping. This type of work has enabled maids, cooks, butlers, and chauffeurs to secure private jobs at better wages.

Through the school lunch program, 1,561 women were employed in providing lunches for a weekly average of 75,000 school children.

Public welfare and public health projects provided employment for 210 nurses, 126 women assisting in health work, and many more practical nurses. These projects have aided permanently in health promotion and prevention of disease by dispensing general health information, teaching midwives under medical direction, bedside nursing, and nursing service in clinics. There were 23,450 home visits made by nurses; 39,608 children examined; and 19,934 immunizations given in homes and in clinics.

There were 190 women employed in 84 community and recreational centers giving service to 60,838 persons.

In the handicraft classes, 41 women taught over 3,000 persons to make rugs, baskets, toys, pottery, and other articles that adorn the home, and which also have a market value.

In October, a special grant of $40,000 was made to ERA for women on WPA projects, thus expediting the transfer of women's projects to WPA. Although working on WPA projects, they were paid through ERA.

The number of women employed by months is given below.

Women's Work Division

April 1, 1934, through December 31, 1935

1934	No. Women Employed	1935	No. Women Employed
April	925	January	7,028
May	1,127	February	6,357
June	2,636	March	6,758
July	3,661	April	7,250
August	4,589	May	8,145
September	4,396	June	9,052
October	4,748	July	9,190
November	5,007	August	7,886
December	6,437	September	6,481
		October	5,255
		November	759
		December	366

(In addition to the above figures, over 2,000 women were employed in the Emergency Relief Education Program.) Projects operated by women are included in the Works Division report according to classification.

LABOR RELATIONS AND WAGE SCALES

In accordance with the orders received from the Washington office, wage rate committees in each county, comprised of one member from organized labor, one member from business, and one member from the Emergency Relief Administration, were set up to determine wage rates. Wage rates set up varied from 15c to 30c an hour for common labor, and from 40c to $1.00 per hour for

skilled labor. Wage rates had absolutely no effect on budgets since the budgets were set up by the Social Service Division in terms of dollars and cents, and the Works Division had to assign each worker for sufficient number of hours to earn this budget at his particular rate.

Working hours were set at not less than six nor more than eight, in any one day, and not more than 30 hours in any one week. In case of extreme emergency, exceptions were made to the above hours.

There were scarcely any strikes under the Emergency Relief Administration program, and for this reason strikes were not a source of trouble. In some cases, strikes in private industries increased the number of relief clients, but the strikes did not spread among relief clients. Most of the grievances and complaints were those made because of the small number of hours allotted to workers. Since the Works Division has nothing to do with the allotment of hours, grievances and adjustments of this nature were handled by the Social Service Division. Unemployment organizations were few, what few there were being in the larger industrial areas.

Relations with labor unions were mainly concerned with wage scales and as a whole have been fairly reasonable.

Labor relations in North Carolina have been comparatively free from friction and unpleasantness and have never developed into a major problem. All complaints and grievances were promptly investigated and discriminations were properly adjusted. This and fair treatment of workers kept labor relations on the proper basis.

Practically all labor problems were handled and adjusted by the State Administrator and the general field representatives. Conditions in North Carolina were such that this method worked excellently and it never became necessary to establish a labor relations department in the Works Division.

OLD FORT TANNERY

Establishment of Tannery at Old Fort to Restore Stranded Community

Old Fort, McDowell County, since 1902 had been a leather making town and community. The only industries of the town were the Union Tanning Company and the Old Fort Extract Plant, which together employed approximately 375 persons.

In 1931, the large tannery was so badly damaged by fire that the company ceased tanning operations, throwing approximately 225 men out of work. The following year the Old Fort Extract Plant ceased production, adding 125 more to the unemployed population of the immediate section. The closing of these two plants assumed the proportions of major catastrophes, not only to those directly involved but to every member of the community—banker, merchant, laborer and the local government. Practically the entire community was prostrated and Old Fort was left with a stranded population, people without any means of meeting their normal obligations and with little hope of any renewed industrial activities. A discouraged and helpless attitude developed among the people throughout the entire community. No cash crops such as tobacco, cotton or wheat are grown in the surrounding country and the farmers had depended largely on the sale of bark and chestnut wood to the Union Tanning Company which used the vegetable process in tanning. Almost the entire population became dependent on ERA for support.

This situation presented a very serious problem which the ERA endeavored to meet by developing a program looking toward permanent employment of persons around Old Fort.

During the drought cattle program, the 48,000 hides of cattle processed by ERA, salted and placed in storage in the state, offered the opportunity to reëstablish in Old Fort the industry for which the people were trained.

It was first planned to establish a tannery through the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for processing these hides and a work room for making the finished material into harness for Rural Rehabilitation clients' work-stock, and leather garments for relief clients with the view of converting these plants into a coöperative tannery and leather garment shop owned by the people.

In February, 1934, after a thorough investigation of all available buildings and building sites, the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation purchased a building for $5,000.00, which, with remodeling and additions, would provide adequate facilities for the industry.

Alterations and additions were made by the N. C. ERA Works Division and the plant equipped for the manufacture of chrome leathers.

As hides are a perishable commodity, it was necessary to have the plant ready to begin operations before warm weather. Early in May, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration set the deadline for starting tanning operations as June 1. At this time, the plant consisted of only one main building without floor or roof, and not a machine in place. Completed plans had been made for a drying room, chemical storage room and supply room but no work had been done. Three shifts of men were employed and the work was carried on 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Technical specialists and engineers were secured by the State ERA to supervise the work.

On May 29, three days before the deadline set by FERA, the first hides were put in pickle and the tannery started actual operation. The cost to ERA in materials, labor, equipment, and installation of equipment was $36,496.23. About the middle of May, two weeks before the plant was completed, the second stipulation of the FERA was that all of the 48,000 hides should be converted into pickled stock not later than January 1, 1936. The plant had not been designed originally to handle production even near the figure necessary to meet this stipulation. In order, therefore, to provide a margin of safety to take care of possible shut-downs, breakdowns, etc., and to insure completion of the pickling on or before the date set, soaking was started at the rate of 400 hides per day. All beam house operations, except fleshing, were done by hand, thus employing a maximum of labor all of which was assigned to the project by the McDowell County ERA office in Marion. These operations included the trimming of raw hides preparatory to the soaking, the handling daily from one lime vat to the next, scraping off the hair on the beam, fleshing, washing, batting and pickling. The project employed about 130 men during this period.

Because of the necessity of breaking in men and the resultant difficulty in handling production to meet the schedule, the plant was at first operated on two eight-hour shifts per day. Many of the men had had previous tanning experience in the old plant, and although they had never worked in a chrome tannery, they formed the nucleus around which the production force was built.

By August 1 it was found that one eight-hour shift could maintain production at the necessary level and the night crew was changed to a day crew to handle the tanning, coloring and finishing operations which follow the pickling. This arrangement allowed practically all the men to continue work. By mid-September it was apparent that all stock would be in pickling condition before January 1, and soaking was reduced to 200 hides per day. The number of labor hours was reduced accordingly, the plant employing almost as many men as before but fewer hours being given each.

When the ERA work program was closed on November 18, an exception was made for the tannery to continue work until all hides were pickled and in condition for storage. The last hide was put in pickle on November 26, thus meeting the second condition imposed by the FERA more than 30 days before the deadline of January 31.

As indicated above, the first production consideration was the conversion of raw to pickled stock in a given time. Little attention was at first given to processing any finished leather. The normal capacity of the plant being not more than 150 hides per day, it is obvious that all working space would be in use if the production in the beam house was almost normal.





(1) *Interior of the ERA Tannery at Old Fort, McDowell County.* (2) *Exterior of ERA Tannery at Old Fort, McDowell County.*

Tanning and finishing were started in August and a continuous flow of finished leather came through the plant from then on. Since November 26, the entire space has been devoted entirely to pickling stock. Production has been at the rate of 150 sides (half hides) of grain garment leather, 150 splits (the under side of each hide), and 25 sides of chrome re-tan harness leather per day. The plant was closed on January 9, 1936.

Appraisal of Pickled and Finished Hides

Value of stock finished hides (estimate) :	
Grain sides 55,897 sq. ft. at 13c	$ 7,266.61
Grain sides 14,184 sq. ft. at 13c	1,843.92
Split sides 49,994 sq. ft. at 5c	2,499.70
	$ 11,610.23
Value of stock of pickled hides (estimate) :	
Grain sides 77,592 x 125 sq. ft. = 969,900 sq. ft. at 7c	$ 67,893.00
Split sides 62,496 x 5 sq. ft. = 312,480 sq. ft. at 2c	6,249.60
Pickled hide TOTAL	$ 74,142.60
Value of chemical stock	$ 8,303.12

When the drought cattle were purchased through the Federal Surplus Corporation, the FERA agreed that the finished hides would not be sold on the open markets. Due to the discontinuance of the Emergency Relief Program, the plans for making these hides into harness for rural rehabilitation clients and garments for relief clients could not be carried out. At the time this report goes to press, plans are under way to transfer the entire project to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation in order that the original plans may be continued.

The project has served many purposes. It has not only provided employment and trained men in jobs which require skill and experience, but it has also been the means of maintaining the self-respect and the financial integrity of the whole community. Many have been able to pay their taxes and save their homes since this plant has been in operation. The ordinary necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter, which had become luxuries, have been adequately provided. It is to be hoped that some arrangement can be made to continue the operations of the tannery on which the future of Old Fort and the community so largely depends.

First Aid at Old Fort Tannery

While the majority of accidents occurring in tanneries result from causes common to all industries, there are several hazards that seem to be particular to the leather tanning industry. From the time the hides are received until the finished leather is shipped, conditions are encountered which may be a source of injury or a menace to the health of workers. Dangerous moving machinery, such as paddle wheels, unhairing machines, fleshing machines, splitting machines, roller jacks, etc., are used. Then there are the ever present hazards from slippery floors, chemicals, vats, etc.

With the exception of supervisors, many of those employed at the Old Fort Tannery had never had previous experience in this line of work. These men were employed because they needed the work, and, during their training period especially, were menaces, from an accident standpoint, to themselves as well as their fellow workers. It was obvious, therefore, that a large number of accidents, both minor and major, could be expected. The Safety Department gave careful attention

to the guarding of all machinery, belts, etc., but inasmuch as this could prevent at best only a small part of the expected injuries, other precautions were necessary.

Every cut or abrasion received in handling, trimming or splitting hides is very likely to result in a serious infection unless prompt and efficient first aid is provided. Considering these facts, the Safety Department considered it necessary to operate a very complete First Aid Station at the Old Fort Tannery.

Under the supervision of the Supervisory Nurse for the Safety Department, the Old Fort First Aid Station was opened on June 1, 1935. A small, but modern building was erected next to the tannery building, and two registered nurses were placed in charge, one for each of the two shifts worked. This building was divided into two rooms. The front room was used to treat the minor cuts and scratches, while the rear room, equipped with toilet facilities, sterilizers, hot and cold water, basins, cot, and all necessary first aid material and medicines for relief of minor ailments, was used for the treatment of the more serious cases.

During the time the Old Fort Tannery operated, a total of 94,873 man-hours was reported. A total of 520 injuries was treated at the First Aid Station and 683 additional dressings were made. It is interesting to note that only three injuries were referred to physicians for treatment. This speaks well for the type of first aid rendered at the station. It is also an interesting fact that, although injuries received in handling hides are subject to serious infection, not a single day was lost from this cause.

Of the 520 injuries reported, only two resulted in the loss of time beyond the shift on which the injury occurred. This gives the tannery a frequency of 21.1, which, considering the existing hazards and the fact that employees were not trained in the work they were doing, is indeed an excellent record.

Not only were the nurses engaged in First Aid work, but each employee was carefully studied from a health and mental standpoint with relation to the particular work he was engaged in. In a number of cases it was found necessary to change the work some employees were doing so they would not be a menace, from an injury standpoint, to fellow workers or the individual himself. A safety and health card was kept on each employee, and physical defects, if any, noted and carefully watched. If an employee had several accidents in a short period of time, an investigation was held to ascertain whether or not he could do better and safer work in some other part of the plant. If so, an immediate transfer was made.

It is felt that the small necessary expense of the Old Fort First Aid Station was more than justified, as shown from the above record.

PURCHASING DIVISION

Following the liquidation of CWA, the Division of Purchasing was placed in the Division of Engineering and Purchasing and later coördinated with the Finance Division. In addition to the State Purchasing Agent, the personnel included two Assistant Purchasing Agents and the necessary clerks and stenographers.

All purchases of material, equipment, supplies, and livestock were made according to the usual government procedure of purchasing on specifications and bids. The award was made to the lowest bidder who proposed to furnish materials in accordance with specifications, and against whom no official protest of NRA code violation was registered by the proper code authority. Although closely supervised by the State Purchasing Division, purchases were decentralized to a great extent by authority given to district administrations to purchase locally. This flexible procedure expedited purchasing, and permitted local dealers to bid.

The District Administrator appointed a District Purchasing Agent, or designated one member of the staff who was responsible for all purchases in the district as Purchasing Agent.

The district administrations had the authority to make purchases of $50 or less, however, bids were not required on purchases of $1 or less. The bids, award, and purchase orders were forwarded to the State Purchasing Division for confirmation. Purchase orders for amounts in excess of $50 were usually made by the state office. When the District Administrator was authorized to make purchases in excess of $50, the invitation to bid, the requisition for purchase, the statement of award, and purchase order were forwarded to the state office for approval before authority was given for vendor to deliver. Purchase orders were checked against the amount of materials approved in the project application and with the allocation of funds made to the district to safeguard over-expenditure of funds. Upon completion of purchases, the necessary information and form were submitted to the Auditing Division for examination and payment of invoices.

An inventory of materials, tools, equipment, and livestock was kept. "A Manual for Purchasing Procedure" was issued by the Purchasing Division of the state office to all District Administrators and Purchasing Agents. It was complete in information and constituted the authority for the purchasing procedure of the state administration.

In purchases made by the state office, preference was given to local and state dealers when bids were equal. A bid bond was filed with each bid, and in large contracts a performance bond was required of the vendor. All bidders were required to certify that they were operating under the applicable code.

A permanent inventory was set up, in charge of a state director, for the purpose of keeping complete records of all physical properties belonging to the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration such as tools and equipment, materials, livestock, canneries, office furniture and equipment, and all properties of the same character owned by the North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

Approximately 45 men were used in the field, working directly out of the state office, who, with the coöperation of the district offices, inventoried all properties by visits to warehouses and work projects. Lists of materials, tools, and equipment on active work projects, and also lists of tools, equipment, and materials remaining on hand from completed and incompleted projects were made. These data were forwarded by the field men to the state office, where this information was checked, tabulated, and put into the form of a permanent record, by counties. A summary was made for each district of all properties in each county of the district.

Purchase order records were checked, and a listing of all tools and equipment was made from the purchase orders. A permanent record was made of these tabulations. These listings were compared with the actual physical inventory made by the field men to determine the amount of shortage caused by breakage, loss, and wear and tear.

A card system of perpetual inventory was set up and installed in the state office and in each district office. A Materials Received Report form for property to be transferred in title and to be made available by loan, was printed and distributed to the District Relief Administrators for use in making ERA properties available to other governmental agencies.

Copies of the inventories of office furniture and equipment, materials, tools, and other equipment were supplied the WPA for the state and district offices. Copies of inventories of all properties, such as livestock, feed stuffs, fertilizer, farm equipment and machinery, were supplied the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration.

Materials left on hand from uncompleted ERA projects were, when such projects were transferred to the WPA for completion, transferred with the project when actual operation was taken over by the WPA.

Materials left over from completed projects were collected and concentrated in warehouses in each of the districts. These materials were used in continuing and completing ERA projects where additional materials were needed, in order to save additional expenditure for materials.

The WPA has been supplied a large portion of these materials for use on such projects, as the N. C. State Hospital for Insane, Raleigh; Asheville Public Playgrounds; the Negro Recreational Center, Raleigh; the Wilson Water Main and Sewer Extension; Wilson County County-wide School Painting Projects; the Salisbury Sewer Extension and Repair Project; the State Board of Health State-wide Malaria Control Project; the Wake County Road Construction, and other projects throughout the state, including airport projects at Charlotte, Lumberton, and Rocky Mount.

Trucks, machinery, work tools and equipment were made available, through loans, to the WPA as rapidly as these could be released from the ERA work projects. Twenty-six trucks, office furniture, and other equipment were made available to the WPA, through loans, for the Surplus Commodities Project. Equipment and furnishings from the transient centers, such as bedroom, dining room, kitchen, and office furniture, trucks, farm machinery, work tools, etc. were also transferred to the WPA, through loan, for the continuance of the transient work program. As the personnel in the ERA offices was curtailed, office furniture and equipment were made available, through loan, to the WPA for both state and district offices and to the county and state accounting and disbursing divisions of the United States Treasury Department. Transfers of office furniture, equipment, together with machinery, trucks and tools needed in the farm program, have also been made available to the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration. Office furniture, materials and equipment, and trucks, and such other items as were needed to carry on work in the several plants of the Fisheries, were transferred to the Self-Help Corporation, to be sold by the Corporation to the North Carolina Fisheries, Inc., a self-help coöperative, organized by the ERA.

The inventory comprises such property in kind and value as follows:

Tools and Equipment	$ 250,532.56
Meat Cannery Equipment	90,000.00
Leather Tannery Equipment	35,000.00
Transient Center Equipment	135,000.00
Motor Trucks	70,400.00
Fisheries Equipment	63,075.00
ERA Livestock	70,000.00
RR Livestock	875,000.00
RR Equipment, Machinery, and Tools	139,000.00
RR Fertilizer	32,915.00
RR Stock Feed	18,300.00
Stock Feed Left Over from Cattle Program	101,332.27
ERA Building Materials	1,000,000.00
ERA Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment of all Kinds	50,000.00
Total	$2,930,554.83

Approximately 75 per cent of the materials inventoried has been consumed in completion of ERA work projects or transferred to the WPA and other emergency governmental agencies. Approximately 85 per cent of all tools and equipment, including office furniture and fixtures, has been transferred or loaned to the WPA, Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration, and other governmental agencies. After all needs of the Federal agencies carrying on activities

formerly carried on by the ERA have been met, the surplus ERA property remaining on hand will be taken in custody by the State of North Carolina, as all property was purchased from Federal funds granted to the state for relief purposes.

CONCLUSION

It is impossible to operate work projects through three different work programs and not gain some experience and arrive at some conclusions concerning the objectives of work programs in general. Since unemployment is one of the major causes of the breakdown of morale and thus a cause of the destruction of human values, it would seem that a major objective of a work program should be not alone an emphasis on the excellence of completed projects, but a primary emphasis on the conservation of these values.

To effect such conservation of values, it is found, as was done during the ERA program, that there must be the closest coöperation between the Works and the Social Service Divisions. While a too rigid line of demarcation cannot be drawn between the activities of these divisions, there are certain definite functions which each must perform if the fullest value is to be realized from a work program.

Selection of workers should be a function of the Social Service Division, even though the workers selected are not in all cases those that a Works Division, thinking primarily of projects, might select. Selection should be entirely on the basis of individual, family and social welfare. It then becomes the duty of the Works Division to make use of these available workers as effectively as possible.

Another function of the Social Service Division, a function to which considerable attention was given during the ERA program, and one which should receive adequate attention in any work program, is that of giving counsel to those individuals and families in need of it. Through such counsel, new view points may be given, and morale strengthened. These, and other like services are indispensable and can be furnished best through a Social Service Division.

With regard to the wage basis, there are doubtless good arguments for both a flat weekly wage, and for wages based on an individual's, or a family's, budgetary deficiency. Experience in this state suggests that budgetary deficiency is the best basis for granting work relief. (While the amounts paid on this basis are frequently criticised by the public, it is felt that there is a more objective basis here than for an arbitrary flat rate paid to different classifications of workers.) Also, such a basis leaves room for the consideration of such individual factors as size of family, family's earning capacity, family problems, etc. If this is to be the basis, then the determination of such deficiency budgets should be a function of the Social Service Division.

The Works Division should be responsible for the proper classification of workers as to skill, experience, ability, and occupational grouping, and as suggested above, attempt to give the workers that employment for which they are fitted.



(1) *First aid on the job to injured workers.* (2) *Giving first aid at the project.*

SAFETY DEPARTMENT

April 1, 1934-November 28, 1935

The success of any effort to secure safety, in the final analysis, depends upon the attitude of those at the head of the organization. The Administrator of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration stated in the very beginning of the program that every possible measure should be taken to properly safeguard workers on North Carolina projects. This statement was clear and to the point. While it is true that superintendents and foremen are the ones on whom rests the responsibility for infusing ideas of safety into the men on the job, these supervisors must know that the head of the organization is sincerely interested in accident prevention. The emphatic statement of the Administrator left no doubts in their minds.

A State Director of Safety was appointed by the State Administrator, and he was requested to build an adequate and efficient organization. While all details relative to the safety program were left to the judgment of the State Safety Director, he was assured that, should he find occasion to call upon the State Administrator, he would find the Administrator squarely behind him. In every instance this was found to be true.

Organization

The Safety Department was organized on April 1, 1934, with a personnel consisting of the State Safety Director, five field representatives, a supervising nurse and two stenographers. The state was divided into five districts, and each field representative was responsible for one district. Inasmuch as Winston-Salem was almost the center of the state geographically as well as from a case-load standpoint, this city was designated headquarters for the Safety Department.

Responsibilities

Not only was the Safety Department charged with the responsibility of seeing that the projects were operated un a safe manner, but all buildings used by the Emergency Relief Administration had to meet the approval of the Safety Department before they could be used for any purpose and were reinspected each month. All transient shelters and camps were subject to inspection by the Safety Department, inspection being made every thirty days. Trucks used for general hauling and transportation of workers had to be certified by the department. A certificate of inspection was in the cab of every truck used.

First Aid

Adequate first aid material was available on all projects. While this equipment was generally used by men trained in the American Red Cross Standard First Aid Course, it was necessary in some instances that this material be used by those not qualified as First Aiders. For this reason, unit type material was used. The 10-unit kit was used on a majority of the projects, but a large number of pocket packets were furnished to crews of four or five men scattered over a large area. The 10-unit kit, of 20 gauge metal, contained the following items:

2 units 1-inch adhesive compresses
2 units 3 ½ per cent iodine (or mercurochrome)
1 unit burn ointment
1 unit eye dressing
1 unit ammonia inhalants
1 unit 2-inch bandage compress
1 unit 4-inch bandage compress
1 unit U. S. Army Tourniquet

The pocket packets contained the following items:

10 1-inch adhesive compresses
2 2-inch bandage compresses
4 ammonia inhalants
1 Saf-T-Top iodine (or mercurochrome)
2 tubes burn ointment

As stated above, this material was not always used by trained first aid men. Therefore, no roller bandage, adhesive tape, alcohol, etc., was used, since this type material should be handled only by those familiar with its use.

The money used for first aid material was money well spent. There is danger of infection in any wound where the skin is broken. The final report of the Emergency Relief program shows that only ten cases of infection, involving the loss of time, were reported. This speaks well for the type material used as well as the manner in which it was used.

In addition to first aid kits, a large number of snake bite outfits were furnished on projects where there was likelihood of encountering snakes. This outfit consisted of plunger type suction pump to withdraw the poison, tourniquet, lancet, iodine and bandages. These kits were metal, and could be carried in the pocket where they would always be available.

When men were engaged in work dangerous to their eyes, such as breaking stone, they were furnished with the very best protective goggles obtainable. Spectacle type goggles with screen side shields were used in most cases. When an employee wore corrective spectacles he was furnished a "cover-all" goggle, thus overcoming possible hazards by reason of the men removing their corrective spectacles and putting on goggles. Nine pairs of goggles were returned to the Safety Department that were broken while in actual use. In each case, with the exception of one, an eye was saved by using this protection. In the one case, blows were received to each lense. Had the goggles not been in use in this case the employee would now be totally blind. Not considering the untold misery from the loss of an eye or both eyes, these nine cases saved in actual money several times the amount spent for goggles during the entire program.

On the larger and most hazardous projects, first aid was rendered by graduate nurses. This work was done under the supervision of the Safety Department's supervising nurse.

FIELD INSPECTION

Even though men have studied and understand safe practices, there is no assurance that they will remember them indefinitely. It is necessary, therefore, to call their attention constantly to the necessity of preventing accidents. In this connection all projects were inspected by the Safety Department, and close inspection was given those projects considered of a very hazardous nature. More than 3,000 projects were inspected by the department's field force, exclusive of sewing rooms, and more than 2,000 recommendations made. In practically every instance major recommendations were carried out immediately, and a follow-up inspection did not find the same conditions existing.

As stated above, every building used by the Emergency Relief Administration was subject to the approval of the Safety Department. More than 650 buildings were inspected, and while most of these were approved, it was necessary to make many repairs, and in some instances to condemn the buildings.

A large number of sewing rooms and mattress workrooms was operated under the Emergency Relief program. These rooms received the close attention of the Safety Department. The supervising nurse visited each room, and in addition to arranging for necessary first aid, gave worthwhile health instruction to the employees. Careful check was made in the interest of preventing fires, with the result that only one room was destroyed by fire, and this started in an adjoining room not being used by the Relief Administration.

Transient Service

During the Emergency Relief program more than 122,000 transients were cared for in North Carolina by the Transient Bureau. These men and women were housed in eleven shelters and camps throughout the state. Seeing that these people were located in suitable places was quite a problem for the Safety Department. Adequate fire protection had to be provided, sanitary problems had to be solved and work projects safeguarded.

Each shelter and camp was inspected at least monthly by the State Safety Director. Each location was provided with fire-fighting equipment, fire-gongs and, where necessary, approved outside fire escapes.

Inasmuch as there was a more or less constant checking out and receiving of transients, it was necessary to hold at least two fire drills each month so that everyone in the building would be familiar with exits and would know just what to do in case of fire. Fire departments were organized and each floor in each shelter or camp was in charge of a fire lieutenant. Each fire extinguisher was in charge of an individual and when an alarm was sounded the fire extinguishers were immediately manned and ready for action. The floor lieutenant never left his floor until the last man had answered the fire call.

No particular time was set for fire drills. Alarms would sound any time during the night, and it was not unusual to have drills between midnight and day. The State Safety Director, without notice to camp or shelter officials, would occasionally visit the shelters and have special drills. This gave the department a check on the time necessary to empty the building as reported by the supervisor of the shelter. Men, generally, responded to these drills without comment. Occasionally some transient, pulled from a nice warm bed at 3 : 00 a.m., would have plenty to say. However, most of them realized that these drills were necessary to properly instruct them, and that the State Safety Director was not just having a lot of sport at their expense.

These drills proved of real value as shown by the one fire North Carolina had in its transient camps and shelters. Fire was discovered in one shelter at 5 o'clock in the morning. This was a three-story building and 165 transients were registered. Within four minutes after the alarm was sounded every person in the building had assembled in the front yard of the building. Fortunately the fire did very little damage to the building or equipment. These men had been trained to answer fire alarms promptly, and the alarm sounded the morning of the fire was just another drill to them.

Watchmen with patrol clocks made regular rounds in each shelter and camp. Dials from these clocks were mailed to the Safety Department each week. These dials were carefully checked and missed stations noted. If as many as two stations were missed in any one night or six missed in any one week the Department recommended that a new watchman be secured.

Meat Processing

During the program of cattle slaughtering and meat canning, a total of 1,481,762 man-hours of exposure was reported to the Safety Department. This program was of a very hazardous nature, involving the use of knives and machinery. Especially was this true when it is considered that, with the exception of a very few, employees had never been engaged in similar work.

The necessity of proper protection was seen in the very beginning by the Director of the Bureau of Engineering and Purchases. Arrangements were made to place a Registered Nurse on each shift in each cannery and abattoir. These nurses treated 8,077 cuts, scratches, etc., and made more than 30,000 additional dressings. It is interesting to note that of the 8,077 cases handled, only 21 resulted in infection. Had this prompt and efficient treatment not been available, the infection rate would have been tremendous, considering that each bone scratch was very likely to become

infected. A total of 36 lost-time accidents was reported. Again first aid played an important part. In three cases large arteries were severed, and had it not been for the presence of trained nurses, it is very likely that three fatalities would have been charged against the program.

All canning machinery was carefully guarded, at the point of operation as well as all transmission. Only one serious injury was chargeable to canning machinery, and this occurred when an operator's helper, against instructions, attempted to oil the machine while in motion, thereby losing two fingers.

ACCIDENTS

During the Emergency Relief program a total of 436 lost-time accidents was reported. While a record of each accident was kept in the office of the Safety Director, lost-time accidents received especial attention. A lost-time accident is one in which the injured employee loses time beyond the remainder of the shift on which he was injured. With an exposure of 39,512,374 man-hours reported, North Carolina had an accident frequency (the number of lost-time accidents per 1,000,000 man-hours of exposure) rating of 11.0. This is a very good record, especially when it is considered that during the early confusion attending the beginning many employees of the program were engaged in work entirely foreign to their training. Cotton mill workers sometimes were digging ditches, office workers worked in gravel pits, department store clerks were cutting trees. As the program developed progress was made in fitting men to the jobs. Naturally these persons were in danger at all times, but with the assistance of project superintendents and foremen they were made "safety-conscious" to the extent that their accident experience was surprisingly low.

MAIN CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

The lost-time accident chart, by main causes, will be found on another page. A study of this chart will show that "Falls of Persons" is given as the major cause, 76 accidents being charged. This includes falls from heights, falls on the surface, and falls "into." "Hand Tools" follows, with a total of 69. Considering the number of hand tools used this is very low. However, this cause would have had a higher rate had it not been for the close inspection given tools. Picks and shovels with broken handles were immediately discarded until they could be repaired. Striking faces of chisels, etc., were not allowed to become mushroomed, and cutting tools were kept in good shape.

DYNAMITE

Several tons of dynamite were used on relief work. Particular attention was necessary here to see that proper transportation was provided, storage facilities adequate, and trained men used to handle blasts. That explosives were handled properly is shown by the fact that only six lost-time accidents are charged to this cause. The most serious of these accidents was the loss of one eye from a premature blast.

TRUCKS

Hundreds of trucks were used for general hauling and transporting workers. Only 25 lost-time accidents were charged against "Vehicles." Trucks were kept in good mechanical condition and only experienced drivers were used. Each driver was required to fill out a "Truck Driver's Questionnaire" before he was employed. If he was unable to answer the questions, he was not allowed to handle ERA trucks.

PASSENGER VEHICLES

Quite a large number of passenger cars was used by the field personnel. Each driver using his or her car on official business answered the questions contained in the "Passenger Car Questionnaire." In addition, each passenger car had to pass a mechanical test by an approved mechanic and approved as being safe to operate on North Carolina highways.

FATALITIES

Two fatalities were charged to the Emergency Relief program. Both of these could have been prevented. In one case a single log was being transported by truck from the woods to the saw mill. An employee decided to ride straddle this log rather than in the cab of the truck where he belonged. As the truck came out of the woods the project foreman saw the employee on the log and stopped the truck and told him to get off and ride in the cab. The foreman, sure his order would be obeyed, walked away. However, the employee refused to change his position and forced the truck driver to proceed. Just as the truck arrived at the mill a slight incline was encountered causing the log to roll against the truck standards, breaking them and throwing log and man to the ground. The employee was instantly killed. This was disobedience of orders.

In the other case a supervisor failed to follow safety orders relative to bracing all trenches five feet or more in depth. The supervisor knew that the trench was deep enough to brace, but felt that the soil was of such a nature that it would be safe for the men to work without timbers. However, without warning a cave-in occurred and one employee was killed.

CONCLUSION

The Safety Department feels that the Emergency Relief Safety program was a success. This success was made possible by the coöperation the department received from the State Administrator and the Director of the Division of Engineering and Purchases, and others in official capacity. As stated in the beginning, any safety program, to be successful, must have the active support of those at the head.

LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS APRIL 1, 1934 TO NOVEMBER 28, 1935

DISTRICT	Man-Hours	Machinery	Vehicles	Explosives	Electricity	Poisons	Falls of Persons	Stepping, Striking	Falling Objects	Flying Objects	Handling Objects	Hand Tools	Animals	Miscellaneous	TOTAL	Infections	Frequency
Number 1	1,970,510	2	2	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	2	2	0	2	22	0	11.2
Number 2	3,239,272	0	1	0	1	0	8	3	3	0	7	8	3	5	39	1	12.0
Number 3	6,301,259	3	8	4	5	0	16	28	14	8	15	9	1	5	116	3	18.3
Number 4	3,212,839	1	1	0	0	0	6	3	4	3	7	11	1	3	40	0	12.5
Number 5	6,653,154	3	5	1	6	0	12	8	12	3	11	20	2	4	87	2	13.1
Number 6	5,275,018	0	5	0	0	0	6	3	10	1	3	8	0	4	40	1	7.6
Number 7	6,012,784	3	2	1	1	0	15	6	2	1	11	6	1	4	53	2	8.8
Number 8	4,409,797	5	0	0	1	1	5	3	4	0	6	5	0	3	33	1	7.5
State Trans.	20,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Asheville	216,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4.6
Charlotte	239,047	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4.8
Dunlap Springs	42,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Greensboro	254,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Raleigh	219,834	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4.5
Salisbury	520,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Camp Weaver	171,970	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5.8
New Hope	170,571	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5.8
All Others	580,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTALS	39,512,374	18	25	6	14	1	76	60	51	16	62	69	8	30	436	10	11.0

Frequency based on 1,000,000 Man-Hours. Two fatalities.







(1) *Rural Rehabilitation clients harvesting wheat on community farm, Wake County.* (2) *Rural Rehabilitation clients harvesting wheat on community farm, Wake County.* (3) *Rural Rehabilitation clients harvesting wheat on community farm, Wake County.*

A PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF TENANT FARMERS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Following is the outline of a Plan for the Rural Rehabilitation of Tenant Farmers in Eastern North Carolina as submitted in the Fall of 1933 by Dr. Roy M. Brown, Director, Division of Social Service.

This plan was first submitted at a Social Service conference at the University of North Carolina in July of 1933.

I

There are in North Carolina east of Raleigh about 10,000 farm families, mainly tenants for many generations, a few who have gone to the towns and have moved back to the country because they could no longer make a living in town, who this year have had no arrangements with any landlord to make a crop and who have had no other employment sufficient to enable them to earn a subsistence. Two-fifths of these are white; three-fifths are Negro. The prospects are that the number will be increased by the curtailment of cotton and tobacco acreage. There is little prospect that with agricultural recovery anything like a majority of these families will be reabsorbed into agriculture under the present farming system. There is no prospect that they will be absorbed in any appreciable numbers into any other industry. They must be reabsorbed into agriculture. This appears practicable on a live-at-home basis, but only with governmental aid. These families have no capital and no credit. Rehabilitation must be on a relief basis. If anything approaching a solution of the problem is to be accomplished, rehabilitation must be attempted on a quite large scale. The alternative appears to be a permanent dole.

There is submitted herewith a tenative outline of a plan for the rehabilitation of 5,000 families. If this number could be placed on land, those of the remainder who are not so unfit as to be unemployable would perhaps immediately or at least with the recovery of agriculture find employment either as tenants or as farm laborers. As the program gets under way it may be desirable to enlarge it to include greater numbers.

II

1. Create and incorporate under the laws of North Carolina a non-profit corporation with power to accept on gift, or to purchase, hold, and improve land; to settle upon it and direct on a rental or other practicable basis such farm relief families as may appear to the corporation and to the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration to be suitable for such rehabilitation; to equip such land with such livestock, farming implements, machinery, buildings, etc., as may be necessary; and to dispose of such lands to individuals on terms hereinafter provided for.

2. Select from farm families on relief who have no arrangement with any landowner to make a crop and who have no other employment that will provide subsistence a number of families not to exceed 5,000 to be settled on the land provided for under Section 3.

3. Secure by purchase or gift not to exceed 100,000 acres of land of at least fair quality for agricultural purposes. Said lands are to be surveyed and divided into 20-acre tracts, only for the purpose of locating dwelling. The entire area is to be cultivated for the first three years as a unit.

4. Borrow from the Federal Public Works fund, or from some other fund provided by the Federal Government, equipment and for supervision for perhaps three years.

5. The corporation will direct the farming on this land for a period not to exceed thirty-three years. Beginning with the fourth year, one-half of the farm products, exclusive of a subsistence garden, the products of one or more cows to furnish milk and butter for the family, chickens and hogs for home consumption, and fruits for home use, will be charged as rent on the land and to pay for supervision.

6. At the end of the third year the entire acreage will be reclaimed, drained, and in an approximate equal state of cultivation. Allotments to individual families may then be made intelligently.

7. The rent, after deducting the cost of supervision, shall be applied toward the purchase of the land. It should be possible for each family to own its farm at the end of a period not exceeding thirty-three years.

8. The farming shall be of the "live-at-home" type so directed as to interfere as little as practicable with the markets for farm products. Until such time as in the opinion of the Federal Secretary of Agriculture, or such other authority as may be agreed upon, there has been such recovery in agriculture as to warrant selling the surplus products of these farms on the open market, the products received as rents shall be sold at the current market price to the Federal Relief Administration and shall be distributed to those who must be aided from public relief funds.

9. For the purposes of carrying out the preceding section, the corporation may furnish on a community basis facilities for canning and otherwise conserving products of the farms. It may also encourage and promote the coöperative ownership of equipment, livestock, or such other coöperative ownership and enterprises as may appear desirable.

10. Adequate provision must be made to prevent the payment of large salaries to managers or others employed in the program of rehabilitation and in every way to insure the people to be benefited against exploitation of any kind.

11. The money borrowed shall be secured by deed of trust or such lien on the land and equipment and improvements as may be proper.

12. While it is desirable that the land for this purpose be in large tracts for the facilitation of supervision and the promotion of coöperative enterprises, it may be possible to adapt the program to smaller tracts.

13. Provision must be made for both white and Negro families.

A CROPPING PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF 300 TENANT FAMILIES IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

The plan outlined herein is adequate for the subsistence of 200 families (or 1,000 people). To carry out the plan successfully, a tract of 4,000 or 5,000 acres of land is needed. This is about as large a unit of land as could be secured in one body.

For subsistence of the above families there should be placed on the farm the following livestock: laying hens, 3,000; dairy cows, 100; brood sows, 50; and 100 work mules. To adequately feed this amount of livestock and to supply food for 1,000 people would require that approximately 1,700 acres be cultivated yearly. The remainder of the land would be available for wood, for soil building purposes, and for growing such other crops as would be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture or such other authority as may be agreed upon, for marketing to the Federal Relief Administration and on the open market.

This plan is based upon the assumption that a large tract of land is to be farmed for the first three years on a community basis. If it be found necessary to place the families on separate individual farms, the number of livestock, the acreage of pasturage, and perhaps other items, must be enlarged.

If a real attempt at the solution of the problem of the displaced tenant in the eastern half of the State of North Carolina is to be made on this or some similar plan, provision must be made for at least 5,000 families. This would require twenty-five units of 200 families each. This plan of colonies of 200 families is offered as a suggestion only and may be modified as the plan progresses. When the land is secured this may not appear the most practicable plan. Or such a plan may be practicable in some cases and not in others.

COST

Estimates of the cost of land, houses, livestock, and farm equipment for a unit of 200 families range from $150,000 to $200,000. A detailed estimate submitted by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering places the total cost, including $22,000 for tractors and tractor-drawn machinery, at $171,515. Omitting the more elaborate farm machinery the cost on this estimate is reduced to approximately $150,000. This estimate is based upon the assumption that it may be practicable to secure land with timber from which most of the lumber for buildings could be cut and that a great deal of the work may be done by the settlers.

A second estimate with greater emphasis on housing places the cost for a 200-unit at $200,000.

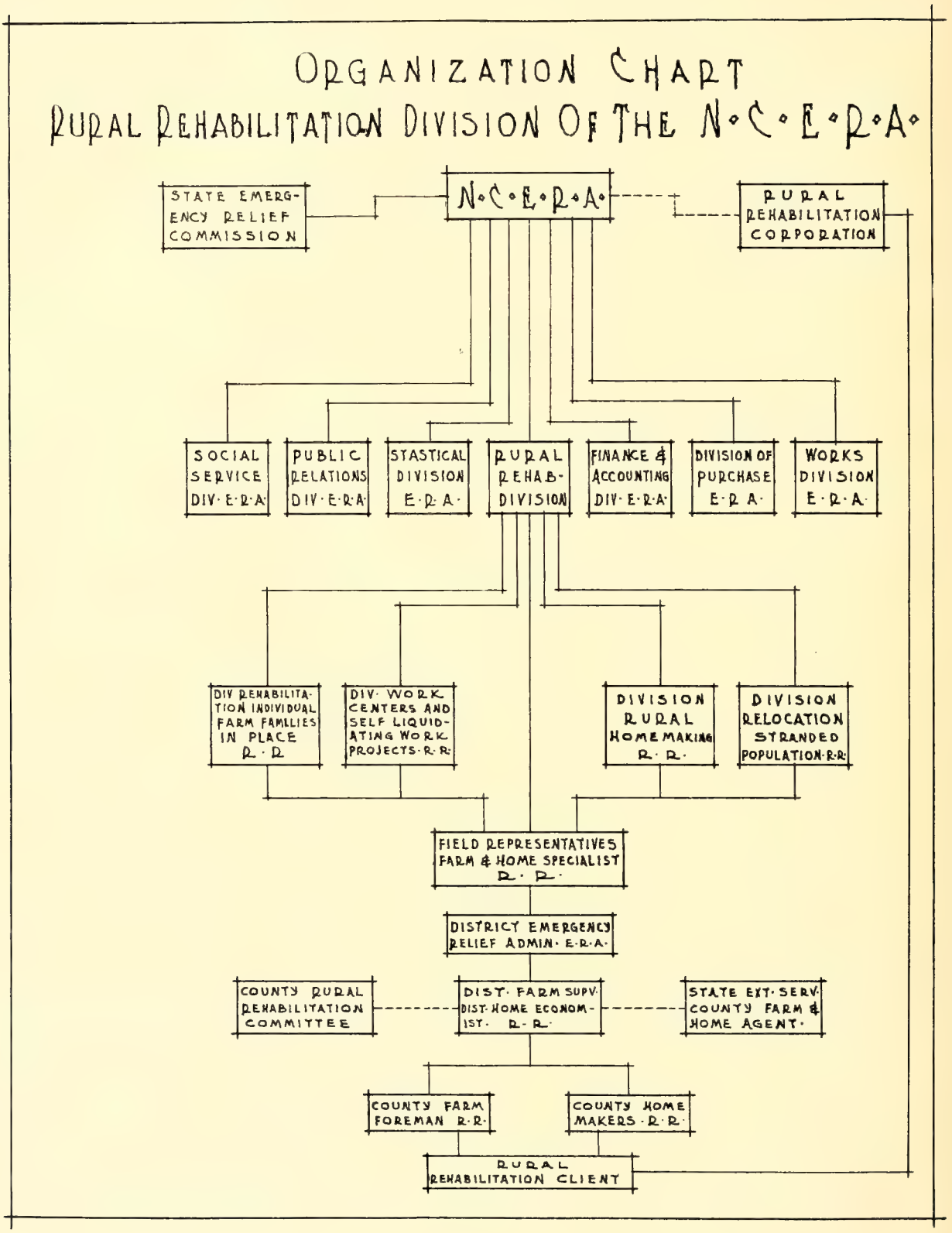
STATE COLLEGE ESTIMATE

Land, 5,000 acres	$ 50,000
Houses and other buildings	60,000
Livestock	29,500
Farm equipment	10,500
Total	$150,000

SECOND ESTIMATE

Land, 5,000 acres	$ 50,000
Homes	100,000
Other buildings	10,000
Livestock	25,000
Equipment	10,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Total	$200,000

On these estimates the total cost for 5,000 families would be a minimum of $3,750,000, a maximum of $5,000,000.


ORGANIZATION CHART
RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION OF THE N.C.E.R.A.
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSION
N.C.E.R.A.
RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION
SOCIAL SERVICE DIV. E.R.A.
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIV. E.R.A.
STASTICAL DIVISION E.R.A.
RURAL REHAB. DIVISION
FINANCE & ACCOUNTING DIV. E.R.A.
DIVISION OF PURCHASE E.R.A.
WORKS DIVISION E.R.A.
DIV REHABILITATION INDIVIDUAL FARM FAMILLIES IN PLACE R.R.
DIV. WORK CENTERS AND SELF LIQUIDATING WORK PROJECTS R.R.
DIVISION RURAL HOMEMAKING R.R.
DIVISION RELOCATION STRANDED POPULATION R.R.
FIELD REPRESENTATIVES FARM & HOME SPECIALIST R.R.
DISTRICT EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMIN. E.R.A.
COUNTY RURAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE
DIST. FARM SUPV. DIST. HOME ECONOMIST. R.R.
STATE EXT. SERV. COUNTY FARM & HOME AGENT.
COUNTY FARM FOREMAN R.R.
COUNTY HOME MAKERS R.R.
RURAL REHABILITATION CLIENT

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Introduction*

Planning for Rural Rehabilitation in North Carolina

In preparing for a rural rehabilitation program in North Carolina, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration was not called upon to draw idealistic plans for ideal communities but to prepare to meet practical problems as they are found in the cases of innumerable rural families throughout the State. Along with innumerable rural families which had been living on margin, it was felt that there were hundreds of other farm families which needed only slight help and encouragement to become self-sustaining. It was for this group of people particularly that plans were made.

Recognizing the fact that a first step in attacking the problem was to find out the extent and nature of the problem, a research study, under the direction of Mr. Gordon Blackwell, was authorized by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. The chief objective of this study was to determine the extent to which persons on relief could be rehabilitated on the land. A digest of this report follows:

Scope of Study: This study of rural relief families in North Carolina was carried on in 1934 in eleven rural counties. The various agricultural regions of the State were sampled. It is believed that these eleven counties represent a fair cross section of the rural population of the State. There were approximately 3,600 relief families in the area studied. Fifty-one per cent were found capable of making a living at farming; following data concern this select group, 1,850 families.

Education: Average grade attainments: husbands, around the fourth grade, wives, around the fifth grade; reached high school: husbands, 10 per cent, wives, 13 per cent; attended college: both parents, one in every 275; school enrollment: children 7-13, 93 per cent, 14-15, 74 per cent, 16-17, 40 per cent, 18-20, 15 per cent; educational retardation: children, 7-16, inclusive, 28 per cent no retardation, 23 per cent retarded one year, 17 per cent retarded two years, 12 per cent retarded three years, 9 per cent retarded four years, 5 per cent retarded five years, 6 per cent retarded six years or more.

A special study of more than 1,800 school children, representing the total enrollment in this age group for nine representative schools scattered over Iredell County, reveals that children of relief families now enrolled in school are retarded much more than children of non-relief families.

Illiteracy rate, all individuals 10 years old and over: varies between 10 and 20 per cent; is always several points higher than the 1930 census figures for the whole population of the country.

Economic Insecurity: Income: $133 for 1933 is the average per family, $28.32 is average per capita; tenure: large number displaced tenants, lack of employment for agricultural laborers, trend shows that relief families rent land from relatives more and more frequently; housing: less than one-half

* The material herewith presented was taken chiefly from "Pioneering in Rural Rehabilitation in North Carolina," which was published while the Rural Rehabilitation Program was still in operation, and before the Rural Resettlement Administration had assumed active control of the whole rural program. For this reason the report is written in the present, rather than the past, tense. Also the designation RR, adopted for brevity, signifies Rural Rehabilitation and not Rural Resettlement.

have available toilet facilities of any kind; rating of houses: good 16 per cent, fair 39 per cent, poor 45 per cent; possessions: few possessions owned by relief families, furniture inadequate in one-fifth of the cases, livestock perhaps needed more than anything else; debts: landowners, approximately 40 per cent have place mortgaged for 45 per cent of its value; 79 per cent of all families owe debts (other than mortgages) averaging $77; type of debts: 3 out of 5—medicine or medical attention, 1 out of 3—groceries or clothing, 1 out of 3—back taxes, a few owe debts for farm supplies, burial expenses, furniture, and petty personal loans; insurance (data complete for only 3 counties including 665 families): 3 out of 5 have never had any kind of insurance, 1 out of 5 has had insurance but has been forced to allow the policy to lapse, 1 out of 5 has insurance now in force; type of insurance: burial insurance is most common and life insurance next, policies which have been allowed to lapse are usually of the life variety—more than half have lapsed during the depression—peak year, 1934.

Social Situation: Membership in social, fraternal, or religious organizations (other than church membership): one relief family in every ten has some member belonging to such organizations; one in ten has allowed such membership to lapse, half of these having lapsed during the depression; social contacts for mountain families are most rare.

The Church: Nine out of 10 relief families have some member belonging to a church; church membership: husbands 63 per cent, wives 89 per cent, children (10 years old and over) 35 per cent; one-half are Baptist, one-fourth are Methodist, others are scattered in a large number of denominations.

General Classification of Relief Families as to Capability of Rural Rehabilitation: Only five per cent of relief families was classified as *non-farmers*. Their rehabilitation probably can be best accomplished outside of agriculture.

Forty-four per cent of all relief families was classified as *not capable of rural rehabilitation*, falling either in the aged, no male provider, or disabled groups. Since the date of this study, some of these have been turned back to the counties as unemployables. The majority, however, still are on relief rolls as they can be partially self-supporting. Nevertheless, most of them will always have to rely to some extent upon the aid of relatives, friends, or the government.

And finally 51 per cent appears *capable of rural rehabilitation*, that is, it seems probable that they should be able to make a living by farming or by a combination of farming and work in a seasonal industry. These families are therefore of interest to the Rural Rehabilitation Division. The following definition was adhered to in determining whether or not a family should be placed in this classification:

> A family to be capable of rural rehabilitation must measure up to three qualifications: (1) there must be an able-bodied male between the ages of 16 and 59, inclusive; (2) from the point of view of health, the family as a unit must appear capable of farming a crop large enough for its support; and (3) the family must have had at least one year of farming experience.

It should be noted that personal factors such as mental ability, initiative, and character are not considered in determining this classification. Such factors, however, are taken into account in rating these families as discussed below. Henceforth, we shall consider only this group of 1,850 relief families who are classified as capable of rural rehabilitation and who comprise 51 per cent of the relief load of the eleven counties.

Tenure of Relief Families Capable of Rural Rehabilitation: Of these relief clients who appear capable of rural rehabilitation, 12 per cent are *small farm owners* with an average amount of cleared land of approximately 25 acres and an average total acreage of approximately 55 acres; 19 per cent are *rural home owners* with an average cleared acreage of 6 acres and an average total acreage of 22 acres;

45 per cent are *tenants*[1] cultivating an average of 15 acres; and 24 per cent are *agricultural laborers* almost all of whom have been squeezed out of the tenant system since 1929.[2]

Opinions Concerning Relief Families Classified as Capable of Rural Rehabilitation: Landlords or farm employers were contacted for approximately three-fourths of these families. Reports were obtained from case workers and work project foremen for almost all. If a case had been under the rural rehabilitation program during the year, a report from the farm supervisor was obtained. It is felt that a composite of opinions from these various sources should give an idea of the general capability and potentialities of the families. Following is a summary of the rating given these reports:

Source of Report	Rating		
	Favorable Per Cent	Medium Per Cent	Unfavorable Per Cent
Landlords and farm employers	39	41	20
Case workers	41	36	23
Work project foreman	57	35	8
Farm supervisors	44	41	15
All reports	46	37	17

On the whole, reports from small farm owners are best, for rural home owners next, and poorest for families in the tenant or agricultural laborer groups. These differences, however, are very slight indeed, variation being confined to three or four per cent.

Final Rating of Families as Prospects for Rural Rehabilitation: It should be called to mind again that 51 per cent of all relief families were classified as capable of rural rehabilitation and were individually studied. After completing the entire investigation for such a family, the field worker weighed carefully all the evidence and gave the family a final rating as a prospect for rural rehabilitation in the broad sense of the term. Just what can the rural rehabilitation program do for the family and what are the chances of the family succeeding? Answers to these two questions determined in the final analysis the rating given a family. Considering, then, need and capability, 28 per cent of these families was rated as good prospects, 42 per cent fair, and 30 per cent poor. Families in the tenant and agricultural laborer groups were rated slightly lower than landowners.

A total of 140 or approximately 11 per cent of the tenants and agricultural laborers classified as capable of rural rehabilitation was rated excellent prospects for permanent rehabilitation with the chance of eventually owning their own farm. These families appear certain of making a go of it even without much supervision. Although a relatively small number, 140 out of 1,277 tenants and agricultural laborers classified as capable of rural rehabilitation, these excellent prospects stand out as an avenue by which the government can make its first advance toward abolishing the evils of the tenant system in the South. In colonization or homestead projects in which fairly close supervision and guidance are available at the beginning, perhaps 50 per cent more, or 639 of these 1,277 tenants and agricultural laborers can eventually also become farm owners. To aid such families to become independent landowners will be both financial and human economy.

[1] Of every ten tenants, one is a cash renter, two are share tenants, six are croppers, and one comes under the heading of "other."

[2] Most of the families in this last group are commonly called displaced or dispossessed tenants.













(1) *Rural Rehabilitation client plowing his field with mule purchased through the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, Wilkes County.* (2) *Rural Rehabilitation client with horse and wagon purchased through the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, Wilkes County.* (3) *A fine crop of beans, Rural Rehabilitation program, Buncombe County.* (4) *Rural Rehabilitation clients picking beans, Wake County.* (5) *Potato sprayer in operation on farm of a Rural Rehabilitation client, Alleghany County.* (6) *Cabbage field of a Rural Rehabilitation client, Buncombe County.*

The Live-At-Home Program

In January, 1929, Governor O. Max Gardner held a meeting of state agricultural leaders to discuss ways and means of improving farming conditions and rural life in North Carolina. At this conference it was decided among other things that a long-time agricultural program for the state should be inaugurated. The State College Agricultural Department, employing the assistance and suggestions of successful farmers, was asked to prepare this program.

A detailed, long-time program was studied by agricultural leaders and it was decided to launch a well-organized Live-At-Home program, this effort to be a major undertaking until the state became as nearly as possible 100 per cent self-supporting in the production of food and feed.

In December, 1929, the Live-At-Home program was launched, with Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College, as active chairman, and the campaign was carried to all North Carolina counties. In carrying out this program, Dean Schaub had the hearty coöperation of the press of the state, the Vocational Education Division, the State Department of Education, the State Department of Agriculture, county agricultural advisory boards, the State Health Department, civic groups, manufacturing and industrial groups, and other agencies.

In an address to State leaders, Governor Gardner said in part: "The idea in the phrase Live-At-Home as it is being applied to agriculture in North Carolina today, is not a new or original idea. The fact that it is not new, however, is unimportant. Few of our ideas or our beliefs or our programs are new. Our new ideas are usually old notions adapted to new problems.

"Agriculture-farming in this state is faced today with many exceedingly difficult problems. Out of the thinking and planning and speaking about these problems by the leaders of the state, the phrase Live-At-Home was coined.

"The Live-At-Home program has for its main purpose the encouraging of all of us engaged in farming to grow for ourselves and to supply ourselves with all the food and feed-stuffs and livestock products necessary for family and farm consumption the year round. It would also encourage us to grow enough surplus to supply the small towns and the cities which are our logical markets; and it would encourage the city folks of this state to give a preference to the North Carolina farmer in their purchase of the supplies which he grows."

Large-Scale Rehabilitation Trends in North Carolina

Along with such plans as the Live-At-Home program, has gone an increasing conviction that thorough planning must be done for thousands of North Carolina's displaced tenants, small farmers and others of that marginal group which makes its living from the land. Such a plan contemplating supervised, coöperative farm colonies, with money and capital goods advanced, to be secured by liens on the land and property, the plan being self-liquidating, was first submitted to a Social Service Conference at the University of North Carolina in July, 1933. The plan in outline form was then prepared for publication by Dr. Roy M. Brown, Director, Division of Social Service, N. C. ERA, and Charles A. Sheffield, Assistant to the Director of Extension, State College, working with Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, State Administrator, N. C. ERA. The plan is submitted in its entirety on page 281.

The Rural Rehabilitation Program, April-December, 1934

Beginning on April 1, 1934, the forementioned plan which had been forming for some time was put into effect. The relief program in rural areas was supplemented by a program of rural rehabilitation under direction of the Rural Rehabilitation Division. The aim was to make as many relief families as possible, with one or more able-bodied men, self-supporting by December 1. The result was that 10,354 families were temporarily removed from relief rolls, while 2,965 were permanently rehabilitated.

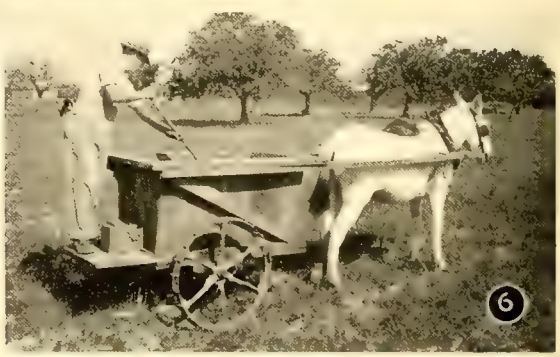
















(1) *Pastoral scene.* (2) *Hay grown and harvested by relief clients.* (3) *Tobacco grown, sun cured and stored by relief families.* (4) *Canning vegetables grown by relief families.* (5) *Home gardens.* (6) *Relief client distributing fertilizer on his farm.* (7) *Home garden.* (8) *Outdoor canning. Vegetables grown by relief families.*

Relief families with farming experience were encouraged from the beginning to grow field crops. Signed agreements were made with landowners, securing the use of land in return for clearing or ditching the land, repairing buildings, or for a share of the crop.

A total of 6,469 agreements was signed covering 52,868 acres. Under these agreements, which were in the form of leases between landlord and tenant, 3,269 tenants gave a share of their crops, while 531 cleared or ditched land or gave other services for use of the land. Some landlords, financially able, with surplus land, coöperated splendidly by giving the use of land free to 1,737 tenants on relief, permitting them to retain all the crops.

During the effort to place families on farms as tenants through signed agreements between landlord and tenant, 11,856 additional families and 124 single persons were secured farm lands through share-crop agreements, thus increasing the number to 18,325 families and single persons growing field crops on 145,098 acres, or an average of 7.9 acres per farm.

To get the desired acreage, however, some families had to cultivate two or three separate tracts, on as many different farms, which sometimes consisted of very poor land. Very few of the families placed on farms had any work stock, or could secure the use of a neighbor's mule in exchange for work. Some had farm implements, but most had neither stock nor implements. The landlord in many cases provided work stock, but even then there was not enough to cultivate the acreage, only 7,077 mules, horses, or steers being obtainable for 18,000 farms and 31,000 gardens.

Through the State ERA office, 1,000 horses and mules, and some farm implements were purchased and distributed. Local relief administrations purchased 51 mules and 26 steers, and some farm implements to aid in the program. Some work stock plowed for as many as three or four families each week, such animals being known as ERA community stock.

During the planting period for field crops, family gardens were not neglected. Emphasis was laid on the necessity for each family to plant a garden or lose the right to any relief. The result was gratifying, in that 30,389 families and 972 single persons had gardens averaging an acre each. This was in addition to the 18,325 families who were farming, each of whom had a garden.

Through an educational campaign, all these relief cases, 49,686, were encouraged to own a cow, pigs and chickens. They were also stimulated to grow in their gardens and on their farms all food and feed crops possible, expert direction being given to the preserving of surplus products for winter use.

Seeds and plants were furnished by ERA to all relief families, and in some instances where it was impossible for the landlord or client to furnish fertilizer, the ERA furnished it. Some local relief administrations, in order to give work to many families with farming experience, not otherwise provided with work, cultivated 3,718 acres in community gardens to raise food and feed for relief purposes.

Where advances were made to the client, such as fertilizer, feed for his livestock until some could be raised, food, clothing, medicine, etc., repayment was to be made either in kind or by work done on ERA projects. Every person participating in this program understood that he or she must do everything possible to raise necessities, the ERA promising to assist and coöperate where necessary. All advances of cash and goods were to be repaid. It was made clear that this program was not in the nature of a dole, but a coöperative enterprise between the individual and his government to help overcome the problems attendant upon the depression.

To obtain satisfactory results in any program, particularly an effort of this nature, a certain amount of competent supervision is necessary. Hence, during the planting and growing season a farm foreman, or farm supervisor, visited each garden and farm from time to time to see that planting and cultivating were being properly attended to, and to give counsel and advice. Special assistance

and encouragement were given those whose crops were affected by drought, or excessive wet spells, during the summer when many crops were practically destroyed or cut very short in the yield.

The harvest of field crops was considered to be very good despite bad weather, poor land, and the shortage of work stock, farm implements, etc. The results obtained in this particular program speak well of the pride, determination and industry of those who, starting practically from nothing, evinced a desire to help themselves if means were provided.

The value of crops raised, estimated from available data, was more than $5,500,000.00. The meat produced was worth over $225,000.00. Housewives canned vegetables and fruit valued in excess of $500,000.00. Farms under the control of local relief administrations yielded more than $176,000.00 worth of food and feed crops for relief purposes.

The results of a county canning program are given here in the report of Iredell County. The figures included here show what is possible in a well-organized effort to can subsistence foods. An interesting thing to note is that in cases where canning instruction was given in the home, the canning instruction was adapted to the available facilities, and not to ideal canning facilities. Another profitable by-product of canning effort is the fact that a real desire to conserve fruits and vegetables has been stimulated.

Following are given the figures, in quarts, of foodstuffs canned in the 1934 program in Iredell County:

Vegetables and Fruits Canned from Individual Gardens, 1934

	Quarts		Quarts		Quarts
Beans	29,444	Okra	1,503	Peas	4,810
Beets	1,441	Squash	6	Relish	71
Apples	11,436	Tomatoes	6,735	Potato	3,770
Berries	1,086	Kraut	276	Pickles	1,794
Cucumbers	1,271	Carrots	31	Greens	374
Peaches	7,424	Soup Mixture	4,578	Persimmons	39
Plums	23	Apricots	3	Rhubarb	32
Corn	23,504	Pears	6,041	Butterbeans	2
Grapes	320	Damsons	196	Pepper	4
		Pumpkin	1,248		

Total Quarts Canned from Individual Gardens 107,462

County or Community Gardens

	Quarts		Quarts		Quarts
Beets	429	Peaches	103	Okra	131
Beans	3,115	Apples	108	Figs	3
Cucumbers	146	Soup Mixture	1,489	Pickles	12
Corn	2,364	Tomatoes	855	Pears	64

Total Quarts Canned from County or Community Gardens 8,819

Bought or Donated

Beans	1,628

Total Quarts Bought or Donated 1,628

Canning centers, 16.

Canning demonstrated, etc., in relief homes, 83.

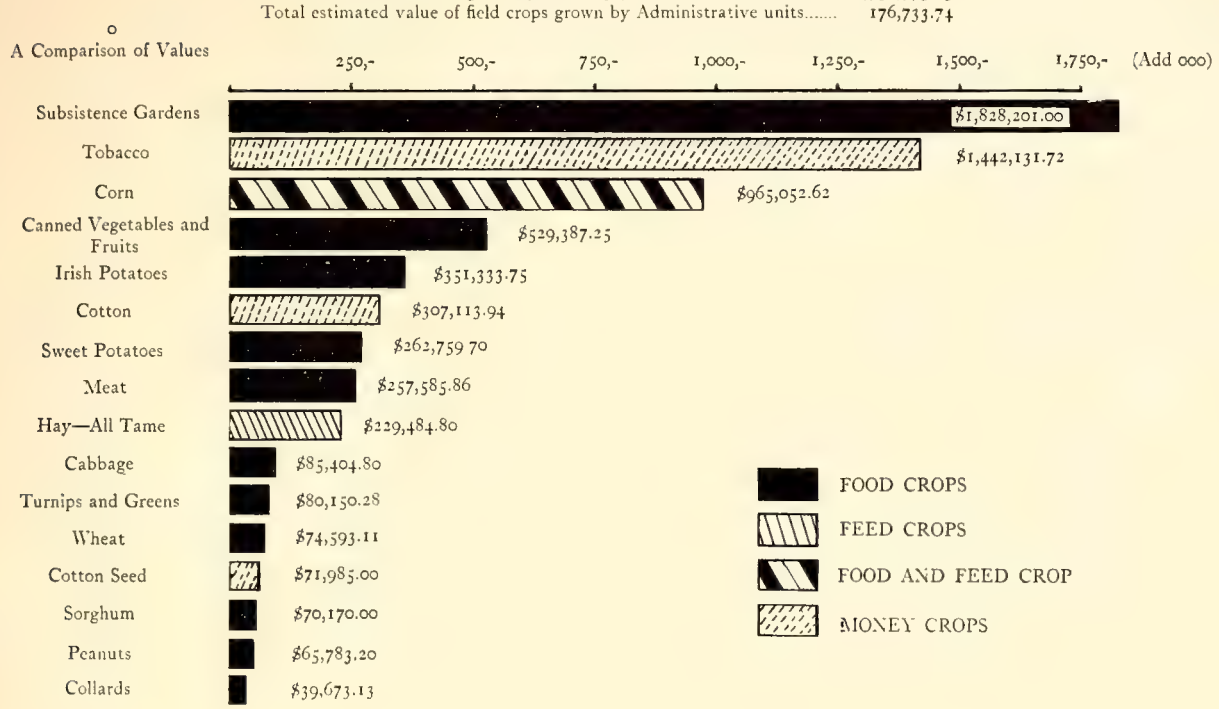
NOTE. In canning the above products, 70 per cent of the containers used was glass, thus allowing those containers to be used again after being sterilized.

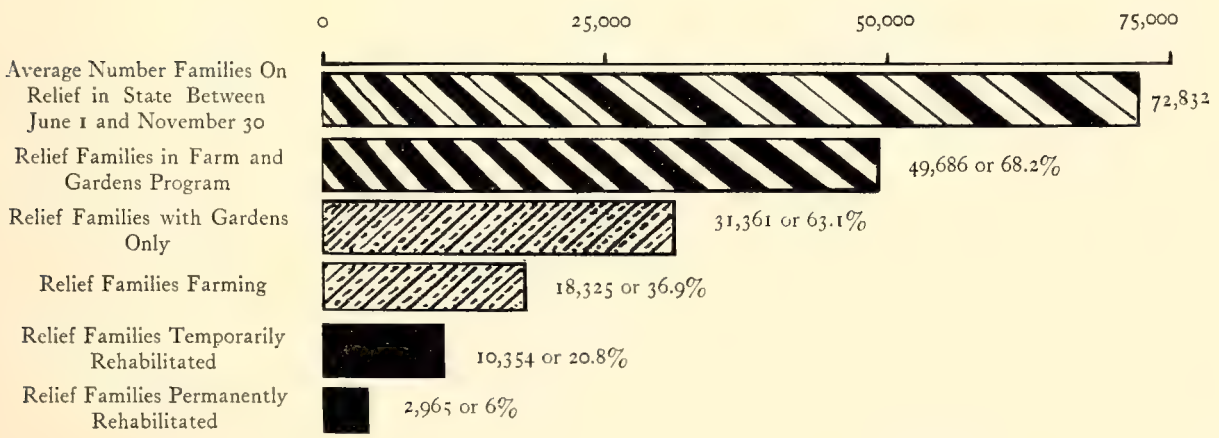
NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of the values of 13 principal field crops, canned vegetables and fruits, subsistence gardens, and meat, produced by Relief Families in the Farm and Garden Program in 1934.

Total estimated value of gardens, field crops, meat, etc..... $6,750,775.25

Total estimated value of field crops grown by Administrative units..... 176,733.74





Several tables showing detail production, acreage, values, etc., of ERA farms, community farms, and client farms and gardens appear in the Appendix. See Index.

THE RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION

Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, President

L. H. Kitchin, First Vice President — T. L. Grier, Secretary

Harriet Elliott, Second Vice President — C. E. Phinney, Treasurer

Directors

Dr. Roy M. Brown	Harriet Elliott	Col. Terry A. Lyon	Mrs. Gordon Reid
T. E. Browne	T. L. Grier	Mrs. Thomas O'Berry	Dean I. O. Schaub
C. A. Dillon	L. H. Kitchin	Dr. Howard Odum	Dr. Carl Taylor

Dr. Roy M. Brown, Resigned as President in 1934. N. M. Lawrence, Resigned as Secretary in 1935.

The foregoing material indicates the thoughtful attention which was being given to the long-time solution of rural problems. The consensus of informed opinion was that nothing less than a well-conceived plan, comprehensive in scope, efficient and self-liquidating in its application, and adapted to the problems existing in the various sections of the state, would suffice. Out of the foregoing developments, laying emphasis as they did on both individual rehabilitation and group rehabilitation in well-organized farm colonies, and in line with the general rural rehabilitation program of the Federal Government, the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation came into being, designed to give effect to the present and future rural program in this state.

The Rural Rehabilitation Division was a major division of the N. C. ERA. The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was organized as a finance corporation to handle all the business activities of the division. Like many other chartered corporations it was permitted a wide scope of activities. All financing of clients was through the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation so that the client's indebtedness was through one organization.

The officers and directors of the Corporation are non-salaried, administering the affairs of the Corporation as part of their regular duties. The expense of administrative personnel was paid from the special earmarked Division fund.

North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation—State Functions

The following section gives in detail the administrative setup indicated on the foregoing chart, as well as specifying the extent and nature of the Corporation's relationships.

A. State Rural Rehabilitation Staff. (1) *State Director:* The State Director of Rural Rehabilitation is responsible to the State Administrator of Relief and to the Board of Directors of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. He is responsible for the coördination of all of the functions of the Rural Rehabilitation Division and of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation; for administrative decisions and directions; for plans, progress, procedure; and for all other rural rehabilitation activities carried on in coöperation with other governmental agencies. (2) *Executive Assistant:* The State Rural Rehabilitation Staff, in addition to the State Director, consists of an executive assistant to whom is assigned the following departmental heads: (a) Assistant in charge of the rehabilitation of individual farm families in place (i.e., on farms where they live, or on farms obtained for them), (b) Assistant in charge of re-location and rehabilitation of stranded farm families in organized communities, (c) Assistant in charge of work centers and self-liquidating rural rehabilitation works projects, (d) Assistant in charge of home economy and home making.

The necessary specialists and trained personnel required to carry on the work of the divisions listed above, together with the necessary clerical and professional assistants, are made available as

needed to put into effect the activities undertaken. The assistants in charge of the several divisions study and pass upon all activities coming within the scope of that particular division, which activity is finally cleared through the state director.

B. RURAL REHABILITATION FIELD STAFF. The field staff consists of the necessary technically trained personnel to exercise general supervision over all Rural Rehabilitation activities undertaken throughout the state. This staff serves as a liaison between the district administrations and the state office.

C. RURAL REHABILITATION DISTRICT STAFF. The district staff consists of the following: (1) Trained district farm supervisors, (2) Trained district home economists.

The farm supervisors and home economists exercise supervision over the activities undertaken within their administrative districts.

D. RURAL REHABILITATION COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS. Farm foremen working under the supervision of the District Farm Supervisor, and in coöperation with the County Farm Demonstration Agent, supervises the farm activities within the county unit. And in like manner one or more home makers, working under the District Home Economists and in coöperation with the County Home Demonstration Agent is assigned to each county unit to carry on the home making activities.

E. PERSONAL APPROVAL. (1) All field representatives are appointed by the state administration. (2) All county and district personnel is appointed by the district administration and approved by the state administration.

F. RELATION TO THE SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION. All Rural Rehabilitation clients are first recommended by the Social Service Division of the Emergency Relief Administration for review. Those approved by the District Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor are referred to the County Rural Rehabilitation Advisory Committee for consideration and must be approved by the district administrator and referred to the State Director of Rural Rehabilitation.

G. COUNTY RURAL REHABILITATION ADVISORY COMMITTEES. County Rural Rehabilitation Advisory Committees in each county are formed from the following groups: County Farm Demonstration Agents; County Home Demonstration Agents; Vocational Agricultural Teachers; Home Economics Teachers and Representatives; citizens from farm organizations, business groups and women's organizations.

H. FAMILY BUDGET. Individual family budgets are prepared by the county field staff, reviewed by the county advisory committee, submitted to the district administrator and if approved by the administrator, forwarded to the state office for final approval.

I. RELATION TO THE WORKS DIVISION OF THE ERA. Construction and other works activities involving engineering, planning, and construction are supervised and executed by the Works Division of the ERA.

J. RELATION TO THE FINANCE DIVISION OF THE ERA. All finances of state corporations are disbursed to the district through a duly elected treasurer of the corporation and accounted for by the district through the bonded officials of the Finance and Auditing Division of the ERA. All repayments by rural rehabilitation clients to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation are made through and accounted for by the Finance and Accounting Division of the ERA.

K. RELATION TO THE STATISTICAL DIVISION OF THE ERA. All rural rehabilitation statistics are cleared through and are recorded by the Statistical Division of the ERA.

L. RELATION TO PUBLIC DIVISION OF THE ERA. All rural rehabilitation publicity is collected by and released through the Public Relations Division of the ERA.



(1) *Rural Rehabilitation clients harvesting Irish potatoes near Rocky Mount, Nash County.* (2) *Horse and colt belonging to Rural Rehabilitation client, Wake County.* (3) *Livestock of Rural Rehabilitation client, Durham County.* (4) *Tobacco crop of Rural Rehabilitation client, Durham County.* (5) *Rural Rehabilitation client with his peanut and corn crop, Edgecombe County.* (6) *Colt belonging to Rural Rehabilitation client, Edgecombe County.*

M. Relationship With Other Governmental Agencies. Activities with other governmental agencies, such as the Farm Credit Administration, Federal Surplus Land Corporation, Soil Erosion Service, etc., are undertaken in accordance with signed agreements entered into between the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the State ERA and the governmental agency in question.

N. Execution of Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Functions. All functions of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation are executed by the Rural Rehabilitation Director through the District and State Administrations.

O. Relationship Between Rural Rehabilitation Client and Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. When a relief client is approved by the State Rural Rehabilitation Division for rehabilitation, he is removed from the relief rolls and all advances from this point on are made from Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds, secured by proper liens, notes and chattels, and are to be repaid to the Corporation and used by the Corporation as a revolving fund. The supervisory staff of the Rural Rehabilitation Division supervises all activities of approved rural rehabilitation clients.

Rehabilitation Plans Under the Corporation

Experience gained in rural rehabilitation efforts in this and other states during these last years has led steadily to the conviction that no one plan will answer adequately the needs of all persons, or of geographically separated communities, which figure in a general program. For persons are as sectional in their thinking and actions as are localities. Added to this fact are individual temperamental differences which serve to reinforce sectional tradition. Also in separate sections of the state, farming practices, varied crops and farming traditions, add themselves to the universally admitted individualism of the farmer, to render the application of any one general plan extremely unwise.

Recognizing this fact, and to meet the problem, the program of rural rehabilitation under the Rehabilitation Corporation is so divided as to give it the necessary degree of elasticity. There are four major sections of the general plan:

1. The rehabilitation of families on individual farms;
2. The re-location and rehabilitation of stranded farm families in organized communities;
3. Rural work centers, in conjunction with farming, where small industries for the benefit of the rural community will be fostered, and self-liquidating rural rehabilitation work projects operated;
4. The department of home economy and home making.

1. Rehabilitation of Families on Individual Farms

Approximately 90 per cent of the persons already approved for rehabilitation are located on individual farms. It is not always necessary to move a family from its present location or to a farm colony in order to successfully rehabilitate it. Frequently debt adjustment, an agreement with the landlord, the purchase of needed implements, stock, or fertilizer, are all that is necessary. Where this can be done it is done.

In the period elapsing from the beginning of the Rural Rehabilitation Program under the Corporation, and February 25, 1935, when the weekly reports were begun, 4,025 families were accepted. The chart on page 299, giving week-by-week data, reveals the steady growth in the number of clients approved.

A prime consideration governing the selection of clients, and one implicit in the whole program, is the desire to preserve the home as a significant social unit, providing that type of life in pleasant surroundings most conducive to the development of healthy, intelligent, and independent citizens. It is felt, and for ample reason, that if the home can be preserved, then, in most cases a piece of basic and profitable social work will have been done.



(1) *RR family with livestock purchased through the RRC, Iredell County.* (2) *RR client feeding his chickens, Carteret County.* (3) *RR client plowing fields with steer purchased through RRC, Jones County.* (4) *A typical RR family, Iredell County.* (5) *RR client and mare purchased through RRC, Wilkes County.* (6) *RR family and livestock purchased through RRC, Iredell County.* (7) *RR client and steer purchased through the RRC, Iredell County*

A CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RURAL REHABILITATION CLIENTS ACCEPTED, WEEK BY WEEK, AND THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FUNDS ADVANCED

	Feb. 25	March 2	March 9	March 16	March 23	March 30	April 6
1. Number of families previously accepted for Rural Rehabilitation	3,101	4,025	4,405	4,946	5,589	6,311	6,853
2. Number of families accepted for Rural Rehabilitation week ending	924	380	541	643	722	542	451
3. Number family plans returned or held in office during week for additional information	266	30	22	76	141	50	29
4. Number family plans rejected week of	12		4	42			
5. Number families accepted to date	4,025	4,405	4,946	5,589	6,311	6,853	7,304
6. Number families canceled to date							
7. Total number families remaining on Rural Rehabilitation rolls	4,025	4,405	4,946	5,589	6,311	6,853	7,304
8. Average amount of advances approved per family (for 6 months—Jan. 1 to July 1, 1935).							
Subsistence	$ 55.46	$ 58.25	$ 61,32	$ 68.90	$ 61.49	$ 63.80	$ 69.65
Operating expenses	142.06	126.65	130.85	132.61	119.56	137.73	149.54
Capital goods	106.27	111.27	150.91	148.75	169.20	179.69	182.46

	April 13	April 20	April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25
1. Number of families previously accepted for Rural Rehabilitation	7,304	7,688	8,058	8,210	8,396	8,556	8,651
2. Number families accepted for Rural Rehabilitation week ending	384	370	152	186	160	95	137
3. Number family plans returned or held in office during week for additional information	42	15	1	2	9	7	2
4. Number family plans rejected week of		1	0	0	0	0	0
5. Number families accepted to date	7,688	8,058	8,210	8,396	8,556	8,651	8,788
6. Number families canceled to date	235*	252*	261*	303	303	672	1,032
7. Total number families remaining on Rural Rehabilitation rolls	7,453	7,806	7,949	8,093	8,253	7,979	7,756
8. Average amount of advances approved per family (for 6 months—Jan. 1 to July 1, 1935):							
Subsistence	$ 59.06	$ 54.47	$ 57.79	$ 55.42†	$ 33.34†	$ 30.60†	
Operating expenses	127.17	114.94	99.00	103.40	95.89	104.50	
Capital goods	176.46	154.06	104.14	112.76	130.28	132.39	

* This figure represents total cancellations to date, and not merely for the week in which the figure is shown on the report.

† These allotment averages for subsistence show a slight decrease, because of the fact that these items are approved only for the period covered by the budgets.

RURAL REHABILITATION FARM COLONIES AND WORK CENTERS

AS INDICATED previously, in the operation of the Rural Rehabilitation Program, relief families are located (1) on individual farms; (2) with small groups on selected land; and (3) in large colonies. Soil and other conditions obtaining in certain sections of the state render it advisable to concentrate clients in these areas in colonies where, with greater possibility of a well-rounded rehabilitation program, more effective work can be done.

The colony rehabilitation plan will provide the following features:

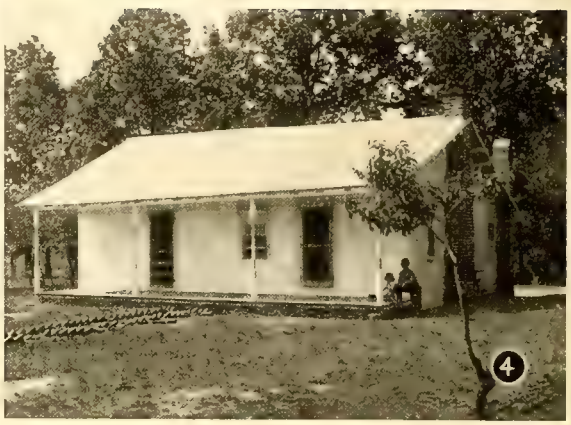
a. Individual farm ownership under group management.

b. The advantages and economies of ownership, by the group, of heavy farm equipment with a minimum capital outlay per family.













(1) *Tenant house before purchase by Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, Wake County.* (2) *Same house remodeled for RR client.* (3) *Home Economics supervisor teaching canning in RR homes, Mecklenburg County.* (4) *Home remodeled for RR family, Stokes County.* (5) *Cabbage grown by RR client, Carteret County.* (6) *Cash crop—cotton grown by RR client, Craven County.*

c. Rehabilitation of families, socially, economically, morally, and educationally by group instruction from agriculture economists, social workers, educators and home economists.

d. Work centers for increasing the earnings of colony members, by providing part-time employment, and by securing higher returns through processing their farm products, and for rendering services to a community which are not otherwise available.

e. Recreation advantages from park areas to be provided in all colony projects. Social contacts and coöperation will be through group meetings.

f. Coöperative ownership of group-owned facilities, such as land, parks, farm machinery, etc.

g. The advantages of coöperative buying and marketing.

At the present time there are three farm colony projects in the process of development. These are located in Wake County on the Beale Johnson Farm, in Halifax County on the Tillery Farm, and in Tyrrell County on the Magnolia Farm.

Beale Johnson Farm Colony

This farm is located in Wake County, 13 miles south of Raleigh on paved highway No. 21. There are 582 acres owned by the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation in this tract, and options have been secured on 278 adjoining acres making a total of 860 acres to be incorporated in this project. It is anticipated that approximately 30 to 32 families will be located in this colony. Surveys are now being made to determine the number of families that the land will advantageously support. The size of each farm will be approximately 30 acres. The estimated gross income from each individual farm per annum should be approximately $1,400.00. This would be supplemented by part-time employment in the work center and some increased value of their farm products by processing same at the work center.

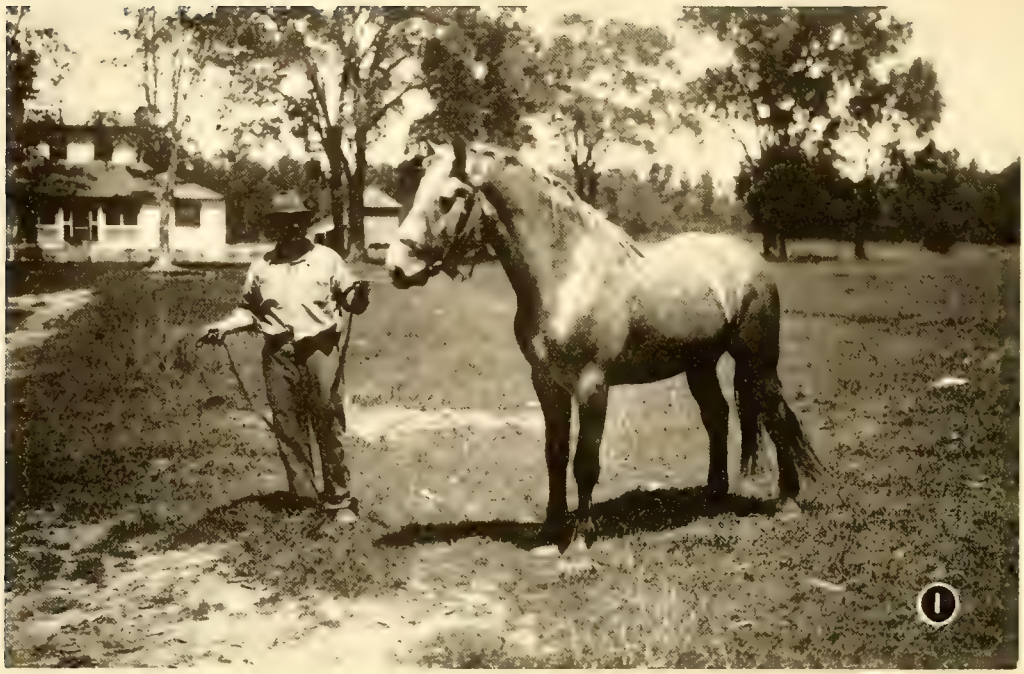
Work Center

Near the center of this tract of land is to be located the work center consisting of a canning plant, wood working, and blacksmith shop, cane mill, hatchery, potato storage house, flour, feed and corn mill and a community house in which will be located a library, sewing room and an assembly room. During the summer months education and recreation camps are to be conducted for underprivileged members of relief families. The buildings composing this work center are being artistically grouped in an area surrounding the lake on this place in accordance with plans of our landscape architect.

The operation of this work center will give full-time employment to about 3 or 4 persons and part-time employment to the other members of this colony. The facilities here provided will enable the members of this colony to very materially enhance the value of their farm products by processing the same with their own labor with the use of the facilities here provided.

Group Farming Equipment: A number of units of heavy farming equipment, such as tractors, fertilizer distributors, stalk cutters, corn planters, threshing machines and hay balers, etc., will be acquired for the use of families in this colony to enable them to obtain the advantages and economies these machines afford in connection with their farm operation. This machinery will be group-owned and the investment amortized by reasonable charges for their use by each family.

Social and Educational Advantages: Near the center of this colony will be located a community house equipped with a library, reading room, sewing room and assembly room. In this building the families of this colony will have the advantage of various social activities under the direction of a social and home economics worker. There will also be conducted at this place at various times classes or lectures in educational subjects that will be instrumental in the development of the families in





(1) *Stallion belonging to Rural Rehabilitation client, Magnolia Farm, Tyrrell County.* (2) *Part of the beef cattle herd on Magnolia Farm, Tyrrell County.*

this colony. Vocational teachers from the county, and State Agriculture College will be available for conducting classes in vocational subjects.

Recreational Advantages: A portion of the area of this farm bordering on the lake will be set up in a park where the members of this colony can congregate and conduct recreational programs that they may formulate from time to time. Swimming, bathing, boating and fishing facilities will be available at this park.

Group Marketing: The entire colony will be operated under the direction and management of a competent man experienced in farm operations and marketing, and members of this colony will have the advantage of coöperative marketing of their farm products through this manager and the advantages of group buying of fertilizer and other supplies needed in the operation of their farms.

Group Ownership: The work center, park area, heavy equipment, etc., owned by the colony will be controlled through a corporation owned by the members of this colony. The work center is planned on a self-liquidating basis through a system of tolls, and ownership will therefore eventually pass to the coöperatively owned corporation.

What Is a Community Work Center?

A Rural Community Work Center is a small coöperative enterprise, mainly industrial in nature, for rural communities. It is established on a self-liquidating business basis and upon liquidation becomes locally owned and operated. Community Work Centers may be established where communities are sufficiently interested to furnish building material and necessary donated labor according to their ability, all subject to the approval of the North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, and where a sufficient number of families are being rehabilitated.

Objectives for Centers

To provide means and equipment by which rehabilitation and other families can help themselves : Making use of raw materials in the community not being utilized ; develop skill in making useful articles for themselves ; supplying needs which families could not satisfy otherwise ; exchange services and materials by a planned system of barter ; establishing a market for the sale and exchange of surplus products which will help provide a cash income ; providing facilities for participation in group activities in Health, Education and Recreation ; providing profitable occupation for spare time.

Magnolia Farm

This farm is located in Tyrrell County, South Fork Township. There are 1,200 acres owned by the Corporation in this farm. In addition to this, 10,000 acres adjoining have been deeded to the Corporation by Tyrrell County on the condition that this land be cleared and developed. Options have been obtained on 1,003 acres of additional lands adjoining this property making a grand total of 12,030 acres in this development. This project will provide farms for approximately 300 families with an average of 40 acres each. The estimated gross income from each individual farm should average approximately $1,500.00 per annum. In addition to this, these farm families should be able to obtain some income from part-time work at the work center. This colony will also be provided with a work center, group-owned farming equipment and other advantages as enumerated above in connection with the Beale Johnson Project.

Recreation: Adjoining this property is a large lake known as Lake Phelps that is owned by the State of North Carolina. The Department of Conservation and Development contemplates developing an area around this lake as a State or National Park. This will afford excellent recreational



(1) *Beale Johnson Rural Rehabilitation farm, showing bridge over the dam and the grist mill, Wake County.* (2) *View of lake, Beale Johnson Rural Rehabilitation farm, Wake County.* (3) *Temporary house built by Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for Rural Rehabilitation client, Perquimans County.* (4) *Part of canned vegetables and fruit grown and canned by Rural Rehabilitation client on Magnolia farm, Tyrrell County.* (5) *Sweet potato crop of a Rural Rehabilitation client in Durham County.* (6) *Sweet potato and corn crops of a Rural Rehabilitation client in Durham County.*

advantages to the members of this colony in the way of fishing, boating and swimming. It will also have this and other advantages mentioned in connection with the Beale Johnson Farm.

TILLERY FARM COLONY

The Tillery Farm Colony, embracing the Tillery Farm, the Pierce Farm, the Jones Farm and the Fenner Farm, located in Halifax County, midway between Scotland Neck and Halifax, is the scene of one of the most important enterprises of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. This farm has 5,047 acres of land, located on the Roanoke River, all of which is leased for three years with an option to purchase.

An organized rural community, under expert supervision, is proposed at Tillery Farm, following the same general plans as obtain at the Beale Johnson Farm. Approximately from 200-300 families will be cared for at the Tillery Farm.

At present 8 families have been placed on the Beale Johnson Farm, 40 on the Magnolia Farm, and 87 on the Tillery Farm.

THE RURAL HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM, WITH AN INDICATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE SUPERVISOR, THE RURAL REHABILITATION SUPERVISOR, AND THE HOME ECONOMIST

AS AN IMPORTANT and integral part of the rural rehabilitation grogram, trained and experienced Home Economists have been assigned to each of the 32 ERA districts in North Carolina. These persons will have charge of organizing and directing home economics services for all relief and rural rehabilitation clients. Each will have a home maker directly in charge of the work in a county with perhaps several junior home makers, this depending upon the nature and size of the problem in the various localities.

The work of the Social Service Supervisor, the Home Economist, and the Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor is parallel. Each department of activity will have its particular function and will not duplicate the activities of the other. As these persons are all working with the same clients, there is the necessity for the most complete coöperation and understanding in carrying out plans for the families.

A. Duties of the Social Service Supervisor, the Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor, and the Home Economist in relation to rehabilitation families:

1. *The Social Service Supervisor:* It is the responsibility of this officer to direct the activities of those case workers having to do with rehabilitation clients, in giving such advances in the form of food and clothing, as the budget may indicate; of working with the family on problems of individual and family adjustment; of helping in the formation and carrying out of family plans of a social rehabilitation nature, and in short of performing any advisory, analytical or other services as will best assist the family in its social progress.

2. *The Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor:* A primary function of this officer is to counsel with the case worker and the prospective rehabilitation client, regarding the client's fitness and aptitude for rural rehabilitation. After the client is accepted, this Supervisor advises with the case worker and client in the matter of the budget, which budget is then sent to the state office for approval. After final approval, it becomes the duty of this Supervisor, working with farm foremen to oversee all of the agricultural activities of the client, to recommend plans, to transmit state policies, and in general to exercise such competent control of the farming done under his supervision, as will guarantee, by using the best farming methods, that, all other conditions being favorable, the client will receive the maximum return for energy and capital expended. The farm foreman in each county will be expected to keep such contact with each client, as will allow him to advise the client when the client's

crop is in proper condition, of opportunities for gainful employment by the day, and will aid the client to find such employment.

3. *The Home Economist:* It is a primary function of this officer to keep in close contact with the Social Service Supervisor, in selecting typical rural rehabilitation clients, and relief clients to be visited. Before visiting families, the Home Economist will talk with the case worker, and study to become familiar with case records and family budget plans of families selected. With the limitations in mind as set by the relief subsistence allowance to the family, or set by the subsistence items approved on the family's rehabilitation budget, the Home Economist will find out by personal interviews whether the families are using their allowances for the best interests of their health and social welfare.

The Home Economist will demonstrate to clients only those methods of home economy which they are reasonably assured the clients are able to carry through. The Home Economist will be particularly valuable in discovering means of obtaining the results desired without going outside the possibilities of the family budget. The Home Economist and the Home Demonstration Agents in each district will make definite plans for each county, thus utilizing the combined resources of both organizations.

The first and perhaps one of the most important activities of the home economics department will lie in the direction of organizing and projecting a comprehensive home canning campaign. It is felt that it is more valuable to teach families to can food in their own homes with equipment available there, than to use modernly equipped community canning centers. Where such a program does not appear feasible, for example with many urban families, small community canning centers may be used.

As a supplement to the home canning program, eight rather large canneries will be operated in areas in which a surplus of truck vegetables or fruit may be expected. Meat canneries used in the cattle program are being partially dismantled, and some of the equipment being converted into these vegetable or fruit canneries. The typical cannery of this type will consist of two retorts (capacity 165 No. 3 cans), one large cooking kettle, one power sealer, or three automatic hand sealers, blanching vat, etc.

It is proposed that these canneries preserve vegetable or fruit surpluses of relief or rural rehabilitation clients, and possibly of farmers in general. They will be operated on a toll basis. Furthermore, it may happen that in the event of the frequent collapse of the trucking market, large quantities of vegetables or fruit can be obtained by the ERA merely for the picking. The canneries will also be used to preserve such a general surplus.

RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

THE RURAL Rehabilitation Corporation projects must meet the two requirements of all ERA projects in that the proposed activity must be socially and economically desirable, and it must be needed. In addition to these, however, there is a third requirement for RR projects. They must be self-liquidating. Self-liquidating projects are those projects whose cost will be amortized within a reasonable length of time. One such project has already repaid the full amount of advances for labor and materials, and has brought a profit to the Corporation. This project is the propagation of scuppernong vines carried on in Beaufort, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland counties.

PROPAGATING SCUPPERNONG GRAPE VINES

North Carolina is the original habitat of the scuppernong grape. The counties of the Upper Coastal Plain are well adapted to its culture and in these counties there are many home vineyards. In several of these counties there are commercial vineyards most of which have been allowed to

deteriorate during the last several years. It is believed that it is possible to revive the grape industry and to expand it within this and other Southern States. This will give a considerable section a new non-competitive industry which can be used to supplement the income of rehabilitation families.

Vines leased from individual growers are now being layered, with a view of producing rooted cuttings for distribution to relief clients, and to other Southern States which do not have sufficient vines to meet their needs. Forty-six thousand five hundred thirty-three vines have already been cut and sold to Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana. The income from vines already sold is in excess of the cost of propagation. In addition to shoots transported to these states, vines will be transplanted to the farms of RR clients in sections where small vineyards will be profitable as a means of cash income.

Seed Project

This project was set up for the purpose of packing and distributing garden seed to ERA as well as RR clients. By packing the seeds, which were bought on a low-bid basis, and tested in the State Laboratory, within the state, it was thought possible to secure higher quality seed, better adapted varieties, while creating at the same time a valuable work project.

Three hundred twenty-four thousand five hundred sixty-eight pounds of seed were bought at a cost (delivered) of $29,358.82. All packing for distribution was done in the ERA cannery building in Raleigh, the seed being packed in packages of two sizes, sufficient for one-eighth of an acre (cost 55 cents) and for one-fourth of an acre (cost 96 cents).

A total of 49,302 packages was sent out, having a value of $37,480.08. In addition, bulk seed to the value of $1,857.63 were shipped.

Effort is being made to begin growing in the state such of these seed as are practical, for example, field peas, and onion sets. This properly developed would give RR clients a good cash crop and develop a definite source of seed having better adaptability.

Sawmill Project

On property owned by the RR Corporation in Chatham County, a used sawmill equipped with a 30 horse-power boiler, 20 horse-power high speed engine, and a 48-inch saw has been erected and is ready for operation. The mill is to be supervised by one employee, who will act as logging foreman and sawyer. All labor is to be furnished by the Transient Bureau. It will be mid-summer, however, before timber can be hauled from the swamp and lowlands.

It is estimated that the wood to be cut contains a million feet of sawed lumber, which lumber will be turned over to the Corporation for use in a state-wide building program.

Quarrying, Grinding and Disposal of Agricultural Lime

It is generally recognized that North Carolina farms have a very depleted soil condition, due in many instances to the lack of sufficient lime elements in the soil.

Surveys, conducted by Farm Agents in coöperation with the State College of Agriculture and State Extension Service indicate that several million tons of lime are needed on North Carolina soils.

Another survey was made of lime deposits in western North Carolina. Samples of lime from these deposits were collected and analyzed in the College Laboratory. This survey revealed that commercial agricultural lime is available in sufficient quantities in some eight or ten counties in western North Carolina to supply the agricultural lime requirements for that and other sections of the state

State plans have been prepared for leasing unused lime quarries, acquiring lime grinding equipment, and projects prepared for the quarrying and grinding of lime in those counties in which agricultural lime deposits are found. It is planned that this lime, when ground, be sold first to the



(1) *Farm of Rural Rehabilitation client, Wake County.* (2) *A Rural Rehabilitation family enjoying their watermelons, Edgecombe County.* (3) *First Rural Rehabilitation colt born on Magnolia farm, Tyrrell County.* (4) *Wheat field of Rural Rehabilitation client ready for harvest, Wake County.* (5) *Rural Rehabilitation client with his mule and corn crop, Craven County.* (6) *Rural Rehabilitation client with cotton and corn crops on Tillery Farm, Halifax County.* (7) *Rural Rehabilitation mules in Wilson County.*

Rural Rehabilitation and relief clients, and second to other farmers needing and desiring lime through that area of the state. In all cases the lime is to be made available to farmers at exactly the cost of quarrying and grinding.

Housing Construction and Repair

Every opportunity for adequate housing will be afforded the individual RR clients, as well as those in colonies. The securing of houses has been accomplished by three methods; first, repairing or rebuilding on lands owned or controlled by clients; second, repairing and building on land that can be leased with option to buy for clients; and third, repairing and building in and around work centers and in rural industrial communities which will be owned and controlled by the Corporation.

If the client lives on his own land, or on land secured for him, in a home which can be advantageously repaired, such repairs will be made up to the limit of what he can repay in 3 years.

If the client lives on his own land but in an unfit home, the RR Corporation will build a home up to a certain limit, the client being given from 1-35 years to repay the loan. If the client owns neither land nor home, land will be secured on advantageous terms, the existing home repaired if possible, or a new home erected. Repairs and painting done on homes will be paid for within three years.

Portable Houses

Where houses were needed immediately, temporary portable houses are being erected. These houses are built in units of two rooms, with detachable porch and kitchen. The one-unit houses will be used for the smaller size families, while two such units will be combined for families of larger size. These houses are designed to take care of the families during the crop season.

When land has been purchased by the client, the temporary houses will be taken apart, moved to the location selected, and transformed into permanent living quarters for rehabilitation clients. The units are so constructed that when taken apart they can be moved on a truck.

Approving Clients for Rural Rehabilitation

The ultimate success of a rehabilitation program is to be found not alone in the type of charter granted the Corporation, nor is the responsibility wholly that of supervisory personnel. The real measure of the program's success lies to a great extent with the quality, the ability, and the determination of the clients themselves.

There is a certain amount of popular misconception relating to the selection of rural rehabilitation clients. It is sometimes believed that clients are selected indiscriminately, and that after acceptance, the clients, who have been granted anything for which they asked, are allowed to follow any individual course which seems good to them. Another view is that clients are too heavily supervised, that they labor under a great weight of "red tape."

Both views are equally erroneous. It is obviously the part of wisdom in administering a program fraught with such significance, that every effort should be made to select applicants wisely. It is certainly inaccurate to believe that clients are selected indiscriminately. Nor is it true that there is an excess of "red tape," so-called. The procedures are as simple as possible in view of the importance of the issues involved. A brief resume of the procedure which a client follows will be given here in order to clarify the routine.

All clients are selected from the relief rolls, and are among those regularly investigated by visitors in the Social Service Division. It is from this division that the recommendation is first made. The client then comes before the Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor, who is a member of the district staff, and the client's farming history is investigated.

Each of these officers, the Social Service Supervisor, and the Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor, make every possible effort to ascertain, on the basis of the applicant's credit history, his general reputation, his history with the relief agency, his knowledge of farming, the fact that he has made his living by farming during the last five years, and other relevant considerations, whether or not it will be to the advantage of the applicant and to the Corporation to have the application accepted.

If it is agreed to recommend the client for acceptance by the Corporation, a budget is prepared, countersigned by the District Administrator, and sent to state headquarters for approval. After approval by the state office, the budget is returned to the district office, and thenceforward the client is party to an agreement made with the Corporation, and works under supervision provided by the Corporation.

It may be repeated here that the final measure of success to be obtained in individual cases will be governed to a large extent by the individuals themselves. There is no peculiar insight vouchsafed the personnel of the Emergency Relief Administration which permits them to predict with complete accuracy the outcome of any particular client's rehabilitation history. When dealing with human beings, all activities are governed by the complexities which inhere in human nature. The best that can be done is to use the best intelligence available, and to exercise every permissible caution in selecting persons and administering the program, with the general assurance that the same considerations which affect human conduct in other directions will operate here. Naturally the outcome will be guaranteed only in so far as all conditions which are operative will allow it to be guaranteed.

COMPILATION, APPROVAL, AND ENFORCEMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA RURAL REHABILITATION FAMILY BUDGETS

A. COMPILING THE BUDGET

THE RURAL Rehabilitation family budget was drawn up by the Assistant Director of Rural Rehabilitation in November, 1934. Copies of this form were sent to the Social Service Divisions of the several districts of the state where items suggested on the budget form were filled in to meet the needs of individual clients. Case workers recommended clients for rehabilitation and itemized their subsistence requirements. RR county farm foremen then listed operating expenses, farm equipment and livestock necessary for the cultivation of crops planned for the clients. A farm plan was also prepared for each client.

With the complete needs of the family shown on the budget, signatures of the case worker, farm foreman, director of relief and that of the applicant were affixed. The budget was then put in the hands of the local RR Board for consideration. The signature of the Chairman of this body signified the Board's approval of the budget as submitted to the state office. An RR card and social worker's case history accompanied each budget.

B. ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET

Budgets submitted to the N. C. RR Division for adoption were approved as follows :

Subsistence Items, Numbers 1, 2 and 3 on the budget: The amount of food and clothing allotted a family was determined primarily by the number of persons in the family. A schedule of food and clothing needs for rural families of different sizes prepared by a nutrition adviser on the staff of the State ERA was useful in approving these items on the budgets. Allowances for fuel, light, medical care, and household necessities were determined by the size of the request and the explanation of the need as shown in the case history accompanying the budget. The ability of the family to repay—

in so far as this ability was shown by the acreage to be planted by the client—was also considered in the approval of these items for clients.

Farm Equipment, No. 4: Farm equipment was approved where the short inventory of items already available to clients showed such equipment to be lacking. The total amount approved was again limited by the acreage tillable, particularly cash acreages of cotton, tobacco and peanuts. Type of soil, distribution of crops, and kind of work stock to be used were other factors considered.

Farm Supplies, No. 5: A schedule for the different topographical sections of the state showing quantity and cost of seed needed, kind, amount and cost of fertilizer was prepared by an agricultural consultant connected with the N. C. RR Division staff for the assistance of those approving these items on the budgets.

Livestock, No. 6: Total acreage to be cultivated, and the cropping system as shown on the budget, determined the number and value of livestock approved.

Actual Budget by the Month, No. 7: The budget as approved was then distributed over the six months' period. All livestock, farm equipment, farm supplies and household equipment have been provided the client during the month in which his budget was accepted. This has been done to enable the client to begin farming operations and set up his household establishment immediately. Food, clothing and light have been distributed over the full six months' period Medical care and small household articles have been placed in the first months of the budget. By placing operating expenses and capital goods in January, February and March, as new budgets have been received in these months, the average per family for the first three months is almost twice the amount approved for the same families for the second three months.

C. Enforcement of the Budget

Home economists have been placed in each district to assist RR families in living within the subsistence allowances granted them. Home economists are assisted by local home makers in each county where the number of RR families justifies their employment. The spending of allowances for farm equipment, farm supplies, and livestock is supervised by the RR farm foreman. With the consent of the case worker, home economist and farm foreman, the value of any items covered by the crop lien—whether subsistence or operating expenses—may be transferred to other approved items also covered by the lien, so long as the total of the lien is not exceeded. The value of approved capital goods may also be exchanged for other approved capital goods, so long as the total amount approved on the budget is not exceeded. Responsibility for staying within the approved budget—with such shifting of items as aforementioned—lies with the local case worker, home economist, and farm foreman who supervise the home life and farming activities of the client.

The Outlook for Rural Rehabilitation in North Carolina

There are certain practical conclusions to which the N. C. ERA has been led after considering the results of the study directed by Mr. Blackwell upon which its program was so largely based, and after its experience with rural rehabilitation measures over the last three years.

It would be inappropriate here to engage in an exhaustive treatise in the field of agricultural economics. It is proper, however, to direct attention of interested persons to certain findings, which findings are based on factors occurring with sufficient frequency to be termed typical. The issues, if they can be separated, are in the main two—economic and social. These issues, although they may be separated for discussion, must in the last analysis be treated as but two aspects of one problem.

The rural economic problem is infinitely complex. Suffice it to say that in the economy of farm life, two major essentials are long-time credit, and assured markets. As to the first it is a patent truth that ordinary commercial credit is of but little value for the farmer. He lacks the ability possessed

by the manufacturer to control production. And when he has successfully produced a crop, a large array of factors enter to disturb the delicate balance which exists between the farm producer and the distant consumer. Or if he has contracted for credit, the operation of natural forces over which he has but little control at present, prolonged dry or wet spells, destructive storms and blight, enter to nullify his efforts. So it would seem quite obvious that if he is to operate at all he must have long-time cheap credit. Cheap credit may not yield the return realized from gilt-edged bonds, but its deficiency in monetary interest will be compensated by its important function in stabilizing the foundation of subsistence on which our national life depends.

The question of markets is one which cannot be easily settled. Again many factors enter. Crop surplusage, resulting in a glutted market; competition between agricultural areas, with the market going to the one most favored by natural conditions; inability to market (by the small farmer) due to preferential transportation rates; the unsatisfactory experience of many farmers with commission men; variation in demand for certain products; these and other factors make the problem of marketing a highly complex one. It is quite true however, and here the problem becomes emphatically a human one, that there is no lack of a market right in this country if everyone were able to purchase what he actually needs for subsistence. Hence the problem of finding adequate markets should be largely settled when general economic conditions have become so readjusted that more buying power will be put into the hands of millions of Americans now living "on margin."

The social aspects of our problem have been suggested throughout. No longer can men afford to take refuge in the easy solution that "these people have never known any better, have never had any more." Nor can we afford in the larger percentage of cases to identify want and poverty with some moral lack in the individual. There has been a progressive degeneration of some fine racial stocks in this country due to no other reason than either our cupidity or our stupidity, a rigid reluctance to accept a basic social truth, that there can be no significant progress or prosperity for some unless there is progress and prosperity for all. Our preoccupation with material well-being has blinded us to the steady drainage on our human resources, a drainage which the people concerned did not initiate and were largely powerless to stop.

Systematic adult education is another objective which must be realized in an adequate rural program. That rural life must be made more attractive by the addition of cultural factors is a basic consideration in the thought of many rural leaders. All are familiar with pictures drawn of the onerous nature of life on the farm, yet it is true that the quality of cultural life which some progressive individuals and rural communities have achieved should be made available to the large masses of rural dwellers. In many communities, cultural possibilities are almost lacking, the consolidated school, and the country church, usually on a circuit, representing the total cultural opportunities.

A suggestion of what might be done is indicated by the results of the Emergency Education Program. Although as a primarily relief program, it had certain fundamental inadequacies, nevertheless, it achieved an influence on country life which is difficult to appraise adequately. It adopted a pedagogical principle which while simple is fundamental—start where the people are! With this principle in mind, and armed with enthusiasm and what was in many cases a real perception of rural needs, teachers gathered adult groups in country districts all over North Carolina and gave types of instruction most needed and desired by the group. A feature of the program, amounting almost to a campaign, was the systematic attack on illiteracy. Dramatic demonstration of the value of this phase of the training has been given all over the state.

Experience with this education program suggests the large field of profitable effort which may be developed in the future to the great benefit of people who live in the country. A rich quality of life should be as possible to the rural dweller as to his city cousin. Adult instruction, musical instruction, group recreational features, teaching people how to play, needed training in home economy, circulat-

ing libraries, these and many other benefits are suggested as necessary by the experience of the emergency education program in the state and lay down a definite challenge to planners of an adequate rural North Carolina society.

Another major problem which must be faced by rural rehabilitation planning is that of dispossessed tenant farm families now relegated to the status of casual laborers. This situation which is serious throughout the South is concentrated in North Carolina in the bright-leaf tobacco region where the tenancy rate is the highest. Croppers, displaced in the years 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, because of the landlord's inability to continue financing them, or because he decided to shift to farming with day labor, have found reëntry to the agricultural economy effectively blocked by the acreage control program of the AAA. It is undoubtedly true, as has been indicated by rural leaders, that under the policy of reducing acreage the tenant finds himself in an increasingly disadvantageous position. The public is gradually becoming aware of this problem.

The social and economic conditions under which croppers exist even when times are good are below those of any other group in rural America. With the advent of what is vaguely termed "agricultural recovery," displaced tenants may be able to get a crop again. But the question is whether that eventuality is desirable. Is the whole intent of this program a return to the evils of the tenant system, which has been depleting human adequacy and vitality, both of landlord and tenant, since the Civil War? A restoration of agricultural exports accompanied by a return to uncontrolled agricultural production might encourage the survival of tenancy. But such conditions are not likely to occur in the near future.

What is to become of this large floating population in the South if the policy of economic nationalism is adhered to, along with the then necessary controlled agricultural output? Secretary of Agriculture Wallace himself has said that with such a program, "It may be necessary after a time to shift part of the Southern population." Quoting him further, "We are sparring with the situation until the American people are ready to face the facts." The establishment of widespread proprietorship, together with a further joining of agriculture and industry as recommended by various leaders seems to be the ultimate solution.

From the above considerations it would appear that there will be of necessity a removal of families from areas where there is an overmanned agricultural economy. The present program of rural rehabilitation can accomplish but little in the way of permanently rehabilitating people in overcrowded agricultural sections.

With the number of share-crops held at the 1933 level, and actually decreased by the AAA, any relief family which gets a crop of its own probably displaces another family. Hence the program can make but little progress in permanently solving the problem until more families are moved. Work projects, adequate and well-planned, will help. But the continuation of work projects in strictly rural sections is unthinkable, save those minor industries absolutely essential to a rural economy. Hence, the ultimate objective of rehabilitation effort as related to this problem points to the gradual selection of families to move to other sections, after preliminary educational work has been done showing the ultimate wisdom of such a policy to the client.

It is into a very complex situation therefore that the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, with its program as heretofore outlined has come. It would seem from a reading of its charter, a knowledge of its purposes, and observation of its practical application to rural problems, *as they exist*, that there is much to recommend it as a beginning wedge in the attack on rural economic and social insecurity. It must be remembered, however, that this program applies only to persons on relief, and only to such of those who qualify for rural rehabilitation.

But this fact instead of preventing the Corporation's rehabilitation efforts from being used as a standard for general rural rehabilitation really enhances its value as a measuring rod for this type

of rehabilitation. This argument may be made: If this broad program with its long-time credit facilities; its efforts for better housing; its supplying of necessary farm implements and work stock; its coöperative interest in helping secure more adequate social and cultural life in rural communities; its coöperative buying and marketing; its substitution of business procedure in advancing this money, for an outright dole; its providing of expert supervision; if these work successfully within the present group of persons who have had to call on the government for aid; why should not the same principles on which the Corporation's program is built operate with equal success throughout the whole of rural North Carolina?

It is not recommended, however, that the whole rural population call on the government for help. The elements in the Corporation's program which are recommended for the consideration of those not on relief are the benefits, which accrue from simple coöperation; coöperation in securing credit from credit sources; coöperation in buying and selling; coöperation in buying and using heavy farm machinery and work stock; coöperation in securing a satisfactory social and cultural life in every community; coöperation in securing expert supervisory aid and counsel from already constituted state departments. There is too much common sense in such proposals to believe that they will not work. The farmer has always been termed too much of an individualist to want to cooperate. But it is unimaginable that this individualism will long exist when it is discovered that the only alternative to coöperation by the whole group is economic and social ruin. We are seeing now the fruits of a rampant and uninstructed "rugged individualism."

In his report, Mr. Blackwell finds in the last analysis, using every legimate measuring device, that only 60 per cent at most of the persons studied will lend themselves to any degree of rehabilitation. Forty per cent, therefore, although this figure is not absolute, are classed through a consideration of their past history as bad risks. But this will not dispose of the problem. They cannot be scrapped. Through the same type of community coöperation as outlined above; by the application of every intelligent social technique; by unremitting effort on the part of those who are objectively solicitous for the future welfare of the nation; these persons, and their children must receive such consideration as will allow them, although it may take a long time, to achieve the status of independent citizens.

The outlook for rehabilitation in rural North Carolina, therefore, is more promising than not. This conclusion has not been reached by proving anything, but by indicating, first, the complexity of the problem, and secondly, the good sense inherent in the program designed to alleviate these conditions. One factor, not yet mentioned which reinforces our optimism, is the demonstrated genius of ordinary people for recovery. Our people have inherited, among other racial traits, some of the Englishman's persistence, and once a pathway has been blazed, are not reluctant to follow on to its satisfactory outcome.

In conclusion, one more fundamental fact needs to be stressed. In the face of a disturbing and widespread tendency on the part of irresponsible people to shift the burden of thinking and acting to the government, perhaps no other one thing will aid agricultural recovery in this state as much as a tremendous revival of self-dependence. No government or state program; no easy credit; nothing will ever substitute successfully for an inbred and determined persistence in every individual to believe in himself and to do his part. It is no overstatement to say that there is no problem which cannot be solved by the application of the intelligence of self-reliant men.

The time has come, therefore, for us to gird ourselves, in North Carolina, for the most concerted drive ever made on conditions which militate against the wellbeing of the state. With the use of the best intelligence, the utmost determination and industry, qualities intimately associated with the history of the Old North State, the ultimate happy issue will not long be in doubt.

FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION

The North Carolina Farm Debt Adjustment Commission, consisting of nine members, was created by Governor Ehringhaus June 12, 1934, to assist the farmers in this state to adjust and refinance their indebtedness and to prevent unnecessary foreclosures. The work of the Commission is a part of a nation-wide effort to solve the farm debt problem which became so acute in all parts of the country that Federal action on a large scale seemed imperative.

The Farm Debt Adjustment Commission organized committees in ninety of the one hundred counties in North Carolina. The services of both the State Commission and the County Committees are voluntary. Their function is to bring the debtor and creditor into an open discussion of their mutual problems for the purpose of determining what can be done in the way of adjustment of the debts. Many of the farmers have been hopelessly in debt, or in such condition that governmental agencies can be of little or no help. The Commission has been able in a large number of cases to arrange an agreement with the creditors whereby the farms may be released to the original owners. Because of the importance of this problem among rural relief families, and families who were potential relief clients because of probable foreclosures on their farms and homes, the Farm Debt Adjustment Commission and the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the ERA entered into the following coöperative agreement:

The Farm Debt Adjustment Commission agreed:

1. To place at the disposal of the Rural Rehabilitation Division its field representatives;
2. To furnish such information as may be necessary to a complete understanding of the methods used in settling debts;
3. To supply creditor and debtor forms to be used in obtaining statements regarding the debts of clients and creditor statements;
4. To assist personnel of the Rural Rehabilitation Division in presenting cases of clients to the local Farm Debt Adjustment Committees;
5. To do any and all other things that may be essential to the proper adjustment of Rural Rehabilitation clients' debts.

The ERA agreed to pay salaries and traveling expenses for a limited number of field workers on a coöperative project for supervision of this program, and to assign clerical assistance from relief rolls to the State Commission and to the local County Committees, and, wherever possible, to arrange a meeting place for the committees. In many instances, where only the part-time service of a clerical worker was needed, it was possible for the ERA to assign a clerical worker already on the staff to give part time to the local Farm Debt Adjustment Committee.

A number of farm families have been aided by the Farm Debt Adjustment Commission. The solution of their debt problems has justified this coöperative agreement.



Mary Dewey







Henry Treadway age 30

Waynesville NC
Jan. 30, 1935

Dear Mrs. Day:
I am so glad I can write my name and am ready for the 1940 Census
Sincerely yours,
Cannon Robinson







Chas V. Seboch
I love my home









(1) *Mr. and Mrs. Dewey learned to write in ten lessons.* (2) *Young mothers in ERE parent-teachers class.* (3) *Student who says he "would not take anything for arithmetic he learned this winter."* (4) *Henry Treadway and specimen of his writing. He reached three grades in ERE school.* (5) *ERE teachers in training classes at Boone.* (6) *Student and her baby.* (7) *Family group of adult students. (Specimen of writing—Mrs. Seboch learned to write in ten lessons.* (8) *Young man who is crippled and could not attend public school. Has learned to read and write.* (9) *Children treated in ERE school clinic.* (10) *Group in home making class.* (11) *Group of students with their children.*

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Emergency Education Program

November, 1933, to May, 1934

The Emergency Education Program was authorized by memorandum from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration on August 19, 1933, for the purpose of giving work to needy unemployed teachers. The program at this time was limited to two types of projects:

1. Employment on work relief basis, of needy unemployed teachers in rural elementary schools; only school districts which had prior to August 19, 1933, definitely recognized that because of shortage of funds they could not maintain the ordinary school term, could employ emergency relief teachers or participate in this program.

2. Employment on work relief basis, of needy unemployed teachers competent to teach adults unable to read and write.

The regulations provided that teachers participating in this program be certified by the Emergency Relief Administration as eligible for relief. The program, however, was organized and directed entirely by the State Department of Education, and monthly reports of obligations, number of pupils and number of teachers employed were to be made to the Emergency Relief Administration. No division of Education was set up in ERA, but the policy of coöperation with the State Department of Education and the procedure of certification were delegated to the Director of the Social Service Division. Later, during the winter months, the nursery schools were added under the plan of organization.

I. Emergency Teaching

November, 1933, to May, 1934

Month	No. Teachers	Salaries
1933		
November	10	$ 200.00
December	191	5,292.70
1934		
January	1,023	26,477.11
February	1,313	45,984.40
March	1,432	57,904.73
April	889	36,402.93
May	121	2,949.79
Total	1,432	$175,211.66

The work was suspended during the summer of 1934.

Teachers submitted weekly service reports to the State Department of Education, but the State Department of Education did not submit to the Emergency Relief Administration analyzed reports for total number of individuals.

The regulations permitted to each teacher five per cent (5%) as much for supplies as the amount of her salary in a particular month. The invoices were sent direct to the state office of the CWA and the ERA.

Approximately $3,000 should be added to above total to cover the item of supplies.

June, 1934, to December, 1935

To assume direction of the expanding Educational Program, in May, 1934, a Director of Emergency Education was added to the State ERA Staff and a Division of Education created. The new program, as announced by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in July, included the following:

1. Literacy classes—to teach adults unable to read and write English, including recreational work.

2. Rural Elementary schools (not used in North Carolina as no rural schools had closed on account of funds).

3. Vocational Rehabilitation—for unemployed adults who are in need of vocational training or adjustment to make them employable, in the fields of trade and industry, home economics, agriculture, vocational adjustments for unemployed adults, and commercial classes for stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, etc., for unemployed adults *on relief* to make them reëmployable.

4. Workers' Education—to acquaint laborers in industrial centers with the problems pertaining to their occupations and their living conditions.

5. Parent Education—to give instruction to parents of low-wage levels in the care of underprivileged children. Parents of nursery school children were required to attend at least one class per week in this division, so that the practices obtaining at the school could be carried on also at home. Later in the year (about March, 1935) a broader type of training was employed for the benefit of parents in general.

6. Nursery Schools—to develop the physical and mental well-being of pre-school children in needy unemployed families or neglected or underprivileged homes.

SUPERVISION

To make the emergency education program more effective, authority was granted during the summer of 1934 to employ a staff of education supervisors. At first the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) per month was allowed for this service and later the sum of ten dollars ($10) per month for office expense was permitted for each of the supervisors. (See Tables II and VII for the statistics on supervision.)

PERSONNEL

The policy was adopted of giving each race prorata representation and of having the teachers directed by a supervisor of their own race—except for Nursery Schools. The one white Supervisor of Nursery Schools supervised the teachers for the Negro race also.

Reports do not show the exact number of Negro teachers employed or of Negro students enrolled.

Teachers certified by relief administrators and approved by designated educational officials were employed on basis of need, regardless of race.

The monthly salary of each emergency teacher whether white or colored was fifty dollars ($50). The only exception to this was the sixty-dollar ($60) monthly salary of head teachers of nursery schools.

ELIGIBILITY OF TEACHERS

The policy of determining eligibility of teachers was modified as follows:

"Professional and Non-Manual Workers shall be employed by the Works Divisions on the basis of need. These persons shall be eligible for relief, but need not be on the relief rolls. The method of need determination shall be by means of a questionnaire filed with the Relief Administration, and verified by a professional or technical organization, and by an interview with a case worker. This verification may be made monthly or bi-monthly but should not take the form of a home investigation. The questionnaire for this purpose has been prepared by this office. States wishing to alter this form must receive approval for changes from this office."

According to this modification, case workers did not follow up the interview with a home investigation, but accepted the teacher's own statement, which was verified by any business employer or organization.

Later, in May, 1935, authority was given to re-investigate all teachers on this program according to the standards for all persons on relief.

I. EMERGENCY TEACHING*

September, 1934, to August, 1935

TABLE NO. II

Month	No. Teachers	No. Pupils	Salaries	Supplies	Supervision	Total
1934						
September	436	6,453	$11,487.30	$ 389.53	$1,745.76	$13,622.59
October	952	17,891	42,792.16	2,172.05	2,166.84	47,131.05
November	1,335	26,512	68,735.90	3,137.43	2,159.64	74,032.97
December	1,310	26,648	68,031.70	1,973.50	2,082.86	72,088.06
1935						
January	1,262	25,356	63,030.60	2,880.90	2,093.69	68,005.19
February	1,309	26,210	65,508.30	3,826.94	1,967.06	71,302.30
March	1,763	35,122	80,343.70	3,793.80	2,168.93	86,306.43
April	1,884	38,852	93,984.90	5,348.32	2,066.34	101,399.56
May	1,848	38,599	93,135.20	4,424.56	1,962.34	99,522.10
June	1,321	25,762	67,246.50	3,120.64	2,102.21	72,469.35
July	1,406	18,477	66,104.50	4,173.50	2,070.67	72,348.67
August	1,323	18,624	48,086.50	2,051.34	1,956.96	52,094.80
Total			$768,487.26	$37,292.51	$24,543.30	$830,323.07

*This table shows entire expenditure for actual teaching, but does not include institutes.

TABLE

Showing Types of Projects, Number of Teachers,

	September	*October*	*November*	*December*	*January*
1. LITERACY CLASSES					
No. Persons Working	66	127	157	160	162
Salaries	$2,249.70	$6,167.50	$7,825.70	$7,608.50	$8,016.10
Supplies	$ 1.00	108.16	104.39	108.49	87.15
Total	$2,250.70	6,275.66	8,030.09	7,716.99	8,103.25
No. Pupils	1,094	2,312	3,302	3,544	3,642
3. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
No. Persons Working	2	2	2	2	2
Salaries	$ 150.00	186.66	200.00	160.00	200.00
Supplies	$ 226.13	1,112.13	1,093.86	1,139.45	1,100.00
Total	$ 376.13	1,298.79	1,293.86	1,299.45	1,300.00
No. Pupils	29	33	42	49	57
4. WORKER'S EDUCATION					
No. Persons Working		5	5	6	6
Salaries		$ 222.50	250.00	300.00	297.90
Supplies (Included in 6)					
Total		$ 222.50	250.00	300.00	297.90
No. Pupils		122	161	142	121
5. PARENT EDUCATION					
No. Persons Working					
Salaries					
Supplies					
Total					
No. Pupils					
6. GENERAL ADULT					
No. Persons Working	368	740	1,030	1,007	951
Salaries	$9,087.60	34,226.40	52,649.90	50,595.60	46,965.10
Supplies	$ 162.40	920.85	1,604.80	718.11	1,362.65
Total	$9,250.00	35,147.25	54,254.70	51,313.71	48,327.75
No. Pupils	5,330	14,613	21,382	21,155	19,958
7. NURSERY SCHOOLS					
No. Persons Working		78	141	143	141
Salaries		$1,989.10	7,810.30	7,367.60	7,551.50
Supplies		$ 50.91	244.40	7.45	331.10
Total		$2,040.01	8,054.70	7,375.05	7,882.60
No. Pupils		811	1,631	1,758	1,578

* Table III is a comparative study of the enrollments, costs, and number of teachers employed in the various types of classes conducted under the ERE program from September, 1934, to September, 1935, inclusive.

NOTE: Project No. 2, Rural Education, reopening of closed schools, was not used.

NO. III*

Number of Pupils and Amount of Money Involved

February	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*Total*
229	288	333	336	237	410	375	1	
10,679.50	$12,541.60	$16,956.70	$16,504.60	$12,857.40	$19,365.40	$13,604.90	$ 12.50	$134,390.10
85.93	96.43	438.89	547.90	499.41	626.40	229.91	7.79	3,031.85
10,765.43	12,638.03	17,395.59	17,952.50	13,356.81	19,991.80	13,834.81	20.29	137,421.95
5,111	6,388	7,376	7,868	5,581	5,058	5,015	20	
3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	
172.50	172.50	160.00	200.00	160.00	160.00	185.00	210.00	2,316.66
1,139.38	1,126.68	1,139.50	1,099.17	1,138.77	1,139.68	1,110.35	1,116.00	13,681.10
1,311.88	1,299.18	1,299.50	1,299.17	1,298.77	1,299.68	1,295.35	1,326.00	15,997.76
48	35	38	42	47	45	48	52	
6	7	7	7	9	11	15		
276.90	305.50	341.30	292.30	179.80	567.80	474.50		3,508.00
276.90	305.50	341.30	292.30	179.80	567.80	474.50		3,508.00
141	149	145	123	160	202	212		
	27	32	35	31	9	7		
	$ 1,118.50	1,541.30	1,634.60	856.30	229.80	250.00		5,630.50
	$ 1,118.50	1,541.30	1,634.60	856.30	229.80	250.00		5,630.50
	606	735	701	835	101	74		
923	1,284	1,356	1,317	958	946	895	19	
46,764.40	58,303.00	66,671.00	66,401.00	48,447.80	44,369.30	32,450.10	472.10	357,403.30
2,491.28	2,325.00	3,469.98	2,550.47	1,213.85	2,328.81	711.08	67.52	19,927.00
49,255.68	60,628.20	70,140.98	68,951.47	49,661.65	46,698.11	33,161.18	539.62	577,330.30
19,234	26,134	28,769	28,055	17,836	12,820	12,940	132	
148	154	154	151	85	28	28		
7,613.00	7,902.60	8,314.60	8,102.70	4,745.20	1,412.70	1,122.00		63,931.30
109.35	245.50	299.95	227.02	268.61	78.63			1,842.92
7,722.35	8,148.10	8,614.55	8,329.72	5,013.81	1,491.33	1,122.00		65,774.22
1,676	1,810	1,789	1,810	1,303	251	335		













Typical ERE night school students who received certificates at ERE Commencement Exercises, Asheville, June 1, 1935. (1) *Student and her family. This mother received certificate in Group No. 3.* (2) *Group of students in attendance at graduating exercises.* (3) *Distinguished speakers at Commencement.* (4) *Two students who attended Commencement.* (5) *Group of students who attended Commencement.* (6) *Three thousand students in attendance at Commencement Exercises.*

Comment on ERE Program

I. Numbers

That the emergency education program has found a place of real service is attested by the following facts:

1. In April, 1935, it employed four and three-tenths times as many teachers as in September, 1934.
2. These teachers enrolled for the month of April, 1935, more than six times as many pupils as in September, 1934.
3. The average enrollment of pupils per teacher for the whole period was more than twenty (20), whereas the minimum required was ten (10).
4. The Christmas holidays affected the work to only a slight degree, and other factors such as weather, epidemics, etc., seemed to disturb it very slightly.

II. Quality of Work

No general statement can be made as to the quality of work done. Much of it was, of course, far below satisfactory educational standards. Much, however, was of a very high order. Home making, recreation, health work, and many other worthy types of endeavor were noticeably successful.

Specific Results—Adult Education

1. One teacher organized a whole rural community, giving instruction in:
   a. Music to thirty high school graduates who could not go on to college.
   b. Home-making to a dozen or more farm women.
   c. Dramatics to a group of unemployed young men and young women.

So great was her success in dramatics that her pupils presented an original one-act play at the state dramatic festival, winning "honorable mention" for the excellence of their work.

2. Another teacher taught handicrafts to eighty-five women in a cotton-mill village, some of the articles made taking prizes at the annual Dogwood Festival, in Chapel Hill, in April.
3. A third teacher (an unemployed trained nurse) organized a group of underprivileged young mothers and carried them through an entire course in the care and feeding of small children.
4. Five teachers were used at the State's Farm Colony for Women, the instruction being of the most practical type. The Superintendent of the institution states that (since she had no funds to provide education for her charges) the ERE classes have been a veritable godsend.
5. Several classes have been organized for the instruction of the blind, Braille being taught in some instances and handicrafts in others. This work has had the active support of The Association for the Blind and of several fraternal orders.
6. One class was organized in a home for crippled or physically-handicapped children, where no other educational facilities were available.

But the list is too long and varied to be included here. The policy followed has been to aid all groups for which no other educational facilities had been provided.

Literacy

The figures given in Table III do not reflect the correct number of people who belong to the literacy project. Of necessity a teacher reports a class according to the type of work done by the majority of the pupils. It is known that many classes reported as "adult education" contain pupils who ought to be classed as illiterate. Approximately ten thousand illiterate people have been aided at some time during the year, for in one district four thousand illiterate pupils were given certificates testifying that they had completed the first unit of work.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS

For a period of nine weeks—June 13 to August 15, 1935—an experiment of teaching prisoners in three camps was tried. Sixteen different classes were organized, some in recreation, some in visual education, and a few in academic subjects. The results were highly gratifying and, it is hoped, may point the way to a permanent plan for dealing with this group of the state's population.

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY NURSERY SCHOOLS

1934—1935

On October 19, 1934, fifty emergency nursery schools were opened in North Carolina. Of this number fifteen were for Negro and thirty-five for white children. This is in keeping with the percentage of Negroes and Whites since approximately three-tenths of the population is Negro and seven-tenths White.

In each emergency nursery school there were two teachers, a trained nurse and an unskilled laborer to do the janitorial work, making a total of at least four persons from relief rolls employed in each school. Occasionally an extra heavy teaching load caused extra teachers to be added to the staff.

In order to establish an emergency nursery school a board of sponsors representing the organizations of a community sent in a formal request for the school, giving a definite report on the need for the school, the number of children to be serviced and the number of parents to attend parent education classes. The community promised to provide equipment, housing and heating facilities in keeping with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Education Division.

The program includes intensive training for the parents of the children, medical examination and training in physical, mental and social habits of the children, cod liver oil, tomato juice, a hot noon meal and a nap in individual beds was a part of each day's schedule. A total of 2,263 children received this service, averaging a gain in weight of 10 pounds during the first seven months of the program.

The average cost of food, including cod liver oil and tomato juice, was nine cents per person per day. Cash donations amounting to $3,980.00 were reported while innumerable hours of time were given by interested citizens in repairing, cleaning and equipping buildings and grounds for the nursery schools.

The following data compiled at the close of the seventh month of the Emergency Nursery School give interesting facts concerning the program.

DATA CONCERNING NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY NURSERY SCHOOLS

1934—1935

I.	Number of white units	35
	Number of Negro units	15
		50
	Number of white teachers employed	104
	Number of Negro teachers employed	40
	Number of white nurses employed	35
	Number of Negro nurses employed	15
	Number of white janitors employed	35
	Number of Negro janitors employed	15
	Total number of persons employed	244

II.	*Enrollment*	
	Number of children under 2 years	36
	Number children 2 years but less than 3 years	376
	Number children 3 years but less than 4 years	561
	Number children 4 years but less than 5 years	658
	Number children 5 years but less than 6 years	580
	Number children over 6 years	52
	Total enrollment	2,263
III.	*Health*	
	Number children given medical examinations	2,056
	Number children vaccinated	488
	Number children immunized	629
	Number tonsils removed	31
	Number children given dental examination	970
	Number children given corrective work	134
	Number pounds gained in state	22,648
IV.	*Home Contacts*	
	Total number parents' meetings held	1,546
	Total number parents' visits to school	4,157
	Number children living in 1-room homes	116
	Number children living in 2-room homes	388
	Number children living in 3-room homes	656
	Number children living in 4-room homes	512
V.	*Costs*	
	Average cost of food per person per day	$ .09
	Total amount cash donations	3,980.00
	Salary of head teacher per week	15.00
	Salary of assistant teacher per week	12.50
	Salary of nurse	12.50
VI.	*Equipment*	
	Number single cots	857
	Number double cots	118
	Number tables	206
	Number small chairs	1,309
	Number lavatories	62
	Number wash basins	216
	Number flush toilets	163
	Number outdoor toilets	12
	Number lockers	264
	Number of slides	23
	Number sand boxes	53
	Number swings	110
	Number see-saws	60
	Number ladders	25

NOTE: There are other pieces of equipment such as hooks for wraps, jungle gyms, turning bars, dolls, balls, trains, hobby horses, boats, blocks, paints, easels, crayons, hammers, books, victrolas, pianos, etc.









(1) *Rest period at nursery school in Durham, Durham County.* (2) *ERE kindergarten in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County.* (3) *Nursery school in Transylvania County.* (4) *School lunch room in Durham County.*

The nursery school program was directed by a State Supervisor of Nursery Schools.

INSTITUTES*—TABLE NO. IV

Place	*Date*	*No Trainees*	*Cost*
Weaver College	July-August, 1934	39	$2,847.02*
Chapel Hill	April-May, 1934	34	2,752.98*
Little Switzerland	July-August, 1935	22	711.75*
Salisbury (Negro)	July-August, 1935	51	5,758.52*
Chapel Hill (Supervisors)	August, 1934	16	522.00*
Boone (Teachers)	August-September, 1934	112	1,397.10
Chapel Hill (Teachers)	August-September, 1934	104	1,300.00
Cullowhee (Teachers)	September, 1934	164	2,040.00
Greenville (Teachers)	September, 1934	201	2,512.00
Elizabeth City (Col. Tea.)	August, 1934	20	262.50
Fayetteville (Col. Tea.)	August, 1934	116	1,450.00
Winston-Salem (Col. Tea.)	August, 1934	49	612.50
Fayetteville (Col. Tea.)	August-September, 1935	404	12,477.42
Raleigh (Teachers)	August-September, 1935	808	25,175.92
Total †		2,140	$59,819.71

II. CAMPS FOR YOUNG WOMEN—TABLE NO. V

(16-25 years from Relief Families)

Place	*Date*	*No. Trainees*	*Cost*
New Bern (white)	August-October, 1935	76	$4,632.34
Brevard (white)	August-September, 1935	96	2,690.10
Rocky Mount (colored)	August-September, 1935	70	2,353.20
		242	$9,675.64

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

GRAND TOTAL (Tables 1-5)** $1,075,030.08

YOUTH CAMPS

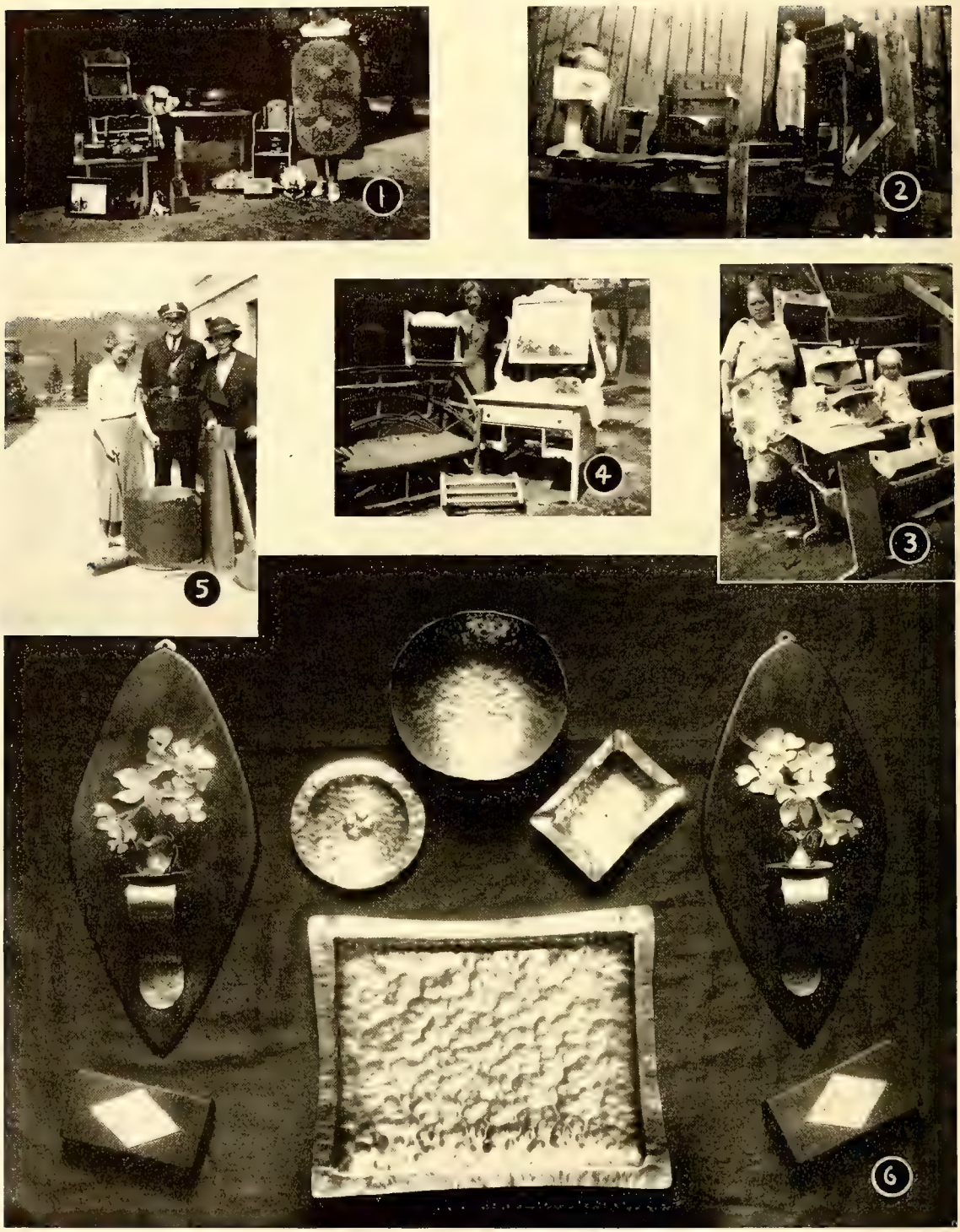
Three Youth Camps for unemployed young women between the ages of 16 and 25 years, were established under the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, one in August, and two in September. These camps, two for white women, and one for Negroes were located at Brevard, Neuse Forest, near New Bern, and Bricks School (Negro) near Enfield.

Staffed with competent personnel, the purposes of these camps as stated by the Supervisor of Women's Camps were: To provide opportunity for young women to come together, not only to find that healthful environment and recreational outlet associated with camp life, but to share in coöperative living. Practical instruction of many kinds was combined with the utmost liberty

*These institutes were for Workers' Education. Trainees came from several states.

†Since some trainees in the teachers' institutes attended more than one institute, the total is given as though each had been a different person. In no other way can the average expense per teacher be determined.

**Table III is excluded from the grand total given, since the costs shown in Table III are included in Table II.



ERE students and some of the articles they learned to make in homemaking classes. (1) *Mother of three children who completed course in Group No. 3.* (2) *Mother and daughter. Mother attended school regularly, completed course in first group.* (3) *Young mother who completed course in Group No. 3.* (4) *Student who had attended high school before going to night school.* (5) *Deputy Sheriff of Buncombe County presenting captured copper whiskey still to ERE teacher.* (6) *Articles made by ERE students from copper still pictured above.*

in creating their own leisure time activities to achieve a well rounded camp life and eminently successful results in shared living. Three hundred girls were invited to the camps. Two hundred and forty-two (242) actually were in attendance. These girls left, their individualities not curbed but heightened, but with a new realization of the necessity of applied group intelligence in solving group problems.

The story of the camps, however, is told as well in the reactions expressed by the campers as it is in the Report of the Director: Here are a few culled from many reactions.

"I could write a book; I wouldn't trade the experience for anything in the world."

"My mother was impressed with the training I got while I was in camp. She said the only thing she hated was that we didn't stay longer. Mrs. ———— had quite a hard time to get me to go to camp; finally I decided, and now I'm glad. I don't regret one minute that I spent there."

And here is an eloquent story. A camper cried so hard as the bus left the campus that it took the combined efforts of her friends to console her. She had been President of the Camp Council, and had been elected Permanent President as the camp closed. In her home community she was known as a "smart" student in school, but the passing years found her failing to live up to her early promise of leadership. Also she was a recipient of adult criticism leveled at the group with which she associated. At first she wore the Presidental toga proudly, but carelessly. Soon she began rising to the opportunities of her position. So apparent was the change that girls who had doubted the wisdom of electing her as President, voted enthusiastically for her as Permanent President.

III. The College Student Aid Program

The Federal Relief Administrator, on February 2, 1934, issued a letter authorizing all State Relief Administrators to make relief funds available for a program of part-time employment for college students attending college or desiring to attend college, but who would without aid be unable to continue or attain a college education.

Colleges and universities of a non-profit making character were eligible to participate in the funds to finance the part-time employment program. The allotment of jobs to each college was equal to 10 per cent of its full-time enrollment as of October 15, 1933. This was raised to 12 per cent in July, 1935. The average amount of money available per month was $15 per student receiving this aid. Each student was limited to 8 hours a day and thirty hours a week at the rate of pay commonly paid by the institution for the type of service rendered, but not less than 30c per hour. The institutions were at first required to waive all fees, for registration, tuition and laboratory, and other purposes for students working on this program. This requirement was later abolished with the recommendation that the institutions coöperate as far as possible by granting reductions.

The types of work performed included library, clerical, museum and research work, reading and grading papers, recreational, and other work of social usefulness and educational value in publicly-owned institutions, and on buildings and grounds, provided, however, the jobs did not cause displacements of regular workers who might be doing the same work.

The determination of eligibility of the students was left entirely to the college president or to a committee appointed by him, the requirement being that the student was unable to attend college without Federal aid. Students were required to be of good character and capable of doing acceptable college work. While students were required to maintain a satisfactory scholastic grade, records show that Federal-aided students received in most cases, grades above the institutional average.

Immediately upon the announcement of this program, colleges gladly accepted the conditions, some of them getting the program under way in a few days.

TABLE NO. VI

February to June, 1934

Number of colleges participating: 32 white, 11 colored. Total 43.

	No. Students Aided*			Amount Earned
	Male	Female	Total	February to June, 1934
White	1,041	572	1,613	
Colored	106	131	237	
Total	1,147	703	1,850	$87,060.16

This program was suspended during the summer months, and resumed for the academic year of 1934-1935 with added specifications.

COLLEGE STUDENT AID—September, 1934, to June, 1935

On July 3, 1934, Mr. Hopkins issued letter E-29 in which announcements were made for carrying on the student aid program during the college year 1934-35. The provisions of the previous letter E-15 were continued, there being only one important change. In the spring of 1934, colleges were allowed aid for ten per cent (10%) of the enrollment of October, 1933. This percentage was changed to twelve per cent (12%) for the year 1934-35.

Fifty-two colleges signified a desire to qualify for student aid. Each college was required to submit in quadruplicate affidavits showing (a) the total number of students registered October 15, 1933, (b) the number of students entitled to receive aid (12 per cent of the October enrollment, 1933), and (c) the total monthly allotment requested. All of the copies of the affidavit were approved by the State Emergency Relief Administrator and by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and further approved by the Washington office. One approved copy of the affidavit was retained in Washington, one copy was sent to the college, and two copies were kept by this office. Throughout the year each college was required to keep within its allotment each month and to submit detailed information to this office as to how the money was expended. At the close of the year (June, 1935) each college was required to submit an annual report. This office audited the reports and filed with the Finance Division a complete and accurate summary for each college. This summary is given herewith.

Forty (40) colleges for white students and twelve (12) colleges for colored students.

		No. Students Aided			Amount Earned		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	White	1,482	1,000	2,482	$161,267.93	$107,878.43	$269,182.36
	Colored	141	232	373	15,614.55	21,439.62	37,054.17
	Total	1,623	1,232	2,755	$176,882.48	$129,318.05	$306,236.53

*These figures are taken from the report for April, 1934, this month showing the largest number of participants.

SPECIAL ITEMS—TABLE NO. VII

Allotment to N. C. Public Schools (May, 1934)	$500,000.00
Instructional Supplies (Spring, 1934)	3,000.00*
Special Earmarked Fund (Dec. 1935) to operate Emergency Education until taken over by WPA	40,000.00
Salary, Travel, Office expense and secretarial assistance to Supervisors and State Department of Education (Sept.-Dec. 1935)	9,798.37†
	$552,798.37

GRAND TOTAL

Tables I and II (Emergency Teaching)	$1,005,534.73
Table IV (Institutes)	59,819.71
Table V (Camps for Young Women)	9,675.64
Tables VI and VI continued (Student Aid)	393,296.69
Table VII (Special Items)	552,798.37
TOTAL (All Purposes)	$2,021,125.14

THE TRANSIENT PROGRAM

The problem of transiency is national in its scope, although the nature of the problem may vary as to regions. The same spirit of independence that motivated our forefathers to seek freedom and gainful occupation in a new country motivates the transient who can find no work at home, to seek work in a distant community. The urge of new adventure, of new discovery, of travel, of desire to work, the inalienable right of every person to live where he will, all apply to equal force to every class of people. The distinctive aspect of present day transient movements is that they are movements of individuals, not groups. The common bond that brings this group together is search for work.

Transients are not very different from other people. They are persons and families who, having become discouraged and desperate by failure and financial distress, are driven to seek economic security in a new place; persons who are marooned in stranded communities; and those who have formerly found their livelihood in seasonal labor and who follow seasonal work opportunities in sections of the state and in sections of the nation, hoping that they will be among those fortunate to get a job. There are those, also, who have been away from their place of legal settlement, according to our varying state laws, long enough to lose legal residence, and are inhumanly driven from one community to another, from one state to another, because "they have not been here sufficient time to be a legal resident." Every class and type of persons is found among transients today, the professional man, the educator, the vagrant, the ex-criminal, the hobo. The depression has been no respecter of persons—all have been its victims.

In 1934, the situation became so acute, as a state and interstate problem, with the provisions for aid so inadequate, that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration inaugurated a transient program, making special earmarked grants to the states for establishment of transient centers, or shelters, in the principal cities through the nation. In these shelters the transients were received, fed, and clothed and given medical attention. Later concentration camps were established and the able-

* This is a mere estimate. (See fourth paragraph of page 318.)

† This item was incurred while awaiting approval of WPA Project 65-32-3923.





(1) *Christmas toys made by transients and Christmas tree for Negro relief children. Raleigh Transient Center.* (2) *Distributing the presents at Transient Center. Toys made and tree decorated by transients.*

bodied men were separated from the physically unfit—employable men were given work on useful jobs, their board, a nominal sum, deducted from their earnings.

Contrary to the general opinion of the public that transients in these Intake Centers were loafing, they usually welcomed the opportunity to work, as shown by the type of work performed by them while stationed in the centers. For instance, the transients at the Raleigh Center constructed a dyke on a farm near the city which was rented by the division, built fences and cleared grounds of stumps and underbrush at State College, filled in low grounds at colored cemetery, beautified Pullen Park, worked 28,331 hours for the city, filling up the old Rock Quarry with city refuse, cleared the lake shore at the J. Beale Johnson Farm, and many other such jobs.

Similar types of work at the other centers were performed.

Transient Activities in North Carolina

From April, 1934, to April, 1935, six transient centers were established, located at Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Salisbury. These were intake centers where transients were received and given care temporarily until they could be returned home, to a job, to relatives, or to a work camp.

Transient labor has been used on the following types of public projects : sand fixation, the anchoring of sand to prevent its mass movement by erosion ; mosquito control to help reduce the frequency of malaria ; school beautification ; street beautification ; work on recreational grounds ; work on highways ; and work on the Penderlea Homesteads Project. The men also did a considerable amount of the repair necessary in each of the centers and camps, as well as doing landscaping work on grounds surrounding the buildings.

In April, 1934, the old County Prison Farm in Mecklenburg County was rented by the Charlotte Center, and a farm was started to take care of the case load which was rapidly increasing. About 140 men were sent to this camp. The men who were sent to the farm enjoyed the farm life very much.

Allied with the criticism of the transient program was the objection voiced by many public citizens and unemployed persons in sections where it was planned to establish transient camps. These persons held the view that using transient labor constituted unfair discrimination against the unemployed labor supply in the community. Considerable effort had to be expended to offset these objections and prepare the way for using transient labor.

A work camp was built at Nags Head on the coast in April, 1934. Two hundred able-bodied men were sent to this camp and were engaged in drift fence construction to combat beach erosion. This work was carried out along the lines recommended by War Department Engineers. The work that was completed has been well done and has formed an effectual barrier reef or fore dune. After the drift had accumulated sufficiently, the work was grassed over, using native grasses. A considerable amount of drainage work has also been done by the Nags Head camp in promoting malaria control. This work has been a great help and has materially lessened the presence of mosquitoes. This work was done under the direction of the State Board of Health.

By May, 1934, the case load had increased so much and there were so few experienced case workers, that it became necessary to employ a State Case Work Supervisor. In the middle of May, the Supervisor reported for duty and started her work throughout the state, training case workers who were in the centers. All case work records were brought up to date and new forms introduced which helped in keeping a more accurate check on the work.

Early in 1934, a camp was established at Penderlea, a subsistence homestead project. About 150 men were engaged in building houses and clearing ground for the homesteaders who were going to be quartered there. In July, the director of the homesteads project requested the removal of the

work camp from Penderlea. At that time there was no new project available. Since the work on the coast needed additional men, those at this camp were transferred to the camp at Nags Head. With these additional men, the existing facilities were not adequate. Therefore, the camp was moved further down the beach where land was available for construction of a larger camp.

As the fall of 1934 approached, the number of men in the transient centers increased rapidly, and the camp facilities were inadequate to take care of the load; therefore it became increasingly necessary that some way be found to occupy the leisure time of these men, in order to keep them off the streets, and thus allay community criticism. In September a State Recreation Director was employed who worked throughout the state getting new programs started and stimulating those already in existence.

To take care of the overflow in Greensboro, the buildings of a closed summer hotel at Dunlap Springs, about fifteen miles from Greensboro, were rented to provide needed quarters. Old and infirm men were sent there. The men who were able to work repaired and reconditioned the buildings, cleaned up the grounds, consisting of 60 acres, planted shrubbery and trimmed trees. The spring at this camp has proved a great help to these older men. Their general health has improved and at this time there has been no illness of serious nature.

An additional camp was established at Weaverville near Asheville to house 150 men, and unused college property was secured for this camp. These buildings were also in need of repair and this was done in a splendid way by the transient workmen, and the grounds cleaned and planted. An educational program was initiated for the younger men, teachers being secured through ERE. The classes were well attended. A splendid work program was carried out, sponsored by the town of Weaverville. Parks, streets, and playgrounds were developed, and the auditorium, on the college property, was repaired, reconditioned, and painted.

The last camp to be established was the New Hope Farm Camp, located 14 miles south of Durham, and 125 Negroes were sent there. This farm, consisting of nearly 2,000 acres, was purchased by the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, a unit of the N. C. ERA, and was leased to the Transient Division for improvement and clearing of the land and building houses, barns, etc. in lieu of rent. This farm had been untenanted for 10 years, the buildings had fallen down, and all fields had grown over by trees, bushes, and weeds. Drainage ditches had filled and all farm roads had disappeared. Several buildings were secured from a discontinued CCC Camp, and two 125-feet barracks and a mess hall and kitchen 100 x 44 feet were built out of this material. A sawmill was set up on the farm and operated by the transients; lumber was cut and three good 4- and 5-room houses were constructed, the old farm home was restored, stock barns, storage barns, poultry and swine houses built, and in addition a pump house, smoke house, storage shelters, and a 2¼ mile electric line were built.

All existing fields were cleared of over- and undergrowth and planted. Drainage ditches were reopened, roads rebuilt, several miles of fences constructed, nearly 100 acres of new ground has been cleared for pasturage. Sufficient work stock was secured from the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and the War Department to work the farm. A small selected herd of beef cattle was secured, also a small dairy herd. Full blooded Hampshire hogs were brought to the farm, and three hundred raised in 1935. A flock of more than 1,000 highly bred white leghorn chickens has been added; this stock was secured without cost to the ERA. To this have been added three fine bulls secured from the best herds in the state without cost, the owners showing a great interest in our program. No money crop was planted—only food and feed being raised. The garden supplied practically all vegetables used on the farm, and at the Raleigh shelter feeding approximately 750 meals daily. Several thousand cans of vegetables were canned; the farm yielded 800 bushels of sweet potatoes, 500 bushels Irish potatoes, 65 tons of hay, 850 bushels of corn, nearly 15,000 pounds of pork have

been killed and 5,000 pounds of beef; all milk, butter and eggs that are required are produced on this farm.

By March, 1935, the case load had decreased somewhat due to increased vigilance of the transient staff in registering only those persons entitled to aid. More thorough investigations were made of the possibility and advisability of returning men to their homes. More intensive efforts were made by case workers to find jobs for the men. Since the Durham center was so near Raleigh and Greensboro, it was thought advisable to close it to further registrations. The offices were moved to the old Post Office building, where they were maintained until the middle of May, when the Durham office was closed entirely.

On September 17, 1935, the FERA wired orders to close all transient centers to new transients at midnight, September 20. Notices of this order were posted at all centers and no new transients were received after that date. Plans were started to close the centers. Increased efforts were made to return men to their homes. Employable persons were certified for work on WPA projects.

By February 1, 1936, all centers were closed except Dunlap Springs, and work camps were abandoned, except Camp Weaver at Nags Head and New Hope Farm. These were transferred to WPA projects. The remaining employables at the abandoned camps were transferred to Nags Head. The Nags Head Camp has been absorbed by the WPA Beach Erosion Project.

Orders were received to close Dunlap and New Hope by March 31. The request has been made to Washington to grant an extension of time for closing New Hope, so that arrangements can be made to provide for livestock and preserve the valuable work and improvements on the farm.

A total of 122,144 transients was received and cared for from January, 1934, until reception closed September 20, 1935. This load consisted of unattached men and women and family groups. Men for the camps were selected from these centers, the remainder being given such care as was planned for them. Sufficient case workers were maintained at each center to investigate immediately each case and determine what was needed by the transients, either prolonged care or return to their home communities.

These men coming from all parts of the country have presented an interesting study, representing almost every type, highly educated, skilled men, and totally untrained men of the type who travel continually with the seasons. A small percentage of these men came to the shelters and camps to weather economic conditions until they could secure work, and many of them have been placed in secure positions; others stopped only for shelter, and almost without exception all adjusted themselves to the wholesome conditions they found in the shelters and camps. Adequate medical care and inspection were furnished; treatment rooms and hospital wards were established in each shelter, and trained nurses and orderlies cared for these cases under the supervision of a carefully selected local physician. As was to be expected, a great number of these men were afflicted with venereal diseases. They had no home, no work and no money. Their condition could only grow worse and they were a constant menace to all with whom they came in contact. These men, realizing the opportunity for complete restoration to health, coöperated with the doctors in every way.

The most distressing feature of transiency is the roving family. Very little can be done for them in a practical way. However, most families were returned to their home communities after receiving temporary aid such as medical aid and clothes. Efforts to place a considerable number of young men in CCC camps were successful. Such an arrangement was felt by the Transient Director to be the finest accomplishment of the division.

The experience with the transients in North Carolina has demonstrated the willingness of these folks to work. They want work. They have been coöperative in all phases of the program; only a few have created disturbances in the community or in camps.

A fine community helpfulness was evidenced at the Raleigh center in 1934 when the men re-



(1) *The poultry yard at the New Hope Transient Farm, Chatham County.* (2) *Sawmill at New Hope Transient Farm. Cutting lumber for construction work.* (3) *Livestock barns and livestock at New Hope Transient Farm.* (4) *Clearing underbrush in fields at New Hope Transient Farm.* (5) *Farming operations at New Hope Transient Farm.* (6) *The dining hall and barracks at New Hope Transient Farm.*

quested that they be permitted to make toys for children of the city and have a Christmas at the center. For two months they were busy making toys from old rubber tires, old crates, and every kind of material. Hundreds of toys of all description were made, and Christmas Eve was happily spent in decoration of an outdoor tree and other preparations for children on Christmas afternooon.

These transients, men from all walks of life, should be commended for their splendid effort in coöperating with the supervisory personnel of the transient program, and in coöperating with the Safety Division of the Emergency Relief Administration. The constant vigilance of the men themselves in their concern for safety throughout the whole period of the program has created for them an enviable record in the establishment of first aid methods, of fire drills, and the inspection of buildings, materials and equipment, for the reduction to a minimum of hazards incident to the close quartering of persons, which was necessary in this program. Evidence of this fine record made by the transients in emptying buildings during fire drills may be found on page 277, which is a part of the report on the Safety Division.

A LIST OF TRANSIENTS CARED FOR EACH MONTH WITH CURRENT OPERATION AND PERMANENT PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COSTS PER MONTH

	FEDERAL				STATE			
Month	Unattached Males	Unattached Females	Number of Families	Individuals in Families	Unattached Males	Unattached Females	Number of Families	Individuals in Families
1934								
April	2,666	22	106	318	1,431	28	44	136
May	2,376	22	101	262	974	31	63	173
June	2,342	32	113	288	991	24	57	156
July	3,910	27	170	462	1,555	31	99	360
August	4,850	32	166	443	1,564	34	80	250
September	4,687	44	188	559	1,374	24	61	200
October	4,295	23	142	405	995	19	38	115
November	3,818	43	93	255	699	22	42	118
December	3,236	25	119	323	515	8	40	136
1935								
January	3,626	31	152	401	616	12	33	111
February	2,934	29	124	313	210	5	23	76
March	4,191	44	156	392	118	9	18	60
April	4,722	58	254	669	170	8	40	154
May	4,501	64	234	615	386	19	22	76
June	4,246	47	232	588	627	16	17	47
July	3,969	49	274	779	674	22	34	92
August	3,647	48	198	594	507	12	32	93
September	2,478	34	135	421	259	9	17	66
October	643	4	13	36	56	1	2	11
November	426	2	6	16	43		1	2
December	377				39		1	2
TOTAL	67,940	680	2,976	8,139	13,803	334	764	2,434

A LIST OF TRANSIENTS CARED FOR EACH MONTH WITH CURRENT OPERATION AND PERMANENT PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COSTS PER MONTH—*Continued*

Month	Current Expenses	Permanent Plant Equipment	Month	Current Expenses	Permanent Plant Equipment
1934			1935		
April	$32,369.92	$7,583.39	March	$ 1,501.48	$ 31,222.29
May	33,944.75	4,732.93	April	1,010.14	29,313.15
June	30,334.45	2,957.42	May	1,232.91	31,759.68
July	29,299.64	4,930.34	June	321.42	27,043.86
August	39,697.78	5,923.68	July	853.55	27,049.77
September	35,026.39	9,724.24	August	967.60	28,406.57
October	39,976.82	5,500.57	September	1,006.67	24,600.37
November	45,930.83	7,991.05	October	1,187.57	22,790.66
December	39,421.54	2,323.43	November	2,660.84	14,372.14
1935			December	2,857.76	13,310.98
January	1,962.86	43,400.72			
February	785.03	34,112.87	TOTALS	$68,014.88	$643,395.18

The cost per person each month including administration was as follows:

1934		1935	
April	$7.03	January	$9.05
May	8.84	February	9.50
June	7.47	March	6.40
July	4.61	April	5.07
August	5.53	May	5.61
September	5.08	June	4.83
October	6.80	July	4.84
November	9.27	August	5.79
December	9.06	September	7.53
		October	30.40
		November	29.39
		December	31.84

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Functions of Departments of Public Relations

Departments of Public Relations serve various purposes in the organization of modern society. Modern industry particularly has such complex ramifications that most of the larger industrial or business units maintain departments whose function is varied, depending upon which interest the department is designed to promote. It is a commonplace of modern knowledge that not only industries and businesses give attention to the need for some organized effort to relate them to the public, but special groups pursuing particular lines of activity, quite remote from industry or business, maintain within themselves an individual or group whose time is devoted to interpreting the activity to the public.

Public Relations and the Relief Program

The chief purpose of a Department of Public Relations associated with an agency like the Emergency Relief Administration is not merely propagandistic, although it may be maintained that any such relating effort is in the nature of propaganda. Nor is it mere publicity in the sense of staking the whole success of the enterprise on what is released to newspapers or other publications.

It would seem, in the light of experience with government programs, that the chief purpose of a Department of Public Relations in such programs is the fostering of amicable public contacts and the creation of an understanding public by the interpretation of the intention, the scope, and the significance of the particular program, which in this case, is the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. Not only is interpretation necessary, but there is a definite obligation to interpret the elements of the program to the public. The very nature of the Emergency Relief Administration is such that the citizen has every right to know what his government is doing and to what extent success is attending that effort. It is up to the Department of Public Relations to so inform the general public.

Methods in ERA Public Relations

To interpret the program and inform the state of progress, a number of devices are used. Newspaper publicity is an important medium for the dissemination of information. The newspapers of the state, with but few exceptions, are to be heartily commended for the space, and encouraging editorial comment which they have given the ERA program. The exceptions are a few newspapers which disagreed with the philosophy of public relief upon which the ERA is erected and hence were ready to criticise any particular act. Also, and almost necessarily in the nature of things, harm was done from time to time by premature comment based on partial or incorrect information. In most cases an interview or letter cleared the matter.

Publication in media other than newspapers has also helped to reach the public with the merits of the program. For example, *Popular Government*, the publication of the North Carolina Institute of Government, goes to all governmental officials throughout the state, to business men, schools and libraries. The N. C. ERA was offered the privilege of having three articles published in it. The first article dealt with the background of the FERA, the second with the administration of relief since its inception in this state, and the third with the problems of the N. C. ERA, and the future outlook for relief. It is felt that these articles have reached a very influential audience.

Pamphlets have been prepared and distributed from time to time giving the public an idea of the nature and accomplishments of N. C. ERA. That these have been valuable is attested by many comments which have come in from over the state.

Public meetings, and joint meetings of ERA staffs and public citizens have proven unusually valuable. For example in a series of social service institutes which were held throughout the state,

a luncheon meeting, dinner meeting, or afternoon meeting was given over to a discussion of the program, interpreting the program to the public, and the ERA staff and visiting citizens to each other. These meetings were addressed by a representative of the Department of Public Relations, and the program usually ended with an open discussion which proved both provocative of discussion and instructive. Other public meetings throughout the state were addressed by District Administrators, or members of the Social Service Divisions throughout the state. It proved altogether true that through an understanding of the program, there was less criticism and more support.

In addition to these other phases of Public Relations, this department was charged with the responsibility of editing and preparing all publications issued by N. C. ERA. A consistent effort is made to have such publications of a high standard so that they will have a permanent value as chronicles of this particular period in which the N. C. ERA has functioned. Students in the future may consult the recorded acts and problems of the N. C. ERA and see reflected there a fairly representative picture of these times when government aid was needed to keep thousands of people from want.

NUTRITION DEPARTMENT

The Nutrition Department of the Emergency Relief Administration was established September, 1934. The personnel consisted of one State Nutrition Adviser and one clerical assistant.

This Department has served in the following ways:

1. Supplied up-to-date food and nutrition information.
2. Planned weekly and monthly budgets for families of all sizes.
3. Furnished menus and recipes for relief families, school lunches, nursery school lunches, and for use of surplus commodities.

School Lunches

Menus and recipes were furnished to all lunch rooms. Several of the lunch rooms were visited by the Nutrition Adviser and information given in regard to placing equipment and serving lunches.

Nursery Schools

Supplied menus, market orders and recipes twice monthly. Visited thirty-eight of the Nursery Schools and lectured to parents of the Nursery School children on meal planning, buying, preparation and serving of low cost foods. Provided educational and illustrative materials on foods appropriate for Nursery Schools.

Transient Bureaus and Camps

Visited and inspected several of the shelters and camps kitchens and dining rooms. Provided quantity recipes.

Rural Rehabilitation

Assisted in approving and filing of Rural Rehabilitation budgets. Outlined a plan for Home Economists of Rural Rehabilitation to follow in their demonstrations to the clients.

Surplus Products

Circulated recipes to be used with the different surplus products as they are ready for distribution; for use by relief families, school lunches and Nursery Schools.

THE FISHERMEN'S SELF-HELP COOPERATIVE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The coastal area of North Carolina is a distinct section, both culturally and geographically. Settled originally by hardy English stock, it has kept its racial purity to an unusual degree. Its culture is that of a homogeneous group, remote from the rest of the state—living the vigorous life of those who wrest a living from the sea. And the possibilities of making an adequate livelihood from the sea are unlimited—provided that the bountiful catches of the fishermen can find their way to a satisfactory market.

The development of fishing with regard to regulating, conserving and marketing the catches of fish has not kept pace with other developments. The fisherman is at the mercy of wind and weather, of lean years and fat years, of transportation facilities, middlemen, and markets. If he makes a good catch ; if there is a brisk demand ; if there is a good price, he makes expenses plus a profit. If these elements are not present he does not.

Another factor which has operated to keep the fisherman living on margin has been the disorganization of the industry. With but few exceptions, fishermen fish either singly or in small crews. Loss of gear, bad seasons, etc., instead of being borne by a large number of participants, fall heavily on the few.

Accordingly the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration delegated the then Public Relations Director to make a survey to determine the extent and nature of the problem. A questionnaire was prepared, calling for detailed information about the person's fishing history, his aptitude, the extent to which he had depended on fishing, his earnings and catches over a five-year period, etc., etc. These questionnaires were circulated among relief clients and those eligible for relief. The results of this survey were tabulated, and on the basis of the number of approved applicants, and the estimated amount necessary for their rehabilitation, further plans were made.

Following this survey of the fishermen, officials of the Emergency Relief Administration sought some means for aiding fishermen in this state and after various plans had been considered, decision was reached to adopt the Self-Help Coöperative program. Under this plan, the ERA, fishing communities, and Self-Help Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration coöperated to establish modern facilities for handling, processing and marketing seafood products. These facilities became the property of the fishermen members of the organization. Some of these members were on relief, some were classified as eligible for relief, and others as potential relief clients.

In December, 1934, the State Relief Administrator detailed the Public Relations Director for the ERA as Coöperative Specialist to organize the fishermen into coöperative groups. These organization methods were adopted to give the fishermen themselves the opportunity either to approve or reject the plans. It was found that the fishermen looked with favor upon the self-help coöperative plan with the result that over 3,000 of them were interviewed by visitors and indicated their desire to become associated with the organization. After various eliminations, 1,571 fishermen actually made application for membership.

A survey was next made to determine marketing possibilities. No effort was made to enter competition with private enterprise, since there would be no virtue in displacing one set of sellers in favor of another. But there is a potential market in the state that has not been touched, due to inability to preserve fish, and regularize shipments.

On the basis, therefore, of the number of persons involved, the amount needed to begin rehabilitation, and the extent of available market, a corporation was formed, and an application made to Washington. There is a parent corporation, The North Carolina Self-Help Corporation which was created to receive and disburse grants from the government, pass on the establishment of new subsidiary coöperative corporations, and to act generally in an advisory capacity.

The North Carolina Fisheries, Incorporated, is the name of the Fishermen's Coöperative, the first corporation to be organized under the parent corporation. Its directorate is drawn from the participants.

This corporation will process and market products of its members who will receive in the form of a dividend money gained resulting from such operation. These divdends will be paid in direct proportion to the amount of production of each member. A separate grant from the Self-Help Coöperative Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was made for operating capital for the fisheries. This grant was made to the North Carolina Self-Help Corporation which in turn loaned the fund to the North Carolina Fisheries. This loan will be amortized over a period of 30 years and such payments will be used by the North Carolina Self-Help Corporation for the establishment of other coöperatives within the state.

With this favorable reaction from among those to be benefited, and potential markets shown by the survey, application was made to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator, Washington, D. C., who is empowered by provision of the Federal Emergency Relief Act to make grants for the establishment of such organizations, for operating capital for the Fisheries in the sum of $129,000.

Meantime, the N. C. Self-Help Corporation was organized as a business agency to receive grants from the ERA and gifts from other sources, to be loaned to coöperatives. This corporation is separate and distinct from the Emergency Relief Administration in North Carolina and is in effect the bank for the N. C. Fisheries, Inc., and any other coöperatives which may be formed in the state.

While the application for the operating capital was being prepared and acted upon, the N. C. ERA, aided by the towns and counties in which the plants were to be established, moved forward with its building program to provide the facilities necessary for the operation of the Fisheries. At Morehead City, where is located the main plant, a fish freezing plant with a daily freezing capacity in excess of 10,000 pounds and storage capacity of 800,000 pounds was built. Included in these plans were also modern facilities, approved by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries for filleting, pan dressing, canning, salting, and smoking fish. This plant also has all modern facilities for handling crabs, clams, escallops, oysters, shrimp, and all types of edible seafood products. The City of Morehead City contributed the site and $11,000 in cash or materials for this plant. Under the terms of the agreement between the Emergency Relief Administration and Morehead City, the ERA furnished the labor for building the plant and such additional materials as were needed.

Upon completion, the plant was transferred to Morehead City which in turn leased it to the N. C. Fisheries, Inc., for a 23-year period for $1.00 per year. Also, the City of Morehead City in its agreement with the N. C. Emergency Relief Administration exempted or agreed to pay all county and state taxes which might be incurred by the Fisheries during the lease period. It further agreed to pay all fire and storm insurance for the plant.

Similar arrangements were worked with Southport, Manteo, and Belhaven. At Southport the city contributed $3,000 in cash and the site. Agreement with the City of Southport also carried the clauses covering insurance and city and county taxes. At Manteo, the county of Dare contributed a site and $1,500.00. The City of Belhaven turned over to the Fisheries a building already equipped, on a lease arrangement of five years for $1.00 per year.

Total cost of all the plants was approximately $132,605.00.

The freezing plant at Morehead City supplies a long-felt need. Hitherto there were no facilities for conserving large quantities of fish. With the freezer, during periods when the market is glutted, seafood products can be frozen and held in storage until there is a scarcity of these products. As

an example, during January and February of this year, North Carolina's fishing season, from the standpoint of production, was the poorest in perhaps 25 years. The Fisheries had frozen approximately 75,000 pounds of seafood products in the previous November and was able to supply the markets with these products during the lean production period of January and February. It is believed the freezer will conserve large quantities of fish during the summer when prices drop below a living wage range to the fishermen and when supply is much greater than demand. These will be frozen during the summer and sold during the winter months when weather prevents fishing on a large scale.

The Southport, Manteo, and Belhaven plants do not have freezing facilities, but they do have electrically refrigerated rooms for holding seafood products.

The ear-marked sum of $129,000.00, approved by Mr. Hopkins, was made in the form of a grant to the North Carolina ERA, for the N. C. Fisheries Coöperative. This sum was transferred to the N. C. Self-Help Coöperative, to be loaned to the Fisheries. In turn, the N. C. Self-Help Corporation made an original loan to the Fisheries in the amount of $42,000. Later, another loan of $10,000 for operating expenses and one for $5,000 for a loan fund was made to the Fisheries by the Self-Help Corporation. This loan is amortized by the Fisheries over a 30-year period in semi-annual installments at a rate of 1 per cent interest.

The Fisheries, chartered under the laws of the State of North Carolina, is controlled by a Board of Directors composed of from five to seven members. Under the by-laws of the organization, this Board is elected annually by the fishermen members of the organization. At the present time, members of this Board are, John H. Sikes, President, Morehead City; Marion A. Cowell, Vice President, Morehead City; Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, Raleigh; Roy L. Davis, Manteo; Ivy Gaskill, Harker's Island; Charles E. Gause, Southport; and John G. Piner, Morehead City.

Fishermen members of the organization, about 400, sell their products through the organization at prevailing market prices and participate on a pro rata basis in all profits of the organization. Aid in the purchase of gear and equipment has been extended fishermen members out of a $5,000 loan fund established for this purpose. The organization holds members' notes and chattel mortgages on their equipment covering most of this sum and members repay these loans with certain percentages of their catches.

The North Carolina Fisheries, Inc., began operations in the Morehead City, Southport, and Belhaven plants on October 7, 1935. The Manteo plant began November, 1935. Up until February 15, 1936, the Fisheries had handled approximately 1,300,000 pounds of seafood products. These were all sold in a wide variety of markets over an area including the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, and the District of Columbia.

One of the main purposes of the Fisheries is the development of new preserving processes for the types of seafood caught in North Carolina waters. The most successful of these thus far has been the processing and marketing of channel bass and sea mullets. These two types of fish, particularly the former, were slow-moving products. The Fisheries began filleting both these types and packing them in one-pound tins. Comparatively large volumes of trout have been sold, dressed, and other types of processed goods include flounder fillets, bluefish fillets, speckled trout fillets, Spanish mackerel fillets, salt mullet fillets, and other types of dressed or filleted fish. As indicated, the Fisheries also handles oysters, which are cleaned with modern machinery, shrimp, both cooked and green; escallops, and clams. In the Fisheries laboratory, there have been developed crab gumbo, oyster juice, deviled crab, minced clams, clam chowder and pet food. These products are still in the experimental stage and have not been placed on the market. The Fisheries is also



Ice Plant *Refrigerating and Cold Storage* *Processing—Offices—*

developing various types of smoked fish and is experimenting with a smoked fish fillet which, it is planned, eventually will be placed on the market for sale in fish shops, cafes, and hot dog stands.

Much of the equipment, such as trucks and canneries, was transferred by the ERA to the Self-Help Corporation which in turn sold it to the Fisheries. Under this arrangement, the Fisheries acquired a fleet of 12 trucks and two trailers; canneries at Southport and Morehead City; and various other types of equipment that had been previously used in the ERA's program.

Although the Fisheries has been in operation slightly less than five months, it has been given credit variously for increasing prices which the fishermen received for their products. As an example, channel bass had seldom ever brought more than 1c or 1½c per pound, to the fishermen. With new methods adopted for processing this product, the price now being paid is 4c per pound. The general effect, as indicated by those familiar with the industry, has been an increase of prices to the fishermen all along the line. Among the 400 members of the organization there is a general feeling of proprietorship in the new organization and the belief that the Fisheries will help to solve many of the problems which have beset the members particularly over the past five years. During this five-year period fish markets have been demoralized chiefly because there was no orderly marketing of products. Statistics show that over a two-year period, previous to 1935, the fisherman's average income was approximately $168.00 per year. Over this period, the average price for all types of fish sold by the fishermen was slightly above 2c per pound. Since beginning operations, the



Docks at Rear of



ns' Recreation Rooms *Warehouse* *Garages*

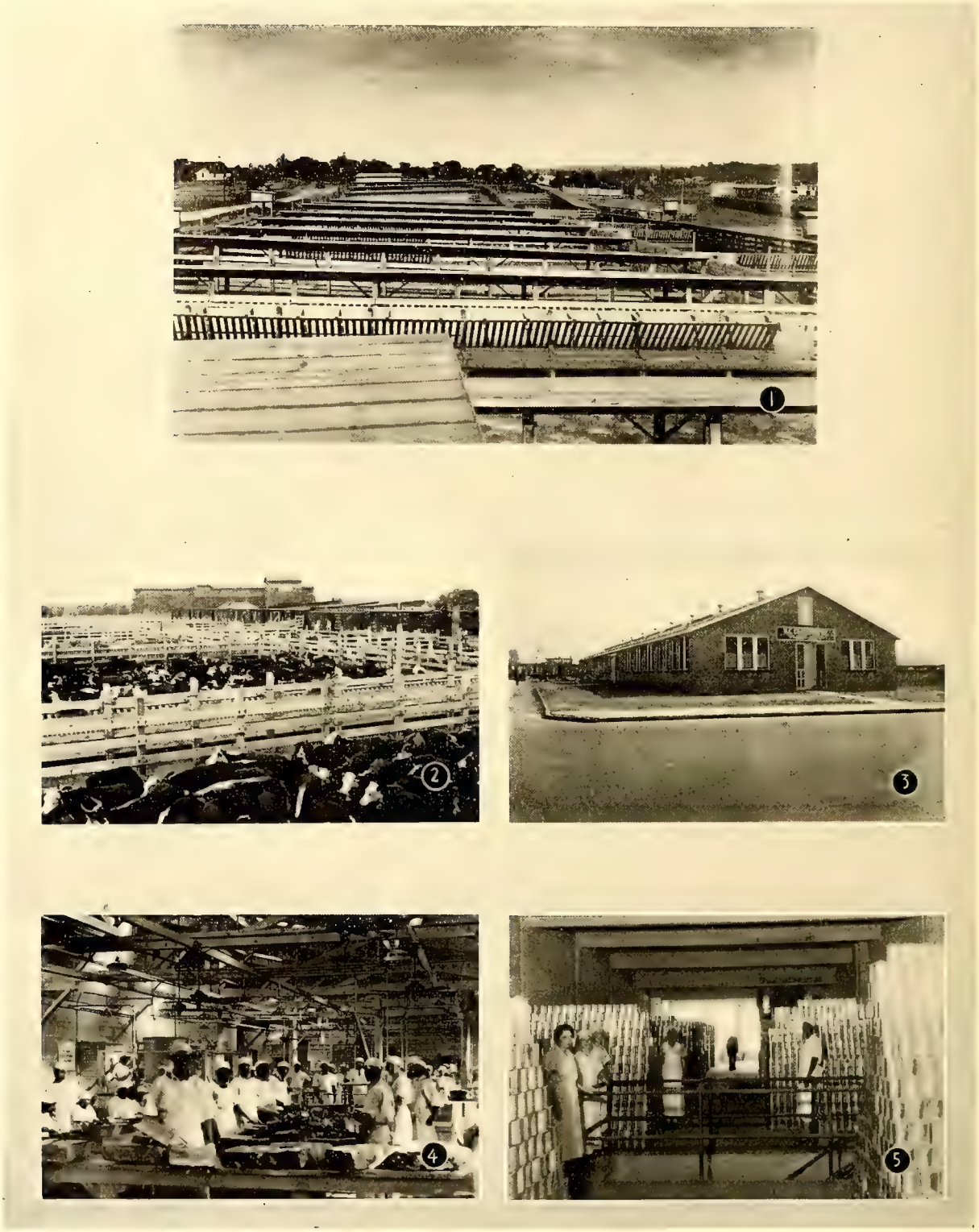
average price paid by the Fisheries to the fishermen is estimated at from 3 ½c to 4 ½c per pound.

While there are no definite figures yet available, there is a strong indication that the establishment of the Fisheries has either directly or indirectly reduced the need for relief along the North Carolina coast. Direct and permanent employment has been given in the plants to approximately 75 people. Those benefited by increased prices probably number as high as 1,500 persons, considering that of the 400 members, most of them are heads of crews of from 2 to 3 people, and most of them are heads of families. In addition to this, it is the express belief of persons familiar with the fishing industry that the fact that the Fisheries has strengthened the general price structure of the seafood products has reflected benefit to hundreds of other fishermen and fishermen's families who are not directly associated with the Fisheries. The Fisheries has made itself felt in virtually every community in North Carolina. In addition to the plants already enumerated, the Fisheries maintains agencies or houses in such widely scattered points as Wanchese, Stumpy Point, Engelhard, Hatteras, Ocracoke, South Creek, Marshallburg and Swansboro. Merchants and business men in all communities touched by the Fisheries have volunteered statements that Fisheries payrolls and Fisheries members have perceptibly aided business at these points.



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It should be pointed out in any paper dealing with the Fisheries that the Fisheries is a permanent organization whose benefits should, and by all indications will, be increased with each succeeding year and that it is by no means and emergency measure.



(1) *Stockyards built for handling drought cattle in Raleigh.* (2) *Drought cattle in ERA stockyards, Goldsboro.* (3) *Meat cannery in New Bern, Craven County.* (4) *Workers processing meat in New Bern cannery.* (5) *Cans of meat prepared from drought cattle.*

THE DROUGHT CATTLE PROGRAM

The most difficult service that the State Relief Administration was called on to render was using the facilities of its organization to aid the Federal Government in its effort to help thousands of farmers in drought areas through the purchase of millions of cattle, and the utilization of these cattle as food for relief clients, thus giving work to thousands of relief clients in various activities of the program.

This very complex program involved building stockyards, fencing pastures, receiving and testing 101,466 cows and calves—transporting to pastures, slaughtering and processing cattle, distribution of fresh meat to relief clients, salting, storing, and processing hides, in a state unaccustomed to handling cattle on such a large scale—all within a period of six months.

The program was handled jointly by three divisions of the relief organization. The Rural Rehabilitation Division was in charge of selection of pastures and care of cows in the pastures. The Works Division was responsible for all constructions of abattoirs, fencing, and canneries, operation of canneries, storing and processing of hides. The Commodities Director was in charge of distribution of fresh meat and canned goods.

In June, 1934, the State Administrator was requested to wire the estimated number of cattle up to 100,000 that could be pastured in the state. With the aid of the Animal and Husbandry Division of State College in estimating available pasturage, the State Administration offered to care for 75,000 cows. In July, authorization was received for rental of pastures and building stockyards in preparation for receiving the cattle. Within sixty days, 101,466 cows had been received in the state. The number was increased as available pasturage exceeded estimates.

A primary consideration was safeguarding native cattle from probable infection from any diseased cattle that might come into the state, as the cattle were to be shipped without health certificates. The State Administration entered into an agreement with the State Veterinarian to employ available veterinarians in the state for testing the cattle, and to have all cattle found to be diseased killed and cremated. A member of the staff of the State Veterinary Division was taken over by ERA for supervision of testing, treatment, and enforcement of quarantine.

Holding and testing pens were constructed at Goldsboro, Raleigh, Monroe, Clyde, Asheville, and West Jefferson—all equipped with laboratory facilities for testing and treatment. With the coöperation of the Animal and Husbandry Division of North Carolina State College, pastures were selected in every section of the state, and as rapidly as rental contracts could be made, construction of pasture fences was begun.

Numerous handicaps were encountered at the stockyards, as men experienced for such work were not available. Due to the efficiency of the railroads and of the local administrations, the unloading of cattle was accomplished in remarkably short time and with little loss of cattle, although numbers of cows were too weak to stand when the trains arrived and many died in transit. In Goldsboro on one occasion 4,000 cows were unloaded between 1 a.m. and 7 a.m. As the extreme weakness of the cows required holding them in the pens until they were in condition to be transferred to pastures, it was necessary to enlarge the stockyards, constructed to hold approximately 2,500 cows, to accommodate 7,500. Incinerators adjacent to stockyards were built for burning diseased cattle. The inspection and testing for TB, Bangs, and other diseases were under the direction of the State Veterinarian. As only fifty-three veterinarians were available, they frequently worked more than twenty-four hours on a stretch to relieve conjested conditions. The cost of inspection, testing, and treatment in the stockyards was .1355 cents per head.

In addition to inspection by the State Veterinary Department of cattle at stockyards and abattoirs, inspection of cattle was necessary in pastures, and of native herds in proximity to drought





(1) *ERA abattoir at New Bern, Craven County.* (2) *ERA abattoir at Hamlet, Richmond County.*

cattle, in order to guard against development of probable disease. A follow-up inspection of native herds is in process during liquidation of ERA. The administration has exercised every precaution to prevent lowering of health standards already attained by the state.

The item of pasturage involved considerable difficulty, including rental, fencing, herding, and, in time, due to the type of available pasture in season, supplemental feeding.

The original plan of the drought cattle program was that selected cattle were to be pastured and put in condition for use in the Rural Rehabilitation program, but changes in the Federal program required that all cattle be disposed of by January, 1935. With this in view, abattoirs, canneries, and processing plants were rushed to completion by the Works Division of the Emergency Relief Administration.

Modern abattoirs were constructed at Hamlet and New Bern. Also repairs were made at existing abattoirs in Raleigh, Greensboro, and Wilson. At the same time, construction was rushed on canning plants at Wilson, Raleigh, New Bern, Asheville, Waynesville, Greensboro, Rockingham, and Troy. The modern equipment and size of these plants can be illustrated by the fact that at the plant in Greensboro the normal production per day was 15,000 one-pound cans. The equipment installed in the canneries was purchased on specifications which would enable same to be utilized in the general relief vegetable and fruit canneries. After completion of the meat canning, practically all equipment was put to use in the Emergency Relief canning program in the summer of 1935.

The operation of the abattoirs was under the supervision of the State Veterinary Division, the cost of this slaughter inspection was .20½ per head. These abattoirs were equipped with refrigeration rooms, and the slaughtered beef was transferred to operating canneries and refrigerated storage by refrigerated trucks owned and operated by the Emergency Relief.

In the latter part of November and December when cold weather arrived, in towns having slaughtering facilities approved by the State Veterinarian, cows were slaughtered and distributed as fresh meat to relief clients. The slaughter of all cattle was completed by January, 1935, with exception of the cattle held for conditioning and the cattle lost in the pastures, which required some time to find. This carried the program on a small scale into April.

The cities, in which meat canneries were installed, furnished buildings, material for repairs, water and lights for operation, and the Emergency Relief Administration furnished labor and equipment.

The actual operation of the canneries was started in September, 1934. The supervision of the meat processing was placed under the State Home Demonstration Agent. The Extension Economist in Marketing and Food Conservation and canning specialist was loaned full time to the ERA for supervision of the canning program, selection and training of supervisory personnel in the canning plants. A trained home economist was placed in charge of canning operations at each plant. All relief clients and other labor accepted for work in the plants were required to secure a health certificate from the Board of Health. The average number of persons employed in these eight canneries was 3,185 per week, and operation was on a twenty-four hour basis per day. The most strict regulations of sanitation and cleanliness in these plants were rigidly enforced. The canneries were most noteworthy for this feature as well as for efficiency and production.

Each plant was equipped with a first aid station, in charge of a registered nurse working with each shift of workers. An experienced butcher was in charge of each shift of meat cutters. The necessity of using inexperienced persons in butchering occasioned risk of cuts and danger of infections. Immediate treatment of cuts prevented infections. As an evidence of the thorough supervision of these places by the Safety Department, the following is given :





(1) *Cutting meat for canning in ERA cannery.* (2) *Interior ERA meat cannery.*

ACCIDENTS IN ABATTOIRS AND MEAT CANNING PLANTS

CANNERY	Man-Hours	Knife Cuts	Other Cuts	Bone Punctures	Falls	Falling Objects	Caught between Object	Handl. Objects	Striking	Burns	Eye Injuries	Nail Punctures	Excessive Heat	Blisters other than Burns	Miscellaneous	TOTALS	Infections	Dressings	Lost-Time	Frequency
Asheville	159,812	541	84	33	4	3	4	14	32	105	3	3	0	8	85	919	2	1,953	2	12.5
Charlotte	17,216	51	9	19	1	9	1	1	1	0	0	12	0	9	6	119	1	409	2	116.2
Greensboro	353,593	939	179	104	11	14	10	10	23	74	15	7	0	23	671	2,080	0	16,143	4	11.3
Hamlet	188,690	473	11	144	3	7	8	4	7	13	4	17	2	3	20	716	0	2,336	6	31.7
New Bern	110,046	289	69	7	0	0	1	4	3	50	0	2	0	6	4	435	9	1,169	4	36.3
Raleigh	233,302	488	138	34	3	8	6	1	21	101	0	5	0	15	24	844	0	961	5	24.0
Rockingham	71,480	177	30	1	1	0	0	0	5	83	0	3	3	5	39	347	0	556	0	0
Troy	77,318	148	98	0	1	0	2	5	67	76	0	3	0	8	66	474	4	1,150	0	0
Waynesville	98,573	458	90	28	0	3	1	2	7	73	4	1	0	7	14	688	3	1,947	0	0
Wilmington	25,421	66	0	34	0	1	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	45	12	472.0
Wilson	146,311	897	100	89	4	6	6	8	4	176	4	3	0	3	42	1,342	2	1,484	1	7.3
TOTALS	1,481,762	4,527	808	493	28	51	39	57	174	751	30	56	5	87	971	8,077	21	28,153	36	24.3

The above analysis is very interesting. Out of 1,481,762 hours of work, there was a total of 8,077 accidents. This includes every type of injury from minor scratches to cuts received from bones, which are likely to become infected—yet there were only twenty-one infections. The Safety Director attributed the low percentage of infections to the fact that a trained nurse was on duty with each shift.

There were only thirty-four lost-time accidents. The accident frequency of 24.3 hours is higher than frequency of the general relief work program, which was eleven. However, it should be remembered that the majority of people employed in the abattoirs and canneries had had little, if any, previous training in this particular work.

From September, 1934, until February, 1935, the completion of the canning program, there were 6,431,792 cans of one-pound net produced, which consisted of stew beef, hamburger, soup stock, tongue and liver.

A total of 57,765 cattle was slaughtered for consumption and canning. Due to change of plans to complete the program by January 1, at the direction of the FERA, 26,635 cows were shipped from pastures to designated points out of the state. Pasture leases were made on a flat per-head basis, the pasture owner making certain provisions for housing and care, on the consideration of fencing by ERA in lieu of rent, the ERA furnishing labor, or materials, or both according to the value of the pasture, etc. Pasture owners constructed barns, planted feed crops, or withheld sale of feed, for grazing of drought cattle, expecting to rent the pastures for three years. The sudden removal of the cattle left dissatisfied owners and hundreds of claims to be settled by the administrators.

The State Relief Administration was permitted to keep the hides for the establishment of a Tannery at Old Fort. All hides were salted and stored.

The total cost of the cattle program was $3,167,646.00.

There were 762 pastures rented, comprising 270,670 acres, at a total cost of 58 cents per acre, including rentals, fencing, and repairs.

The average cost of the canned meats (hamburger, soup, liver, and tongue) was 17.5 cents per pound can. This cost includes the total expenditures of the cattle program, the construction of stockyards, abattoirs, canneries, transporting and handling cows in stockyards, pastures, etc.

If a market value were placed on the by-products of the cattle program, such as hides, tankage, bones, and manure used in the rural rehabilitation program, deducted from the unit cost, the average cost per can would be considerably lowered.

The program was handled as economically as possible under prevalent conditions. In spite of all precautions, there was a large loss of cattle, due to the poor condition of cows, high waters in eastern pasture areas, and other conditions beyond control of the administration. A large force of investigators was employed to protect the cattle.

From the above, one can see the difficulties encountered in handling so large a program in such a short time, a program which involved so many difficult stages of operation, but which, nevertheless, was accomplished by the ERA in the specified time limit, using its personnel of relief labor and supervision.

The Relief Administration is indebted to the State Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department, the Home Demonstration Service of State College, the Animal and Husbandry Division of State College, the local health departments, and local governmental officials for their fine coöperation throughout the duration of this program.

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

Although the shipment of surplus commodities into the state was begun in October, 1933, it was not until the spring of 1934 that shipments of these commodities assumed such large proportions, requiring the full time of a director to arrange freight shipments, storage warehouses, allocations, and distribution of products, purchases, accounting and reporting. Accordingly a member of the staff, familiar with these transactions, was appointed to the position of State Director of Commodity Distribution. Surplus commodities were shipped by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the receiving and storage warehouse located at central points; there they were unloaded, repacked, and shipped, by trucks, to the county or district ERA storerooms.

Each county or district storeroom was in charge of a storeroom keeper, whose responsibility it was to see that all requisitions made by the case worker were filled—that commodities were properly protected and distributed, records properly kept, and accurate reporting made for all goods under his care. When the counties were consolidated, a District Commodities Director was added to the district staff to properly supervise the distribution in the district.

In addition to surplus commodities, all commodities produced in the state, such as canned and dried fruits and vegetables, mattresses, bed linens, and garments made in women's work rooms, were distributed from these storerooms. The production and distribution of commodities grew into an extensive business amounting in value to millions of dollars.

There were two classifications of commodities:

(1) Federal Surplus Commodities—those commodities furnished the state by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation;
(2) Relief Commodities—those commodities produced or purchased in the state from the funds granted to the state for general relief purposes.

An important distinction between these two was that Federal Surplus Commodities were given to clients over and above their budget with no money value placed on the goods. Relief Commodities were given as relief and charged to the budgets of the clients.

Federal Surplus Commodities

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was created as an instrument through which price-depressing surplus products might be removed from the open market, processed, and distributed in such forms as food and clothing to relief clients. It is a non-profit corporation, having as its Board of Directors the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, the Federal Administrator of Public Works, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. Sources from which the FSRC received the commodities were:

(1) The AAA which donated to the FSRC large quantities of commodities purchased under its crop and price adjustment program; also cattle, sheep, and goats, purchased from its drought relief program from drought areas.

(2) The FSRC, which acted as agent for State Administrations, purchased large quantities of surplus commodities from funds granted to the States, but transferred directly by FERA to the FSRC.

(3) Local crop purchases which were made directly by the State Relief Administrations, acting as agents for the FSRC, in areas where there were crop surpluses. The purchasing was supervised by the FERA and paid for from funds granted to the States for that purpose. For instance, in June, July and August, 1934, when the market for white potatoes in North Carolina was depressed because of the surplus, the State Administrator, authorized by the FSRC, purchased potatoes in the amount of $118,861.80. These were shipped to other State Relief Administrations and to County Relief Administrations in North Carolina in areas where potatoes were not ready for harvesting.

Eggs in the amount of $36,825.00 were purchased by the North Carolina Relief Administration and distributed to relief clients within the state.

Cotton and cotton ticking in the amount of $99,330.00 were purchased also by the Administration from textile mills in North Carolina and made up in women's work rooms. In addition to the goods purchased by the North Carolina Relief Administration, the FSRC also purchased large amounts of cloth, by yardage, from North Carolina mills and distributed it in North Carolina and other states to be made into garments for clients in ERA work rooms.

Thus, in addition to removing the products from the open markets, employment in private industry was stimulated through these purchases, and work furnished relief clients in the ERA work rooms, providing clothing, mattresses, bed linens, and towels for clients.

The surplus commodities were allocated to the state by the FERA on the basis of relief loads and the ability of the district administrations to reach clients with distribution, referred to as coverage. The extent of coverage varies from practically 100 per cent in some of our urban centers and well organized districts, to less than 25 per cent in rural districts, the average coverage being approximately 50 per cent of relief clients, in addition to commodities furnished other eligible clients.

As stated above, *surplus* commodities were given over and above the budget of the relief client and never in lieu of relief. Violation of this policy would offset the purpose for which the commodities were purchased, which purpose was to prevent the competition of surplus commodities with the commodities purchased and sold through regular business channels.

In addition to relief clients, Rural Rehabilitation clients; transient centers, and county poor lists; public institutions, supported wholly or in part by the state, county or city; and private institutions rendering care and service to the needy and the destitute, received surplus commodities.



(1) *Packed dried milk, Forsyth County.* (2) *Prepared dried milk for shipment, Forsyth County.* (3) *Sealing bags of dried milk, Forsyth County.*

Institutions receiving surplus commodities were required to file an affidavit with the ERA that commodities used by them will be in addition to the usual consumption and not as substitution for regular purchases. Distribution of surplus commodities was on a unit basis. Money value was not expressed and no amount was charged against the budget of the recipient.

Surplus commodities made possible an increase in the variety of foods for relief clients.

Table on page 356 shows the amount and kinds of commodities received and distributed in the state.

In addition to these commodities, 101,596 cows were shipped into the state by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, report of which will be found under the cattle program.

Relief Commodities

Relief Commodities were those commodities produced or purchased from general relief funds granted to the state. These were distributed to clients and charged against the budget.

The local or district administrations produced on community farms and gardens quantities of vegetables, which were dried or canned, sugar cane which was made into syrup, and other products, and stored them to be distributed in the winter months to clients. This provided work for men and women on relief rolls in cultivating and harvesting the crops and work in canning and conserving. Costs of seed, planting, etc., were paid for from funds granted to the county or district for general relief. Local communities usually coöperated by furnishing, free of cost, land to be used for the gardens. The value of the foods harvested in the state was far greater than the amount of money expended.

Clothing materials were also purchased locally, when Federal surplus materials were not sufficient or available, and made into garments in the women's work rooms.

Surplus products which farmers were unable to sell were purchased frequently by the district administrators.

In 1934, when a heavy surplus of string beans in eastern North Carolina was depressing the market, the State Administration purchased through the District Administrations string beans in the amount of $2,553.63. Although this was not a large quantity, it had the effect of improving the market.

In 1935, the farmers of Watauga and surrounding counties were unable to sell their cabbage and faced a heavy loss. The Winston-Salem Administration purchased large quantities of surplus cabbage from these counties and made it into sauerkraut. This was distributed through District Administrations in other sections.

In 1933, $496,086.17 was expended in fertilizer, seeds, jars, and labor in individual and community gardens. The value of the yield was over $12,000,000.

The Works Division had an important part in processing both surplus and relief commodities. The abattoirs and meat canneries were operated by the Works Divisions. The women's work rooms, repacking surplus commodities, such as dried milk, prunes, etc., were directed by the Works Division. The finished products were delivered by the Works Division to the storerooms and there inventoried and, upon requisition by the case worker, distributed by the commodities director to relief clients.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES

April 1, 1934 to January 1, 1936

	Food Distributed (*Pounds*)	*Recipients— Relief Clients*		*Institutions and Others Eligible*		*Quantity On Hand*
		Cases	*Persons*	*Cases*	*Persons*	*Dec. 31, 1935*
MEATS:						
Dry Salt Pork	398,453	53,333	201,979	3	19	
Smoked Pork	1,652,773	143,752	620,872	37	160	
Fresh Beef*	1,327,659	128,231	565,337	4,723	18,208	
TOTAL	3,378,885					
CANNED MEATS:						
Canned Mutton	251,120	64,497	318,411	1,484	5,980	
Canned Veal	292,304	72,033	342,118	3,377	11,822	
Canned Beef*	7,073,404	855,779	3,915,977	36,513	177,561	376,696
TOTAL	7,616,828‡					376,696
ERA CANNED MEATS:						
Soup Stock*	814,557	189,140	911,148	12,172	52,515	240,831
Brains*	7,650	3,581	16,651	105	262	
Liver*	66,055	16,872	77,344	631	3,021	
Hearts*	23,186	6,506	29,446	377	1,615	
TOTAL	911,448					242,346
DAIRY PRODUCTS:						
Butter	314,287	127,419	559,752	1,023	3,569	
Cheese	151,958	62,756	252,244	968	3,185	
Evaporated Milk†	716,973	123,523	283,264	3,926	17,042	
Eggs	4,340	2,909	3,908			
TOTAL	1,187,558					
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS:						
Flour	4,472,797	152,419	694,541	13,908	56,738	1,748,531
Rice	1,532,596	211,132	954,714	3,288	12,731	
Milk Wheato	359,277	73,498	315,573	170	618	
Sugar	161,492	24,649	113,011	132	568	
Syrup	518,860	35,090	160,028	166	612	
Irish Potatoes	3,230,978	127,251	566,324	1,810	5,438	
Dry Skim Milk	389,760	130,862	609,910	9,066	33,647	10,851
Prunes	262,786	223,535	299,061	8,224	33,205	60,195
Wheat, bushels§						
TOTAL	10,928,546					1,819,577

Total FSRC Food 24,023,265 lbs. or 600 carloads of approximatively 40,000 lbs. each.

Note. All footnotes referred to above appear on page 357.

Distribution of Federal Surplus Commodities—*Continued*

	Food Distributed (*Pounds*)	*Recipients—Relief Clients*		*Institutions and Others Eligible*		*Quantity On Hand*
		Cases	*Persons*	*Cases*	*Persons*	*Dec. 31, 1935*
Textile Goods and Cotton:						
Mattresses, Number	28,061	22,195	110,041	674	2,919	71
Comforts, Number	66,857	40,865	180,532	1,835	70,702	2,514
Double Sheets, Number	58,406	19,140	87,514	240	1,073	27
Single Sheets, Number	7,073	2,277	9,792	24	73	
Pillow Cases, Number	87,105	24,574	115,818	590	2,741	300
Huck Towels, Number	302,833	56,078	263,671	1,287	5,171	5,930
Terry Towels, Number	91,176	21,522	97,147	638	2,421	229
Work Garments, Number	163,647	82,847	334,673	2,058	9,222	18,810
Total	805,158					27,881

All commodities, both Federal Surplus and Relief produced, on hand December 31, 1935 were transferred to State Department of Public Welfare.

Method of Distribution

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration determined matters of policy governing the distribution of surplus commodities in the state. The amount of commodities allowed each relief client per month was limited according to the size of the family. All orders for commodities were signed by the case workers and receipted by the clients.

The amount of relief commodities allowed each family was determined by the case worker according to the relief budget of the client.

In most of the cities and towns, the clients called at the storerooms for their commodities.

In rural areas the commodities were carried by truck to designated points where the clients called for them. In many areas rural merchants coöperated by using their stores as distributing centers where clients called for their orders. In other areas commodities were carried by case workers on their visits to clients. Distribution of commodities in rural areas was difficult, and the State Administration did not require uniform methods of delivery. This was left to the discretion of District Administrations, who used their own methods of getting commodities to clients.

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* Drought cattle which were slaughtered in ERA abattoirs and distributed as fresh meat, or canned by the ERA canneries, using relief labor.

† Received in bulk and packed in bags in the Womens' Work Rooms.

‡ In addition to 4,202,160 lbs. meats canned in ERA canneries and shipped to Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for distribution in other states.

§ 132,455.52 bushels wheat received from Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, transferred to N. C. Commercial Plants for processing into flour for distribution.













(1) *Relief clients at work in beet field.* (2) *Relief clients at work in okra field.* (3-4) *Preparing vegetables for canning.* (5) *Canned products and food products ready for distribution to relief clients.* (6) *ERA commodity storeroom.*

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Foreword

Emergency Conservation Work was originally authorized in the United States under the provisions of an Act of the 73rd Congress and approved March 31, 1933. The name Civilian Conservation Corps was adopted by Executive order of April 5, 1933.

The objectives of the Civilian Conservation Corps, as the words indicate, were two-fold, namely, The Conservation of the Country's Human Resources, and The Conservation of the Country's Physical Resources. The first of these objectives was to be realized in the giving of employment to thousands of unemployed young men between the ages of 18 and 25, later changed to 17-28, thus upbuilding in them health, morale, confidence, and self-respect, in addition to bringing financial relief to distressed families. The second objective was to be realized in the conservation, restoration and protection of the forests, in soil erosion and flood control, in the development of public parks, recreational and historical areas, in wild life conservation, and in the performance of other useful public works.

Organization

The original Congressional Act authorizing the Civilian Conservation Corps gave the President authority to appoint a Director of Conservation Work, and Mr. Robert Fechner has held this position since the beginning of the enterprise. Coöperating with, and working under, Mr. Fechner in carrying out the Emergency Conservation Program, are the United States Departments of War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor.

The Department of War is responsible for the physical examination, enrollment, equipping and conditioning of the men, and for transportation of enrollees, camp construction, command, supply, administration, sanitation, medical care, hospitalization, pay, welfare, and education at camps.

The Departments of Agriculture and Interior are responsible for the selection and planning of work projects on national forests, parks, monuments, soil erosion control, and the supervision of all projects on state and private lands and state parks.

The Department of Labor is responsible for the selection of all men to be enrolled at the regular minimum cash allowance of $30 per month plus maintenance, except the veterans, who are selected by the Veterans'Administration. The Department of Labor is, therefore, responsible for publishing junior quotas, determining eligibility standards and selection policies, initiating the selection process, etc. This department, of course, does not select the CCC men directly, but promulgates the general policies and eligibility standards which have been established, and invites the officially recognized Emergency Relief Administrations in the various States to become the State Selecting Agencies for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Thus, from the outset, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration became the North Carolina Selecting Agency of all CCC juniors with the power and authority to designate local selecting agencies throughout the state to execute the details necessary to placing the men in camps. The local relief administrations naturally became these local CCC Selecting Agencies to work under the direction and supervision of the State Agency.

Operations

It became the responsibility of the State and Local Selecting Agencies to work out the details of selecting the CCC juniors, establish the need of the allotees, to work out local quotas from the announced state quotas, and to transport the selectees to the initial acceptance stations for examination by the Army, etc.

The necessary details and plans were accomplished and ready for operations when the basic state quota for North Carolina was first announced by the United States Department of Labor in April, 1933. A synopsis of Eligibility Rules of Selection from the outset were that all junior CCC selectees must be:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Between the ages of 18 and 25 (later changed to 17-28).
3. Physically fit.
4. Unmarried.
5. Unemployed.
6. Obligated to, and willing to make an allotment (usually of $25.00 per month) to some dependent who was on the relief rolls, or in extreme need of financial assistance.
7. Be willing to remain in camp for the minimum period of six months unless called home for some valid reason unforeseen at the time of enrollment.

The state's quota was accepted by the State Selecting Agency; local quotas were worked out and given to the local agencies; social service departments received applications, made selections, and certified the eligibility of allottees, and the CCC enrollment in North Carolina began on April 26, 1933.

From April 26, 1933, on, as rapidly as CCC camps could be constructed and equipped by the Army, the men were selected and enrolled until July 28, at which time the state's basic quota of 6,061 had been placed in camps. Further enrollments ceased until the following October.

In accordance with eligibility rule No. 7, it would appear that replacements would be necessary only every six months. However, for various reasons, the men were continuously leaving the camps —some because they could not adjust themselves to camp life and would desert; some were discharged for misconduct, refusal to work, etc.; others were called back home because of sickness or death in the family, or to accept better jobs, etc. Thus the number of men in the camps became depleted to such an extent that the policy of replacements every three months was adopted by the authorities. The first replacement period was begun October 27, 1933, and extended through December 5, 1933, during which time the local agencies selected and the Army enrolled an additional 2,935 men.

During 1934 replacements were made as follows:

April	1,835
May	235
July	1,317
October	2,078
Total	5,465

Replacements were made early in 1935:

January	1,921
April	1,825
Total	3,746

On April 25, 1935, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration was notified by the Department of Labor that the President had approved an increase in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and that North Carolina's new basic quota was 11,080 men, not quite double its former quota, and that the expansion program would be accomplished between the dates June 15 and August 31, 1935. During the months of June, July, and August, therefore, it became necessary that the local

agencies select and send forward 4,698 juniors to replace the normal depletion in the state's previous basic quota and to add the numbers necessary to increase this quota to the new basic strength.

The CCC selection process began again on June 15, 1935, at a more rapid rate, and with greater enthusiasm than had been the case for any previous enrollment period. Late in July, the N. C. ERA was notified from Washington that some other southern states were unable to fill their quotas and, that North Carolina was asked, if possible, to furnish additional men. An estimate of the number of men available was made immediately, and N. C. ERA agreed to send forward an additional 2,593 CCC juniors, and the work continued at high speed until August 31, at which time North Carolina's basic and replacement quotas had been more than filled. During this period, June 15 to August 31, 7,291 juniors between the ages of 18 and 28 were sent to camps, and a like number of relief cases were taken from the rolls in North Carolina because of the $25.00 monthly allotments sent to them from the wages of these enrollees.

It is interesting to note the distribution by age groups of these 7,291 enrollees. This distribution, which is typical of all enrollment periods, is shown below:

Age	No. of Enrollees	Per Cent of Total	Age	No. of Enrollees	Per Cent of Total
18	2,780	38.1	24	272	3.7
19	1,374	18.9	25	187	2.6
20	888	12.2	26	112	1.5
21	708	9.7	27	90	1.2
22	477	6.6	28	29	.4
23	374	5.1			
				7,291	100.0

The last replacement period for 1935 took place from October 19 to October 31. Between these dates a total of 1,379 men were selected and enrolled. For this period, the lower age limit was reduced to 17 years, and, of the 1,379 enrolled, 208 were in the lower age group. Also for this period, the rule that enrollees may not serve more than 13 months was rescinded. The result of this change was that 243, or 17.6 per cent of the 1,379 enrolled in October, were reënrollees who had previously served an average of 9.9 months.

The State CCC Selecting Agency had nothing to do with the number or location of the CCC camps in North Carolina, but the records show that boys have been placed in 81 different camps in the state. During the two-year-and-a-half period that the CCC has been in operation, an average of 43 camps have been maintained. This average however was increased by 23 late in 1935, with one or more camps located in the following North Carolina Counties:

Alamance	Craven	Jones	Richmond
Anson	Cumberland	McDowell	Rockingham
Beaufort	Dare	Macon	Rowan
Bladen	Davidson	Madison	Rutherford
Brunswick	Durham	Mecklenburg	Stanly
Buncombe	Forsyth	Mitchell	Stokes
Burke	Franklin	Harnett	Surry
Caldwell	Gaston	Haywood	Swain
Caswell	Graham	Hyde	Transylvania
Catawba	Granville	Montgomery	Union
Clay	Guilford	Onslow	Wilkes
Cleveland	Iredell	Randolph	

Of this total of 66 camps, 28 are assigned to forest protection and preservation, 22 to soil erosion control, 9 to park projects, 3 to military reservations, 1 to wild life conservation, and 3 to Tennessee Valley Authority projects. North Carolina boys have also been sent from enrollment centers directly to 21 CCC camps in other states, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee.

A summary of the number of CCC juniors enrolled, for basic quotas and replacements, in North Carolina, is given herewith, by months and years:

Dates of Enrollment	Numbers Enrolled White	Colored	Total
April, 1933	498	63	561
May, 1933	3,222	582	3,804
June, 1933	1,063	391	1,454
July, 1933	203	39	242
October, 1933	551	21	572
November, 1933	2,014	315	2,329
December, 1933	30	4	34
April, 1934	1,546	289	1,835
May, 1934	235	0	235
July, 1934	1,132	185	1,317
October, 1934	2,078	0	2,078
January, 1935	1,808	113	1,921
April, 1935	1,680	145	1,825
June, 1935	1,552	209	1,761
July, 1935	1,891	884	2,775
August, 1935	1,388	1,367	2,755
October, 1935	1,379	0	1,379
Totals	22,270	4,607	26,877

CCC Surveys

A series of surveys for securing first-hand information about the boys who had left the Civilian Conservation Corps camps during or at the end of enrolling terms, and who had failed to reënroll, was made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration through the state and local relief offices.

The first survey of the summer enrollment period of 1933 was undertaken in the months of November, 1933, to March, 1934. The second survey of the winter enrollment period of 1933 and 1934 was made during July, August, and September of 1934. The third survey of the summer enrollment period of 1934 was made during December, January, and February, 1935.

Questionnaires were designed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in coöperation with the officials of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Farm and Domestic Commerce, and other interested Federal agencies, and sent to the state ERA. The objective of the survey was to secure information as to the age, education, the past and present occupations of each individual, the reasons for leaving camp, as well as the present attitude toward the camp, and the employment status of the boys after leaving camp. These schedules were then distributed through the State Administration to each local administration where the data were secured by case workers with all possible speed.

The findings given in the tables below with regard to the former members of the CCC are interesting. The first survey was made within a few months following the first enrollment in the summer of 1933, and reveals the fact that 9.6 per cent of these boys could not be traced, which indicates the extent of mobility and restlessness among this group of young men. Ninety and four tenths per cent were traced. Only 31.9 per cent of the traced boys was found to be employed. The unemployment among this group, which was 61.5 per cent was probably due to some extent to the fact that the investigation or survey was made during the winter months when there is less seasonal work available than in the summer months.

The classification of "otherwise engaged" includes those boys who had died, had enlisted in military service, returned to school, who had been sick and required hospital attention, or misdemeanors which resulted in commitment to jail. Only 7.1 per cent falls within this classification.

The average number of untraced boys for the whole country was higher than 16 per cent, while the average for North Carolina was only 9.6 per cent. The national average of the number working represented 19.2 per cent of the former members of the CCC. North Carolina and the other states in the South Atlantic group were above the general average for the country.

The second survey reveals that 12.2 per cent was untraced and 87.8 per cent traced. Of the traced members of the second, or winter, period, 49.9 per cent was employed at the time the investigation was made, a substantial increase over the first term. This increase in employment is partly due to the fact that the survey was made during harvesting season when there was more seasonal work. Of the second group, 3.3 per cent was otherwise engaged.

The third survey revealed 9.2 per cent untraced and 90.8 per cent traced. Of the traced group, 35.2 per cent was found to be employed, 56.9 per cent unemployed, and 7.9 per cent otherwise engaged. Over 50 per cent of the employed was unskilled workers.

In all three periods, the number of untraced boys varied only 3 per cent which indicates a fairly static condition of mobility.

The percentage comparison of the number of untraced boys reveals that North Carolina is well below the national average, while the employment status of the untraced group is well above the the national average, almost doubling it. North Carolina ranked fifth from the top of all the states for the third term in the number of relief cases closed due to enrollment of boys in camp. The actual percentage for North Carolina was 65.1 per cent cases closed per 100 enrollees. The highest percentage was 79.3 per cent. It was found that 314 boys of the third enrollment period were in the "otherwise employed group." Of this number, 153 were found in school, 36 were reënrolled in CCC, 52 were enrolled in the army or navy, 50 were sick or dead, and 23 in jail. The fact that only 23 boys of the 3,987 boys traced were found in jail supports the opinion expressed by the United States Department of Justice and the North Carolina Commissioner of Paroles that the decrease in the ranks of young criminals has been due to the constructive work and the educational advantages of the CCC. The above surveys indicate the social value of the CCC in conserving youth, but do not deal with the economic value of their work in conserving the national resources of the country.

COMPARISON OF TRACED AND UNTRACED FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PERIODS OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

	FIRST PERIOD			SECOND PERIOD			THIRD PERIOD		
	TOTAL	TRACED	UNTRACED	TOTAL	TRACED	UNTRACED	TOTAL	TRACED	UNTRACED
NUMBER	2,503	2,263	240	2,878	2,526	352	4,390	3,987	403
PER CENT	100	90.4	9.6	100	87.8	12.2	100	90.8	9.2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRACED FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PERIODS OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, CLASSIFIED AS TO TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM CAMPS

		TOTAL TRACED			TRACED MEMBERS EMPLOYED		
		TOTAL	LEFT CAMP EARLY	COMPLETED PERIOD	TOTAL	LEFT CAMP EARLY	COMPLETED PERIOD
FIRST PERIOD (Summer 1933)	NUMBER	2,263	1,196	1,067	730	431	299
	PER CENT	100	52.8	47.2	32.3	19.0	13.3
SECOND PERIOD (Winter 1933-34)	NUMBER	2,526	1,565	961	1,260	808	452
	PER CENT	100	62.0	38.0	49.9	31.9	18.0
THIRD PERIOD (Summer 1934)	NUMBER	3,987	1,596	2,391	1,404	534	870
	PER CENT	100	40.0	60.0	35.2	13.4	21.8

		TRACED MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED			TRACED MEMBERS OTHERWISE ENGAGED		
		TOTAL	LEFT CAMP EARLY	COMPLETED PERIOD	TOTAL	LEFT CAMP EARLY	COMPLETED PERIOD
FIRST PERIOD (Summer 1933)	NUMBER	1,478	731	747	55	34	21
	PER CENT	65.3	32.3	33.0	2.5	1.5	1.0
SECOND PERIOD (Winter 1933-34)	NUMBER	1,183	705	478	83	52	31
	PER CENT	46.8	27.8	19.0	3.3	2.1	1.2
THIRD PERIOD (Summer 1934)	NUMBER	2,269	896	1,373	314	166	148
	PER CENT	56.9	22.5	34.4	7.9	4.2	3.7

OBSERVATIONS

The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration accepted the appointment as North Carolina CCC Selecting Agency with pleasure, knowing at the time that such acceptance meant added responsibilities that necessarily accompany such tasks. The certification alone, of a total of 26,877 accepted applicants, and the determination of the eligibility of their allottees by the Social Service Division has been no small job. The ERA has enjoyed the work immensely, feeling all the time that the Civilian Conservation Corps program was one of the best tasks undertaken by our government during the days of national depression. The program has not only reduced the financial strain of the families receiving allotments, but it has offered a wholesome type of work to thousands of boys just entering the period of manhood and added responsibility who had no opportunity of making a livelihood either for themselves or their relatives. The figures shown in paragraph 3, page 361, show that between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of the men enrolled were within the ages of 18 to 21, and that this group are eager and anxious, when given an opportunity, to do something for themselves, their relatives, and their state. The camp life has been of an acceptable type—furnishing to the men shelter, clothing, three meals, with good food each day, acceptable types of work, recreation, music, education, and religious training. The work undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps will, it is believed, be permanent and lasting for years to come.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Although North Carolina possesses great natural resources and has developed its water power extensively, very little benefit had been derived by the rural population. In 1926, the state ranked as 40th in the United States in the number of farms in electric service. In 1934, North Carolina tied with South Dakota in rank as 37th place.

It was through the efforts of Governor Ehringhaus, who has long been intensely interested in Rural Electrification for North Carolina, that the General Assembly of 1934 passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Rural Electrification Commission.

For several years the State Grange and other leading farm organizations had urged the inauguration of a state-wide Rural Electrification program. The Governor appointed a state commission of fourteen men and women in 1934 among whom were the Master, two past Masters of the State Grange, and other outstanding people officially connected with state agencies or state associations interested in rural standards of living.

The General Assembly made no provision to finance a Rural Electrification survey or program, therefore the Governor requested and received the coöperation of the State Emergency Relief Administration in conducting and financing a state-wide Rural Electrification Survey under the supervision of the Rural Electrification Commission.

Having already constructed two rural lines as CWA work projects, the ERA was interested in the survey as a means of providing work for unemployed technical and professional persons on a project that should be of great value to the development of rural life, and of providing information for use in building additional lines as work relief. The ERA considers the Rural Electrification Survey one of the most constructive and valuable projects that has been executed during the program.

On July 24, the State ERA received instructions to discontinue the survey as an ERA project since this authority was transferred to the new Rural Electrification Authority. Through the efforts of the State Rural Electrification Authority, the Federal Rural Electrification Authority made special request of the FERA to grant authority to N. C. ERA to complete the survey in the state which was granted on September 17, and work on the survey was resumed.

The total cost of the survey, including supervision and professional labor, travel, supplies and equipment, amounted to $25,637.01.

On August 9, 1934, D. S. Weaver, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at State College, was appointed Project Director, and served in this capacity without compensation. An experienced Electrical Engineer, C. W. Burton, was appointed Assistant Director. On August 10, 1934, these two and one stenographer started active work on the survey.

Due to the state-wide newspaper publicity concerning the appointment of the commission, 137 applications were received from individuals who were interested in a survey for their communities. With these applications as a basis, the program was built for a survey of 150 communities. Before a month had passed, however, it was evident that the whole problem had been underestimated, so the survey was finally extended to cover 1,011 communities. Except for the factors of time and facilities, there is ample evidence that well over 1,500 communities could have been included. The major consideration for a survey project of this nature laid on the possibility of using relief workers, both in the survey and also in construction work on those lines which it was considered feasible to extend. Clearance of right-of-way, felling and transporting of poles, and line erection were all considered as types of work well suited to the employment of relief labor.

Men selected for field work were approved by the local Relief Administrations as eligible for relief—a few were furnished by the Reëmployment Office—and fortunately very competent men were available in general. Although about 85 per cent of these men had no experience in this particular type of work, nearly all the field men had had electrical experience, while a number were graduate engineers.

All lines, transmission, distribution and proposed, as well as substations and generating plants were shown in different colors on county maps. Each proposed customer was indicated by the proper symbol and all measurements were shown. In many cases, thickly populated areas had to be shown on an enlarged scale.

In addition to the information obtained from the maps, data on existing transmission and distribution lines were collected as follows: voltage, phase, frequency, estimated power factor, specifications as to transmission line, size and material, effective spacing of conductors, together with length of transmissions. In existing substations the following information was obtained for the year 1934: voltages, primary and secondary; total KVA capacity and estimated maximum demand in KVA. Other data included right-of-way, cleared or timbered, title donated, and amount the community would contribute in cash toward the cost of a line. Some information on the possibility of rural telephones was collected, but was not included entirely in the total estimates.

Proposed customers' data were obtained on the following items: Name of proposed customer; distance in feet from beginning of line; the owner or tenant, white or colored; number of rooms and regular occupants of home; and other buildings to be serviced. It was ascertained whether the following equipment and appliances would be used: refrigerators, electric ranges, washing machines, electric irons, radios, water systems for family, livestock or miscellaneous uses, miscellaneous household appliances, number of head of dairy cattle, stock hogs and poultry. In addition, the field men from observation rated the condition of the premises and the reliability of the interview.

Almost without exception, Farm and Home Demonstration Agents and Teachers of Vocational Agriculture gave liberally of their time to assisting field men in securing data for their counties. Community meetings were held and the purposes of the survey explained. One county, Orange, has used the data obtained to outline an independent project, in extending lines built under CWA. It appears that the experience in this instance might be used as a "yardstick" for other counties.

The privately owned power companies operating in North Carolina gave very excellent coöperation in the way of supplying data on existing lines. This spirit of coöperation still exists as may be seen from the following table which gives data on rural lines which have been approved for construction since June 15, 1935.

Agency	Number of Miles Constructed, under Construction, or Approved for Construction, between June 15, 1935, and April 1, 1936	Number of Customers Served
Power Companies	972.56	6,729
Municipalities	251.04	1,246
FERA	22.60	97
Lees McRae College	4.40	16
Totals	1,250.02	8,088

The major power companies of the state have gone so far as to agree to build any line on which the Federal Rural Electrification Administration will loan money. In addition, there are some 65 municipally owned distribution systems in the state, quite a few of which generate their own electric power. Some outstanding examples of the possibilities of municipal ownership are to be found here. In most of these instances these municipalities are willing to extend lines to surrounding rural sections if satisfactory financial plans can be developed.

The revised summary of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Survey reveals the following data for the state as a whole :

Number of Lines Surveyed	1,011
Length of all Surveyed Lines in Miles	6,001.59
Total Number of Interested Prospects Interviewed	32,058
Interested Prospects per Mile	5.34
Estimated Connected Load in KW	104,939
Estimated Connected Load in KW per Mile	17.5
Estimated Cost of All Lines Surveyed	$ 9,912,888.00
Estimated Line Cost in Dollars per Mile	1,651.71
Estimated Line Cost per Prospect	309.22
Estimated Annual Revenue	1,058,572.00
Estimated Annual Revenue in Dollars per Mile	176.38
Estimated Annual Revenue in Dollars per Prospect	33.02
Estimated Annual Consumption in KWH	15,810,177
Estimated Annual Consumption in KWH per Mile	2,634
Estimated Annual Consumption in KWH per Prospect	493

Ratio of Estimated Cost of Line to Estimated Annual Revenue :

For 100 counties	Average for County	9.36
	Maximum in County	66.84
	Minimum in County	0.63

The entire Rural Electrification Commission as well as the Director and Assistant Director of the Survey worked diligently in preparation of bills for the 1935 General Assembly, which would

enable the extension of many of these lines. Two bills, S. B. 426 and 427, were passed by the 1935 General Assembly of North Carolina.

The first, S. B. 426, is a BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT CREATING THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING THE FULLEST POSSIBLE USE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN THE STATE BY MAKING ELECTRIC ENERGY AVAILABLE TO SAID INHABITANTS OF THE STATE AT THE LOWEST COST CONSISTENT WITH SOUND ECONOMY AND PRUDENT MANAGEMENT, AND DEFINING SOME OF ITS POWERS AND DUTIES.

The second bill, S. B. 427, is a BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE FORMATION OF NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP CORPORATIONS TO BE KNOWN AS ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING THE FULLEST POSSIBLE USE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN THE STATE MAKING ELECTRIC ENERGY AVAILABLE TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE AT THE LOWEST COST CONSISTENT WITH SOUND ECONOMY AND PRUDENT MANAGEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF SUCH CORPORATIONS; PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHTS, POWERS, AND DUTIES OF SUCH CORPORATIONS; AUTHORIZING AND REGULATING THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS BY SUCH CORPORATIONS, AND PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF SUCH BONDS.

Although utility companies have held that a line is not profitable to them unless it is on a so-called three-to-one basis, or better, that is, the cost of the line should not be over three times the annual gross revenue, the plan is as contemplated in the program to change this to a figure as low as even 5 or 6 to one.

The furtherance and successful completion of a comprehensive program of rural electrification in the rural sections of the state will be perhaps one of the most significant additions to rural life.

A tabulation of the results of a survey indicated that 32,058 prospective customers have expressed their desire to secure electric power as soon as possible, under the machinery prepared by the General Assembly. In addition, 3,832 prospective customers may become interested in rural electrification as soon as they see their way clear to obtain it. The number of letters coming into the office of the REA since the completion of the survey indicate there is a possibility twice as many more worthwhile lines in the state as are indicated in this survey.

Figures tabulated from the survey indicated further that in the community survey the immediate prospective customers included:

BREAKDOWN OF DATA SECURED

Counties in State	100
Counties Surveyed	97
Number of Personal Interviews	35,890

	Interested	Not Interested
Residences	28,074	3,712
Total Rooms in Residences	180,902	12,446
Filling Stations	1,438	28
Schools	398	15
Churches	1,075	28
Miscellaneous	1,073	49
Total Population	127,825	8,531

Number of Buildings to be Wired

Barns	8,308
Poultry Houses	1,287
Garages	2,544
Miscellaneous	2,910

Number of Large Appliances in Which Prospective Customers Displayed an Active Interest

Refrigerators		9,202
Washing Machines		4,616
Ranges		1,375
Water Systems	Family	6,389
	Livestock	1,890
	Miscellaneous	992
Other Motors	H. P.	12,936

Number of Small Appliances in Which Prospective Customers Displayed an Active Interest

Miscellaneous Heating Appliances	11,294
Miscellaneous Motor Driven Appliances	3,081

Data on Existing Home and Farm Lighting Plants Owned by People Interviewed on the Survey

	Interested	Not Interested
Electric Plants	2,728	42
Gas Plants	1,034	49

With electric power furnished at low cost, serving labor-saving devices, light, heat, and running machinery on the farms, a tremendous boon will accrue to rural dwellers, bringing the utmost in conveniences, in combination with the eminently valuable aspects of life in the country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that such a comprehensive program of rural electrification will be undertaken on a state-wide basis, and that its eminently practical benefits will take their place in the whole program of thorough rural rehabilitation.

To conform with the Federal Administration, the Governor of North Carolina on June 6 created the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority composed of six outstanding men and women, with Dudley Bagley as Director. The purpose of the Authority is to promote and encourage the fullest possible use of electric energy in the state by making electrical energy available to the inhabitants of the state at the lowest cost consistent with sound economy and prudent management.

The ERA Rural Electrification Survey provides the necessary information for making possible the fulfillment of this purpose.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The North Carolina Commission on Unemployment Insurance, with W. O. Burgin as Chairman, was appointed June 27, 1934, by Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, pursuant to Resolution No. 38, General Assembly, 1933. The Commission was instructed to ". . . investigate the practicability and advisability of requiring the establishment of unemployment reserves or an unemployment insurance system to provide against the hazard of unemployment, and to recommend what for a legislation, if any, may be best adapted to this end in North Carolina, and to compile such other information and make such other analyses as may be useful in enabling the General Assembly to to plan constructively for meeting future periods of unemployment." At its organizational meeting the Commission elected H. D. Wolf, Executive Secretary, and agreed upon the procedure to be followed in carrying out the instructions set forth in the Resolution.

Since no appropriation was made by the General Assembly to finance the undertaking, an appeal was made to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to establish it as a state project. This was done, and a budget of $8,765 was approved and set up for its use. An office was established in Raleigh and a staff was engaged, all of whom, with the exception of the director and one research worker, were taken from the relief rolls. The maximum number of persons employed at any one time was seventeen, and the total payroll for the period covered by the study, which extended from the week ending August 23, 1934, to January 10, 1935, was $5,157.05. Other expenses included $98.65 for traveling expenses, and $200.00 for office supplies, a total expenditure of $5,255.70.

The Commission made every effort to determine the magnitude and nature of unemployment in this state, and to find suitable means of coping with it. All available data were sought. The reports of similar commissions in other states were consulted. Unemployment insurance systems of other countries, and the more important plans which had been proposed in this country were carefully studied. Hearings were held in four cities, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Raleigh, in order that the Commission might learn first-hand the facts of unemployment, and the sentiment of employers, employees, and the public toward unemployment insurance. Information secured in these ways was supplemented by questionnaires, and by personal interviews.

As a result of its studies and findings, the Commission was unanimously of the opinion that the problem of unemployment in North Carolina was sufficiently wide-spread and serious as to warrant positive action toward its prevention and amelioration; and that some form of unemployment compensation was feasible and desirable. These findings and conclusions, together with a bill which was drawn up by the Commission, and which it recommended be enacted into law, were presented to Governor Ehringhaus in January, 1935, in a report of approximately 125 typed pages. The bill recommended by the Commission followed the general lines of the so-called "Ohio Plan" calling for a pooled fund, for employee as well as employer contributions, and conformed to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act as it was finally enacted, August 14, 1935.

THE ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING DEPARTMENT OF THE N. C. ERA

In September, 1933, a Chief Auditor, who was a certified public accountant, was appointed by the State Administrator to supervise all ERA expenditures. A uniform system of accounting and auditing was installed in the state and local administrative offices. Nine Field Auditors, directly responsible to the Chief Auditor, were added to the state staff to supervise the expenditures of the county offices. From the beginning of the relief program in 1932 under RFC, the funds allocated to the counties were disbursed through the County Government Treasuries without additional cost to the ERA. With the expansion of the ERA program in 1934, the volume of work increased to the extent that it was necessary to employ full-time disbursing officers to relieve the over-worked county officials who had given their full coöperation in handling all moneys of the local ERA's. The ERA accounts were transferred from the County Government Treasuries to the ERA Assistant Disbursing Officers, and deposited by them to ERA accounts.

Following the reorganization of the ERA in 1934, all divisions responsible for financial and statistical work were coördinated under a Finance Division. The Chief Auditor was appointed Assistant State Administrator and Director of Finance, with an Assistant State Auditor and an Assistant Director of Finance. The Assistant State Auditor was in charge of bookkeeping and accounting; the Assistant Director of Finance was in charge of payrolls. The State Disbursing Officer made all disbursements for the state officers and supervised the assistant disbursing officers of the local units. The State Statistician was in charge of all social and financial statistics. A Supervisor of Field Auditors was appointed in charge of the Field Auditors.

The ERA used a decentralized system of bookkeeping and disbursing. The funds allocated by the state office to the local offices were disbursed by the Assistant Disbursing Officers.

The Assistant Disbursing Officer of each county, who was a bonded officer, was Director of Finance of the county office. He made all payments, was responsible for financial reports, and was the chief consultant of the Administrator in cases dealing with finances. In the smaller counties, the Assistant Disbursing Officer, with the aid of one or two typists, was able to do the bookkeeping and reporting but in the large offices, a bookkeeper and a payroll clerk were employed. When the counties were consolidated into districts, the County Assistant Disbursing Officers were discontinued, and the Assistant District Disbursing Officer was responsible for this work in all the counties of the district.

The field audit section was made up of approximately fifteen Field Auditors at the time 107 local administrations were in operation. Each Field Auditor was in charge of approximately ten county offices with one auditor in charge of transient bureaus and one or two used at large on investigations of claims and complaints. The auditors kept in regular contact with local offices and had general supervision over the disbursing, bookkeeping and reporting procedures. With the consolidation of counties into districts, reducing the number of administrative units from 107 to 33, the number of Field Auditors was cut down and each was given an assistant to do the detail work in connection with the regular monthly audit reports.

FEDERAL FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE FERA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES BY FUNDS, INCLUDING AUTHORIZED TRANSFERS

JUNE 1, 1933, THROUGH MAY 31, 1936

	Total Available	Total Expenditures	Unobligated Balance‡ May 31, 1936
General Relief	$27,603,032.44	$27,530,727.45	$ 72,304.99
Transients	819,580.46	818,961.03	619.43
Education	1,124,859.51	1,113,875.97	10,983.54
Student Aid	399,950.64	399,950.64	
Rural Rehabilitation*	3,575,447.02	3,548,043.05	27,403.97
Materials and Skilled Labor	727,235.29	727,235.29	
Rural School Continuation	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Self-Help Coöperative	129,797.00	129,797.00	
Relief Research	20,135.78	20,133.19	2.59
National Reëmployment Service	27,885.31	27,885.31	
Social Workers Training	20,060.00	19,740.47	319.53
Cattle Program	3,125,239.07	3,125,239.07	
Resident Camp, Unemployed Women	1,912.59	1,912.59	
Teachers Training	6,800.00	6,625.53	174.47
Professional Fund	86,998.89	86,998.89	
Vocational Rehabilitation	3,250.00	2,902.44	347.56
WPA Activities	120,000.00	117,707.01	2,292.99
Transferred to Public Welfare Department	225,000.00	225,000.00	
Women's Camp	7,000.00		7,000.00
Surplus Commodities (cash value)	1,374,000.00	1,374,000.00	
TOTAL	$39,898,184.00	$39,776,734.93	$121,449.07

LOCAL FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

JUNE 1, 1933, THROUGH MAY 31, 1936

	Total Available	Total Expenditures	Unobligated Balance May 31, 1936
General Relief†	$664,975.31	$664,975.31	

* Expenditures includes funds transferred to the N. C. Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.
† Does not include local contributions to projects made in the forms of materials and cash. See projects listed by counties in appendix.
‡ Unobligated balance includes funds to complete liquidation.

Accounting forms were drawn up for the use of the state office and the county offices. Direct supervision was given the county offices both through bulletins and written instructions as well as through contact with the field auditors.

The Statistical Division had charge of all reports from the counties which were of a statistical nature. The monthly reports were summarized and sent to Washington over the signature of the Statistician and the State Administrator.

The charts and statistical tabulations comprise the reports of the Statistical Division.

The Accounting Division had charge of all bookkeeping and financial reports as well as the preparation of all vouchers for payment. The financial reports from the counties, consolidated with the state office reports, were prepared under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief Auditor. There were two head bookkeepers in the Accounting Division, the one having charge of project bookkeeping and the other in charge of the general ledger of the state office. In the project bookkeeping department, a record of all expenditures under the Works Division was kept by projects. This gives a record of each project operated in the state, with the expenditures broken down into the different types of labor and materials. A machine bookkeeping system was installed for this purpose during the Civil Works Administration.

The report of the Bookkeeping Division is found on page 424.

In the general Bookkeeping Division, controls were kept on all types of expenditures for all funds handled.

The Payroll Division handled all payrolls for the state and county offices. During the operation of the CWA and afterwards, when the Works Division of the ERA was operating at full force, the volume of payrolls clearing through this office was tremendous. Registers were kept by counties, breaking down the total expenditures into the different types of labor. Under the supervision of the Chief Payroll Clerk, the number of errors on payrolls was reduced to an absolute minimum. Copies of all payrolls in the state and county units were sent to the FERA.

The State Disbursing Officer was the Treasurer of the ERA. All funds were deposited by him upon receipt from the Governor's Office and disbursed upon the approval of the State Administrator and the Chief Auditor. Allotment checks for the counties went out from the State Disbursing Officer to the Assistant Disbursing Officers.

The Chief Auditor worked in close coöperation with the Purchasing Division and the Works Division in order to keep the general financial policy of the administration uniform throughout the various departments.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

April 1, 1934-December 31, 1935

This department employed an average of nineteen people, including two janitors and one maid.

Printing: A total of $106,901.85 worth of printed forms was distributed through this office, exclusive of all Standard Government Forms received from Washington, D. C.

Supplies: Approximately seventy-five standard items of office supplies costing $52,753.68 were distributed to the local units throughout the state.

Mail: The mail and express dispatched by this office includes:

First Class	Registered	Special Delivery	Third Class	Parcel Post	Express
342,397	426	3,380	37,973	11,407	8,116

A grand total of 403,699 pieces of mail and express was handled, using postage to the amount of $21,052.94. This does not include express charges. The above mail in all cases were addressed to the same office were packaged in one master envelope and dispatched for the actual amount of postage necessary with an estimated saving of 21 per cent in postage costs. The above does not include franked mail or express shipped on Government Bill of Lading.

Mimeograph: With one mimeograph machine, one operator has made 5,752,500 reproductions. Approximately 60 per cent of these reproductions was standard ERA forms carried in stock for distribution to the local units to eliminate printing. The remaining 40 per cent was circular letters, bulletins, booklets, monthly reports, etc. All booklets being stitched, bound, and dispatched by this office.

Other: An average of four girls has numbered with hand numbering machines 4,404,272 direct relief orders (in quadruplicate) for distribution to the local units. A total of 15,414,952 sheets was numbered by hand.

By purchasing printing and office supplies centrally and distributing from this office, an estimated saving of 43 per cent was effected.

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY

(A brief explanation of the Social Security Act is included in the Appendix on page 418)

The several tables and charts which follow are taken from a recent publication of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, "Social Security Survey of Emergency Relief Cases Covered by the Federal Social Security Act."

This bulletin represents the result of an extensive survey of relief families under care from January 1, 1934, through September 1, 1935. Included in this group of families are ten thousand unemployable cases which were turned over to the local governments in North Carolina about January 1, 1935. All cases under care since January 1, 1935, in addition, have been covered by this survey to determine the need and the extent of need of all cases who may be covered by the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, that is provisions of grants-in-aid to States.

The Act is divided, in its essential provisions, into two parts: in the first division are provisions for Old Age Benefits (pensions) administered entirely by the Federal Government and provided for by Federal taxes to be paid by all employers and employees based on wages received in employment with the exception of certain types of employment, and Unemployment Compensation (inurance) administered by the States and provided for by Federal taxes on employers of eight or more employees with the exception of certain types of employment; and in the latter are sections dealing with Old-Age Assistance, aid to Dependent Children, Maternal and Child Health, Crippled Children, Child Welfare, Public Health, and aid to the Blind. This survey, therefore, considered only those cases who may be covered by the latter provisions of the Federal Act which carry special and immediate aid to the States in caring for the dependent unemployed.

The Social Service Division in each of the local administrations examined in detail the individual records of over 105,000 relief families in North Carolina. In many instances visits to families were made when written records were inadequate or incomplete. Transcriptions of these records and interviews were made on printed survey schedules which were forwarded to the state office for tabulation and analysis. These 29,372 schedules revealed a total of 65,026 persons, representing 29,372 families who by interpretation of the provisions of the Federal Act may be eligible for its "grants-in-aid" benefits.

The analyses which follow are only a partial representation of those which have been tabulated in detail in the aforementioned bulletin:

The first is a tabulation of the schedules for the State as a whole as to cases covered by the Act *classified by problem, employability, place of residence, and color or race.* (In these analyses, employable and unemployable cases, respectively, are taken to mean families or cases wherein there are able-bodied persons of an employable age, and families where there is no one who is either able-bodied or of an employable age.)

The second table is a *classification according to age and family status* of the total number 1,046 *blind persons found to be eligible.*

The third and fourth are tabulations and graphical representations of the total of 39,816 dependent children, *classified according to reason for dependency, and per cent distribution as to reasons for dependency.*

The fifth is a tabulation of the total of 16,313 eligible aged persons *classified according to number in relief family, etc.*

The sixth is a tabulation of the same group of 16,313 eligible aged persons *classified according to their living arrangements or residence.*

The last tabulation shown is similar in construction to the first—showing, however, by *counties,* the totals of the cases covered by the Act *classified by problem, employability, place of residence, and color or race.*

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF CASES COVERED BY THE
OF RESIDENCE, STATUS OF

State Total All Counties	Net Total Unduplicated		Aged Persons	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Total All Cases	29,372	65,206	13,629	16,313
White	16,011	34,569	7,484	9,171
Negro	13,212	30,242	6,076	7,060
Other	149	395	69	82
Total employable cases	22,454	54,029	8,035	9,411
Rural employable cases	13,199	33,144	5,484	6,502
White	8,535	20,088	3,490	4,169
Negro	4,546	12,721	1,944	2,275
Other	118	335	50	58
Urban employable cases	9,255	20,885	2,551	2,909
White	4,086	8,888	1,295	1,496
Negro	5,164	11,981	1,254	1,411
Other	5	16	2	2
Total unemployable cases	6,918	11,177	5,594	6,902
Rural unemployable cases	4,798	7,877	4,002	5,034
White	2,192	4,305	2,107	2,784
Negro	2,581	3,529	1,879	2,229
Other	25	43	16	21
Urban unemployable cases	2,120	3,300	1,592	1,868
White	811	1,288	592	722
Negro	1,308	2,011	999	1,145
Other	1	1	1	1
Total rural cases	17,997	41,021	9,486	11,536
White	11,116	24,393	5,597	6,953
Negro	6,738	16,250	3,823	4,504
Other	143	378	66	79
Total urban cases	11,375	24,185	4,143	4,777
White	4,897	10,176	1,887	2,218
Negro	6,472	13,992	2,253	2,556
Other	6	17	3	3

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT CLASSIFIED BY PROBLEM, PLACE EMPLOYABILITY, AND COLOR OR RACE

Dependent Children		Crippled Children		Dependent Delinquent Children		Disabled Persons		Blind Persons	
Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Person
15,429	39,816	558	617	1,930	5,446	1,907	1,968	992	1,046
7,914	20,099	409	440	1,051	3,038	1,231	1,277	508	544
7,426	19,427	142	170	878	2,405	668	683	479	497
89	290	7	7	1	3	8	8	5	5
14,002	36,723	526	582	1,742	5,071	1,560	1,612	599	630
7,726	21,910	389	428	907	2,840	1,025	1,052	390	412
4,769	12,902	294	317	558	1,680	747	771	232	249
2,877	8,747	89	105	348	1,157	273	276	156	161
80	261	6	6	1	3	5	5	2	2
6,276	14,813	137	154	835	2,231	535	560	209	218
2,483	5,698	97	104	404	1,152	305	321	110	117
3,790	9,103	39	49	431	1,079	230	239	98	100
3	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1,427	3,093	32	35	188	375	347	356	393	416
921	2,077	16	18	110	241	220	224	268	283
476	1,108	9	10	57	138	131	134	120	131
439	952	7	8	53	103	86	87	146	150
6	17	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2
506	1,016	16	17	78	134	127	132	125	133
186	391	9	9	32	68	48	51	46	47
320	625	7	8	46	66	79	81	79	86
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,647	23,987	405	446	1,017	3,081	1,245	1,276	658	695
5,245	14,010	303	327	615	1,818	878	905	352	380
3,316	9,699	96	113	401	1,260	359	363	302	311
86	278	6	6	1	3	8	8	4	4
6,782	15,829	153	171	913	2,365	662	692	334	351
2,669	6,089	106	113	436	1,220	353	372	156	164
4,110	9,728	46	57	477	1,145	309	320	177	186
3	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

EMERGENCY RELIEF CASES COVERED BY THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

STATE TOTAL—BLIND PERSONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND FAMILY STATUS

Age	Head of Family	Not Head of Family	Total Number	Per Cent Distribution
(1) Under 16		82	82	7.8
(2) 16-20	3	45	48	4.6
(3) 21-29	23	54	77	7.4
(4) 30-39	88	54	142	13.6
(5) 40-49	89	39	128	12.2
(6) 50-59	144	26	170	16.3
(7) 60-69	154	31	185	17.7
(8) 70 and over	144	70	214	20.4
Total	645	401	1,046	100.0

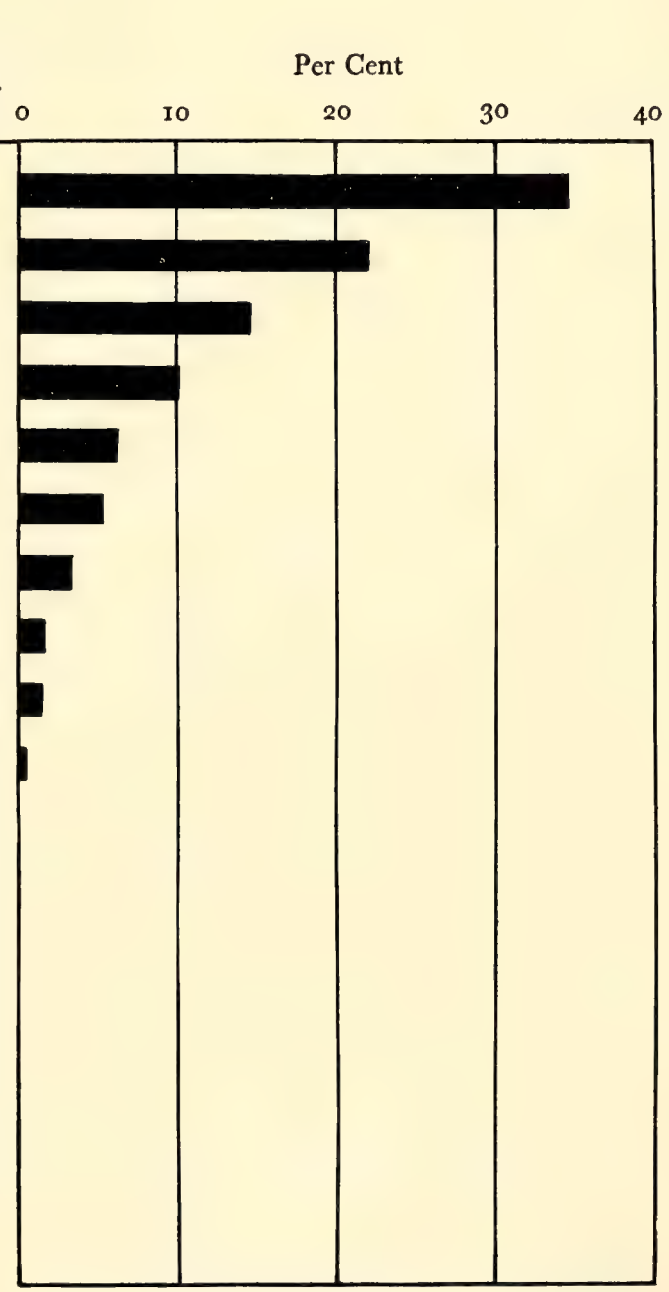
STATE TOTAL—FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REASON FOR DEPENDENCY

Reason for Dependency	No. Families with Dependent Children	No. Dependent Children in these Families	Per Cent Distribution of Dependent Children
A. Father dead	5,144	13,810	34.7
B. Mother dead	709	2,070	5.20
C. Both dead	25	87	0.219
D. Father physically, or mentally incapacitated	1,274	4,044	10.20
E. Mother physically, or mentally incapacitated	186	615	1.55
F. Both physically, or mentally incapacitated	421	1,234	3.10
G. Father dead and mother incapacitated	0	0	0.0
H. Mother dead and father incapacitated	5	9	0.023
I. Continued absence from home of father	3,402	8,785	22.10
J. Continued absence from home of mother	110	258	0.647
K. Continued absence from home of both	1	1	0.003
L. Father incapacitated and mother absent from home	25	73	0.183
M. Mother incapacitated and father absent from home	233	556	1.40
N. Father dead and mother absent from home	0	0	0.0
O. Mother dead and father absent from home	4	11	0.028
P. Parents unknown—living with near relatives	2,720	5,686	14.30
Q. Father unknown—living with mother	1,170	2,577	6.48
Total	15,429	39,816	100.00

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY OF EMERGENCY RELIEF CASES COVERED BY THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State Total
Families with Dependent Children
Classified According to Reason for Dependency

Reason for Dependency	No. Dep. Children	Per Cent Dist'b.
A. Father dead	13,810	34.7
I Continued Absence from home of father	8,785	22.10
P Parents unknown—living with near relatives	5,686	14.30
D Father physically, or mentally incapacitated	4,044	10.20
Q Father unknown—living with mother	2,577	6.48
B. Mother dead	2,070	5.20
F. Both physically, or mentally incapacitated	1,234	3.10
E. Mother physically, or mentally incapacitated	615	1.55
M. Mother incapacitated and father absent from home	556	1.40
J. Continued absence from home of mother	258	0.647
C. Both dead	87	0.219
L. Father incapacitated and mother absent from home	73	0.183
O. Mother dead and father absent from home	11	0.028
H. Mother dead and father incapacitated	9	0.023
K. Continued absence from home of both	1	0.003
G. Father dead and mother incapacitated	0	0.0
N. Father dead and mother absent from home	0	0.0



Percentages Less than 0.5 Omitted

NCERA Social Service Division

EMERGENCY RELIEF CASES COVERED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

STATE TOTAL—DEPENDENT PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER IN RELIEF FAMILY

Number in Relief Family	Number Families in Each Category	Number Persons Represented by these Families	Number Aged Persons in Each Category	Per Cent Distribution of Aged Persons
1	3,044	3,044	3,044	18.7
2	3,513	7,026	4,733	29.0
3	2,160	6,480	2,747	16.8
4	1,560	6,240	1,883	11.5
5	1,130	5,650	1,342	8.23
6	784	4,704	908	5.57
7	554	3,878	646	3.96
8	341	2,728	393	2.41
9	238	2,142	273	1.67
10	139	1,390	154	.944
11	84	924	95	.582
12	40	480	43	.264
13	22	286	25	.153
14	12	168	16	.098
15	5	75	7	.043
16	2	32	2	.012
17				
18	1	18	2	.012
Total	13,629	45,265	16,313	100.00

STATE TOTAL—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF DEPENDENT PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

With Whom Living	Number	Per Cent Distribution
A. Living alone	3,044	18.66
B. Living with spouse	7,058	43.27
C. Living with children, with or without spouse	4,508	27.63
D. Living with other relatives, or friends with or without spouse	1,703	10.44
Total	16,313	100.00

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF CASES COVERED BY THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT CLASSIFIED BY PROBLEM, COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, AND COLOR OR RACE

COUNTY		NET TOTAL UNDUPLICATED		AGED PERSONS		DEPENDENT CHILDREN		CRIPPLED CHILDREN		DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT CHILDREN		DISABLED PERSONS		BLIND PERSONS	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
ALAMANCE	TOTAL	178	333	117	139	67	153	0	0	6	14	17	17	9	10
	White	98	191	49	61	47	116	0	0	1	2	10	10	2	2
	Negro, etc.	80	142	68	78	20	37	0	0	5	12	7	7	7	8
ALEXANDER	TOTAL	148	346	69	83	76	210	4	4	10	37	8	8	4	4
	White	124	293	59	71	62	177	4	4	9	33	7	7	1	1
	Negro, etc.	24	53	10	12	14	33	0	0	1	4	1	1	3	3
ALLEGHANY	TOTAL	122	276	66	74	54	146	1	1	11	46	5	5	4	4
	White	105	242	54	61	50	135	1	1	9	36	5	5	4	4
	Negro, etc.	17	34	12	13	4	11	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0
ANSON	TOTAL	250	577	134	155	147	396	2	2	0	0	9	9	14	15
	White	67	147	32	36	38	102	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	6
	Negro, etc.	183	430	102	119	109	294	2	2	0	0	6	6	9	9
ASHE	TOTAL	205	438	84	138	79	220	6	7	14	39	28	29	5	5
	White	194	420	76	129	77	215	5	6	14	39	25	26	5	5
	Negro, etc.	11	18	8	9	2	5	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
AVERY	TOTAL	207	477	104	128	109	302	11	12	3	9	17	18	6	8
	White	205	473	102	126	108	300	11	12	3	9	17	18	6	8
	Negro, etc.	2	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEAUFORT	TOTAL	249	506	149	176	109	292	1	1	4	8	22	23	6	6
	White	133	258	75	88	62	147	1	1	4	8	11	12	2	2
	Negro, etc.	116	248	74	88	47	145	0	0	0	0	11	11	4	4
BERTIE	TOTAL	249	494	175	196	87	247	2	2	14	26	12	12	11	11
	White	72	142	43	52	32	76	1	1	2	3	5	5	5	5
	Negro, etc.	177	352	132	144	55	171	1	1	12	23	7	7	6	6
BLADEN	TOTAL	236	589	118	139	125	394	3	3	3	13	28	29	11	11
	White	134	350	54	66	81	256	0	0	1	3	20	21	4	4
	Negro, etc.	102	239	64	73	44	138	3	3	2	10	8	8	7	7
BRUNSWICK	TOTAL	161	346	82	95	87	221	4	5	5	11	12	12	2	2
	White	83	164	38	43	41	103	1	1	4	6	9	9	2	2
	Negro, etc.	78	182	44	52	46	118	3	4	1	5	3	3	0	0
BUNCOMBE	TOTAL	1,375	2,872	496	580	920	2,105	10	10	44	90	55	57	30	30
	White	843	1,841	361	430	525	1,298	9	9	25	56	33	34	14	14
	Negro, etc.	532	1,031	135	150	395	807	1	1	19	34	22	23	16	16
BURKE	TOTAL	261	677	121	153	149	442	7	7	15	47	21	22	5	6
	White	179	485	78	101	109	319	5	5	12	42	14	15	2	3
	Negro, etc.	82	192	43	52	40	123	2	2	3	5	7	7	3	3
CABARRUS	TOTAL	378	802	171	197	197	503	10	11	18	62	19	22	7	7
	White	201	408	92	107	101	239	8	9	11	37	11	13	3	3
	Negro, etc.	177	394	79	90	96	264	2	2	7	25	8	9	4	4
CALDWELL	TOTAL	131	356	53	68	76	231	4	8	8	25	13	13	6	11
	White	105	284	43	55	60	184	3	3	7	21	11	11	5	10
	Negro, etc.	26	72	10	13	16	47	1	5	1	4	2	2	1	1
CAMDEN	TOTAL	102	234	68	81	42	125	1	1	10	15	5	6	6	6
	White	43	108	27	31	21	63	1	1	6	8	3	4	1	1
	Negro, etc.	59	126	41	50	21	62	0	0	4	7	2	2	5	5

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY—*Continued*

COUNTY		NET TOTAL UNDUPLICATED		AGED PERSONS		DEPENDENT CHILDREN		CRIPPLED CHILDREN		DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT CHILDREN		DISABLED PERSONS		BLIND PERSONS	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
CARTERET	TOTAL	414	714	236	277	177	378	7	7	2	3	35	37	12	12
	White	324	543	181	217	138	278	5	5	1	2	30	32	9	9
	Negro, etc.	90	171	55	60	39	100	2	2	1	1	5	5	3	3
CASWELL	TOTAL	128	341	80	102	49	161	1	1	16	66	6	6	4	5
	White	61	164	34	45	26	83	1	1	8	29	3	3	2	3
	Negro, etc.	67	177	46	57	23	78	0	0	8	37	3	3	2	2
CATAWBA	TOTAL	267	640	101	118	157	460	3	3	11	25	24	25	9	9
	White	210	503	75	90	131	371	3	3	6	12	19	20	7	7
	Negro, etc.	57	137	26	28	26	89	0	0	5	13	5	5	2	2
CHATHAM	TOTAL	230	561	112	138	94	230	10	11	35	155	22	22	5	5
	White	105	194	50	64	38	85	3	3	7	25	16	16	1	1
	Negro, etc.	126	367	62	74	56	145	7	8	28	130	6	6	4	4
CHEROKEE	TOTAL	285	582	147	182	149	350	14	14	8	11	16	17	7	8
	White	274	558	137	171	144	338	13	13	8	11	16	17	7	8
	Negro, etc.	11	24	10	11	5	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOWAN	TOTAL	306	650	120	142	160	389	6	6	37	88	19	19	6	6
	White	52	89	26	33	22	44	1	1	3	7	4	4	0	0
	Negro, etc.	254	561	94	109	138	345	5	5	34	81	15	15	6	6
CLAY	TOTAL	133	275	86	111	46	139	6	6	5	15	2	2	2	2
	White	131	273	84	109	46	139	6	6	5	15	2	2	2	2
	Negro, etc.	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLEVELAND	TOTAL	253	667	64	68	164	457	11	14	38	120	5	5	3	3
	White	163	420	42	45	106	288	10	11	20	70	3	3	3	3
	Negro, etc.	90	247	22	23	58	169	1	3	18	50	2	2	0	0
COLUMBUS	TOTAL	246	595	100	120	137	420	4	5	5	10	30	32	8	8
	White	167	408	68	83	89	283	3	3	5	10	22	24	5	5
	Negro, etc.	79	187	32	37	48	137	1	2	0	0	8	8	3	3
CRAVEN	TOTAL	424	909	225	257	157	351	5	6	75	250	30	30	15	15
	White	230	479	105	119	89	176	5	6	41	153	15	15	10	10
	Negro, etc.	194	430	120	138	68	175	0	0	34	97	15	15	5	5
CUMBERLAND	TOTAL	504	1,157	194	235	288	755	7	7	30	88	49	49	22	23
	White	247	539	93	114	120	304	6	6	23	74	35	35	6	6
	Negro, etc.	257	618	101	121	168	451	1	1	7	14	14	14	16	17
CURRITUCK	TOTAL	128	230	89	102	42	101	3	4	4	16	0	0	7	7
	White	70	116	49	58	20	40	1	1	3	12	0	0	5	5
	Negro, etc.	58	114	40	44	22	61	2	3	1	4	0	0	2	2
DARE	TOTAL	154	251	111	124	51	109	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	6
	White	137	209	102	114	41	79	2	2	1	3	5	5	5	6
	Negro, etc.	17	42	9	10	10	30	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
DAVIDSON	TOTAL	268	604	107	123	134	374	6	6	28	72	10	10	19	19
	White	201	436	77	86	100	280	6	6	18	42	8	8	14	14
	Negro, etc.	67	168	30	37	34	94	0	0	10	30	2	2	5	5
DAVIE	TOTAL	129	321	71	91	71	198	3	3	5	16	8	8	5	5
	White	73	156	41	55	33	83	2	2	2	8	5	5	3	3
	Negro, etc.	56	165	30	36	38	115	1	1	3	8	3	3	2	2
DUPLIN	TOTAL	378	763	190	239	176	432	9	9	5	16	48	49	17	18
	White	209	400	100	126	90	219	6	6	3	9	30	31	8	9
	Negro, etc.	169	363	90	113	86	213	3	3	2	7	18	18	9	9
DURHAM	TOTAL	1,020	2,071	320	386	705	1,492	12	13	37	90	41	42	44	48
	White	326	646	134	166	185	390	8	8	11	33	16	16	31	33
	Negro, etc.	694	1,425	186	220	520	1,102	4	5	26	57	25	26	13	15

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY—*Continued*

COUNTY		NET TOTAL UNDUPLICATED		AGED PERSONS		DEPENDENT CHILDREN		CRIPPLED CHILDREN		DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT CHILDREN		DISABLED PERSONS		BLIND PERSONS	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
EDGECOMBE	TOTAL	464	1,141	181	208	294	772	4	7	41	121	27	27	6	6
	White	164	376	63	74	94	226	1	1	22	62	13	13	0	0
	Negro, etc.	300	765	118	134	200	546	3	6	19	59	14	14	6	6
FORSYTH	TOTAL	986	2,097	299	365	581	1,281	17	18	136	289	109	118	21	26
	White	489	1,032	162	207	276	597	14	15	51	119	69	75	14	19
	Negro, etc.	497	1,065	137	158	305	684	3	3	85	170	40	43	7	7
FRANKLIN	TOTAL	91	224	42	44	55	161	1	1	3	14	2	3	1	1
	White	42	87	23	23	24	61	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
	Negro, etc.	49	137	19	21	31	100	1	1	3	14	1	1	0	0
GASTON	TOTAL	427	981	127	155	243	615	18	19	61	152	26	27	13	13
	White	284	634	79	95	164	402	16	17	41	92	18	19	9	9
	Negro, etc.	143	347	48	60	79	213	2	2	20	60	8	8	4	4
GATES	TOTAL	202	408	103	123	86	213	3	3	19	42	19	20	7	7
	White	50	81	24	27	18	43	3	3	1	1	6	6	1	1
	Negro, etc.	152	327	79	96	68	170	0	0	18	41	13	14	6	6
GRAHAM	TOTAL	102	203	58	74	43	102	7	7	6	11	8	8	1	1
	White	102	203	58	74	43	102	7	7	6	11	8	8	1	1
GRANVILLE	TOTAL	95	268	37	44	66	196	2	2	4	21	2	2	3	3
	White	47	114	25	30	24	62	2	2	3	17	1	1	2	2
	Negro, etc.	48	154	12	14	42	134	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	1
GREENE	TOTAL	114	263	45	50	55	191	3	3	0	0	16	16	3	3
	White	41	87	16	18	18	61	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0
	Negro, etc.	73	176	29	32	37	130	1	1	0	0	10	10	3	3
GUILFORD	TOTAL	1,161	2,337	378	446	723	1,597	18	22	43	111	89	94	63	67
	White	524	1,011	185	232	300	620	13	16	18	57	54	57	27	29
	Negro, etc.	637	1,326	193	214	423	977	5	6	25	54	35	37	36	38
HALIFAX	TOTAL	658	1,427	376	439	216	525	11	11	137	400	30	30	22	22
	White	236	491	109	122	91	207	4	4	48	134	20	20	4	4
	Negro, etc.	422	936	267	317	125	318	7	7	89	266	10	10	18	18
HARNETT	TOTAL	224	490	159	198	86	243	3	3	6	14	12	12	16	20
	White	108	219	78	102	33	82	2	2	4	12	10	10	8	11
	Negro, etc.	116	271	81	96	53	161	1	1	2	2	2	2	8	9
HAYWOOD	TOTAL	336	827	155	193	166	463	13	14	43	127	15	15	14	15
	White	314	784	140	176	159	446	11	12	40	121	15	15	13	14
	Negro, etc.	22	43	15	17	7	17	2	2	3	6	0	0	1	1
HENDERSON	TOTAL	243	583	105	124	109	272	5	5	53	163	13	13	6	6
	White	191	456	82	100	81	195	5	5	44	143	9	9	4	4
	Negro, etc.	52	127	23	24	28	77	0	0	9	20	4	4	2	2
HERTFORD	TOTAL	190	386	114	125	71	190	1	1	19	53	9	9	8	8
	White	54	105	31	36	22	61	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3
	Negro, etc.	136	281	83	89	49	129	1	1	17	51	6	6	5	5
HOKE	TOTAL	214	504	123	151	90	270	7	9	10	39	19	20	15	15
	White	68	133	43	54	24	56	4	4	3	12	3	3	4	4
	Negro, etc.	146	371	80	97	66	214	3	5	7	27	16	17	11	11
HYDE	TOTAL	175	304	126	155	47	114	6	6	1	5	10	10	14	14
	White	97	140	74	92	15	23	5	5	1	5	7	7	8	8
	Negro, etc.	78	164	52	63	32	91	1	1	0	0	3	3	6	6
IREDELL	TOTAL	363	854	173	210	174	492	5	5	34	107	22	23	17	17
	White	217	555	93	116	114	340	2	2	22	69	16	17	11	11
	Negro, etc.	146	299	80	94	60	152	3	3	12	38	6	6	6	6

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY—*Continued*

COUNTY		Net Total Unduplicated		Aged Persons		Dependent Children		Crippled Children		Dependent, Delinquent Children		Disabled Persons		Blind Persons	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
JACKSON	TOTAL	271	675	127	157	150	452	12	14	7	27	22	22	3	3
	White	258	633	125	154	140	419	11	13	6	23	21	21	3	3
	Negro, etc.	13	42	2	3	10	33	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0
JOHNSTON	TOTAL	325	789	122	147	216	598	5	6	7	17	10	11	10	10
	White	196	469	68	86	132	351	3	3	6	16	7	8	5	5
	Negro, etc.	129	320	54	61	84	247	2	3	1	1	3	3	5	5
JONES	TOTAL	175	386	103	119	82	237	3	3	2	9	16	16	2	2
	White	78	142	46	55	30	73	2	2	0	0	10	10	2	2
	Negro, etc.	97	244	57	64	52	164	1	1	2	9	6	6	0	0
LEE	TOTAL	220	503	101	119	94	258	3	3	34	101	14	15	7	7
	White	80	179	39	50	35	97	0	0	5	20	8	8	4	4
	Negro, etc.	140	324	62	69	59	161	3	3	29	81	6	7	3	3
LENOIR	TOTAL	257	503	137	154	116	297	5	5	4	5	32	33	9	9
	White	111	194	60	65	42	105	5	5	1	2	15	15	2	2
	Negro, etc.	146	309	76	89	74	192	0	0	3	3	17	18	7	7
LINCOLN	TOTAL	122	276	40	51	46	131	2	2	23	68	14	14	10	10
	White	95	215	26	34	38	102	2	2	19	56	12	12	9	9
	Negro, etc.	27	61	14	17	8	29	0	0	4	12	2	2	1	1
MACON	TOTAL	219	463	144	189	85	207	4	4	10	37	15	17	8	9
	White	205	434	133	172	80	197	3	3	10	37	15	17	7	8
	Negro, etc.	14	29	11	17	5	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
MADISON	TOTAL	186	402	104	132	77	240	8	10	3	10	5	5	5	5
	White	184	395	103	131	76	234	8	10	3	10	5	5	5	5
	Negro, etc.	2	7	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARTIN	TOTAL	188	582	68	80	142	468	3	3	3	13	12	12	6	6
	White	60	154	16	17	45	125	2	2	1	6	4	4	0	0
	Negro, etc.	128	428	52	63	97	343	1	1	2	7	8	8	6	6
McDOWELL	TOTAL	205	473	110	134	99	261	3	3	23	57	9	10	7	8
	White	148	353	74	88	72	194	3	3	21	53	7	8	6	7
	Negro, etc.	57	120	36	46	27	67	0	0	2	4	2	2	1	1
MECKLENBURG	TOTAL	725	1,644	164	182	393	998	19	20	130	336	97	97	11	11
	White	255	537	62	69	120	282	9	10	47	129	42	42	5	5
	Negro, etc.	470	1,107	102	113	273	716	10	10	83	207	54	55	6	6
MITCHELL	TOTAL	145	331	71	89	61	160	13	15	15	53	5	5	8	9
	White	145	331	71	89	61	160	13	15	15	53	5	5	8	9
MONTGOMERY	TOTAL	185	355	122	142	67	177	2	2	8	17	4	4	13	13
	White	115	214	75	91	42	103	0	0	5	11	3	3	6	6
	Negro, etc.	70	141	47	51	25	74	2	2	3	6	1	1	7	7
MOORE	TOTAL	318	742	182	218	169	461	4	8	8	25	14	16	13	14
	White	134	288	75	96	66	160	3	7	2	9	9	11	5	5
	Negro, etc.	184	454	107	122	103	301	1	1	6	16	5	5	8	9
NASH	TOTAL	284	699	139	170	175	499	3	3	5	7	8	8	12	12
	White	119	274	47	54	78	209	2	2	1	1	6	6	2	2
	Negro, etc.	165	425	92	116	97	290	1	1	4	6	2	2	10	10
NEW HANOVER	TOTAL	862	1,769	317	338	603	1,353	7	7	19	36	15	16	19	19
	White	250	473	116	124	146	315	4	4	4	8	12	13	9	9
	Negro, etc.	612	1,296	201	214	457	1,038	3	3	15	28	3	3	10	10
NORTHAMPTON	TOTAL	357	816	186	224	148	408	8	13	41	115	35	35	19	21
	White	124	223	60	70	51	109	3	7	4	11	20	20	6	6
	Negro, etc.	233	593	126	154	97	299	5	6	37	104	15	15	13	15

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY—*Continued*

COUNTY		NET TOTAL UNDUPLICATED		AGED PERSONS		DEPENDENT CHILDREN		CRIPPLED CHILDREN		DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT CHILDREN		DISABLED PERSONS		BLIND PERSONS	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
ONSLOW	TOTAL	257	574	133	152	124	319	5	5	10	41	39	40	14	17
	White	165	358	83	96	68	177	3	3	10	41	29	30	8	11
	Negro, etc.	92	216	50	56	56	142	2	2	0	0	10	10	6	6
ORANGE	TOTAL	167	384	75	83	100	282	1	1	2	4	12	13	1	1
	White	72	150	27	30	47	113	1	1	1	1	4	5	0	0
	Negro, etc.	95	234	48	53	53	169	0	0	1	3	8	8	1	1
PAMLICO	TOTAL	168	406	92	105	86	242	2	2	9	34	18	18	5	5
	White	83	161	47	56	35	85	2	2	2	5	10	10	3	3
	Negro, etc.	85	245	45	49	51	157	0	0	7	29	8	8	2	2
PASQUOTANK	TOTAL	242	497	149	181	103	237	2	2	20	56	9	10	9	11
	White	80	142	44	56	31	64	1	1	6	16	3	3	2	2
	Negro, etc.	162	355	105	125	72	173	1	1	14	40	6	7	7	9
PENDER	TOTAL	137	273	69	78	56	151	7	7	7	10	17	17	10	10
	White	69	132	35	38	29	68	4	4	7	10	9	9	3	3
	Negro, etc.	68	141	34	40	27	83	3	3	0	0	8	8	7	7
PERQUIMANS	TOTAL	186	410	115	141	79	213	1	2	12	39	3	4	11	11
	White	64	114	42	52	20	47	0	0	5	11	1	2	2	2
	Negro, etc.	122	296	73	89	59	166	1	2	7	28	2	2	9	9
PERSON	TOTAL	168	371	98	117	75	211	1	2	10	33	6	7	1	1
	White	62	126	37	45	27	73	1	2	2	3	2	3	0	0
	Negro, etc.	106	245	61	72	48	138	0	0	8	30	4	4	1	1
PITT	TOTAL	347	680	223	269	131	374	3	3	5	8	19	20	6	6
	White	158	308	86	105	66	179	2	2	3	6	12	13	3	3
	Negro, etc.	189	372	137	164	65	195	1	1	2	2	7	7	3	3
POLK	TOTAL	92	191	48	63	28	87	5	6	15	29	3	3	3	3
	White	74	153	37	49	23	69	4	5	13	26	2	2	2	2
	Negro, etc.	18	38	11	14	5	18	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
RANDOLPH	TOTAL	138	299	76	97	58	161	2	2	10	31	4	4	4	4
	White	106	230	56	76	47	125	2	2	7	21	3	3	3	3
	Negro, etc.	32	69	20	21	11	36	0	0	3	10	1	1	1	1
RICHMOND	TOTAL	333	896	115	135	223	637	16	16	16	62	28	28	18	18
	White	126	354	38	49	78	242	9	9	10	34	15	15	5	5
	Negro, etc.	207	542	77	86	145	395	7	7	6	28	13	13	13	13
ROBESON	TOTAL	650	1,530	371	451	354	975	8	8	13	42	25	25	24	29
	White	267	570	157	201	129	311	1	1	11	35	12	12	10	10
	Negro, etc.	386	960	214	250	225	664	7	7	2	7	13	13	14	19
ROCKINGHAM	TOTAL	146	340	65	75	77	226	2	2	3	11	16	17	9	9
	White	97	209	39	47	45	131	1	1	2	10	11	12	8	8
	Negro, etc.	49	131	26	28	32	95	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
ROWAN	TOTAL	279	576	124	140	132	301	4	4	35	108	15	16	7	7
	White	133	289	53	60	56	123	3	3	29	92	8	9	2	2
	Negro, etc.	146	287	71	80	76	178	1	1	6	16	7	7	5	5
RUTHERFORD	TOTAL	276	741	79	101	151	452	8	8	57	157	17	17	6	6
	White	235	606	65	85	128	358	7	7	52	142	11	11	3	3
	Negro, etc.	41	135	14	16	23	94	1	1	5	15	6	6	3	3
SAMPSON	TOTAL	175	402	92	114	89	246	5	5	1	1	19	19	16	17
	White	106	232	51	69	54	141	4	4	1	1	11	11	5	6
	Negro, etc.	69	170	41	45	35	105	1	1	0	0	8	8	11	11
SCOTLAND	TOTAL	310	721	149	174	192	516	3	3	2	6	14	14	8	8
	White	115	215	59	72	62	127	2	2	1	1	9	9	4	4
	Negro, etc.	195	506	90	102	130	389	1	1	1	5	5	5	4	4

SOCIAL SECURITY SURVEY—*Continued*

COUNTY		Net Total Unduplicated		Aged Persons		Dependent Children		Crippled Children		Dependent, Delinquent Children		Disabled Persons		Blind Persons	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
STANLY	TOTAL	174	365	106	131	78	182	0	0	14	41	3	3	6	8
	White	135	274	83	101	59	128	0	0	12	36	2	2	5	7
	Negro, etc.	39	91	23	30	19	54	0	0	2	5	1	1	1	1
STOKES	TOTAL	187	400	97	121	92	234	5	5	9	24	11	11	5	5
	White	131	265	69	90	61	154	5	5	5	7	7	7	2	2
	Negro, etc.	56	135	28	31	31	80	0	0	4	17	4	4	3	3
SURRY	TOTAL	329	758	188	229	157	467	5	5	4	17	28	29	10	11
	White	292	677	159	194	145	424	5	5	4	17	26	27	9	10
	Negro, etc.	37	81	29	35	12	43	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
SWAIN	TOTAL	161	412	67	77	91	268	7	8	17	56	3	3	0	0
	White	158	403	66	76	89	260	7	8	17	56	3	3	0	0
	Negro, etc.	3	9	1	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSYLVANIA	TOTAL	130	360	56	68	74	220	4	5	15	47	13	14	6	6
	White	117	329	50	61	68	206	4	5	13	39	13	14	4	4
	Negro, etc.	13	31	6	7	6	14	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	2
TYRRELL	TOTAL	145	340	77	89	66	179	4	4	17	55	9	9	4	4
	White	68	132	42	50	24	54	4	4	4	16	7	7	1	1
	Negro, etc.	77	208	35	39	42	125	0	0	13	39	2	2	3	3
UNION	TOTAL	305	630	148	170	134	363	0	0	31	75	9	9	13	13
	White	150	303	77	90	59	159	0	0	18	45	4	4	5	5
	Negro, etc.	155	327	71	80	75	204	0	0	13	30	5	5	8	8
VANCE	TOTAL	145	378	47	56	83	222	4	4	23	80	15	15	1	1
	White	88	209	34	40	49	122	3	3	11	30	13	13	1	1
	Negro, etc.	57	169	13	16	34	100	1	1	12	50	2	2	0	0
WAKE	TOTAL	880	1,726	457	534	489	1,123	5	13	6	7	17	18	30	31
	White	318	565	165	196	166	344	1	1	4	5	7	8	11	11
	Negro, etc.	562	1,161	292	338	323	779	4	12	2	2	10	10	19	20
WARREN	TOTAL	257	544	147	183	125	324	2	2	2	3	25	25	7	7
	White	74	136	40	50	28	69	1	1	1	2	11	11	3	3
	Negro, etc.	183	408	107	133	97	255	1	1	1	1	14	14	4	4
WASHINGTON	TOTAL	196	537	95	119	124	354	2	3	16	49	3	3	9	9
	White	62	168	27	35	36	112	1	2	5	17	2	2	0	0
	Negro, etc.	134	369	68	84	88	242	1	1	11	32	1	1	9	9
WATAUGA	TOTAL	231	438	134	170	92	223	12	12	6	7	24	24	2	2
	White	223	419	127	163	88	211	12	12	6	7	24	24	2	2
	Negro, etc.	8	19	7	7	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAYNE	TOTAL	370	857	155	186	225	589	15	15	12	35	20	21	11	11
	White	173	378	84	107	84	218	10	10	7	23	13	13	7	7
	Negro, etc.	197	479	71	79	141	371	5	5	5	12	7	8	4	4
WILKES	TOTAL	360	822	229	290	138	382	1	1	29	101	32	32	16	16
	White	311	702	201	253	115	320	1	1	24	85	28	28	15	15
	Negro, etc.	49	120	28	37	23	62	0	0	5	16	4	4	1	1
WILSON	TOTAL	433	1,012	176	215	279	740	3	3	19	37	15	15	2	2
	White	194	422	81	95	111	287	3	3	13	29	8	8	0	0
	Negro, etc.	239	590	95	120	168	453	0	0	6	8	7	7	2	2
YADKIN	TOTAL	151	352	72	92	79	230	2	2	3	7	16	17	4	4
	White	125	283	59	77	68	182	1	1	3	7	13	14	2	2
	Negro, etc.	26	69	13	15	11	48	1	1	0	0	3	3	2	2
YANCEY	TOTAL	239	625	108	141	136	401	9	9	14	43	25	25	6	6
	White	231	600	102	132	133	387	9	9	13	42	25	25	5	5
	Negro, etc.	8	25	6	9	3	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

ERA STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES
JUNE, 1935

EXECUTIVE DIVISION

Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, Administrator
R. C. Carter, Assistant Administrator
Mrs. Elisabeth Greer Seese, Secretary to Administrator
Mrs. Irma Wall, Secretary to Assistant Administrator
Mrs. Lee Walker, Stenographer

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Mrs. Louise W. Frye,
Director of Field Staff
Mrs. M. H. Williams,
Assistant Director
Cora Page Godfrey,
Secretary

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES:
T. L. Grier
W. T. Mattox
Mary P. Ward
Columbus Andrews
Elma H. Ashton

INSTITUTES FOR SOCIAL TRAINING:
Anna A. Cassatt,
Director
Dorothy E. Valantine,
Assistant Director
Elinor M. Perkins,
Director—Adjustment of Complaints

Clerks and Stenographers:
(Social Service Division)
Mrs. Lucy J. Douglas
Mrs. Mary Lyndon Layton
Mrs. Emily S. Chapman
Mrs. Belle M. Fisher
Eunice Goodwin
Pearl Mangum
James P. Moore
Hattie Morris
Thelma Hill
Mrs. Fred Cohn

WORKS DIVISION

J. M. Coleman, Director and Purchasing Agent
Annie Lee Baines, Secretary

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:
T. W. Morse,
Work Project Supervisor
Mrs. Mary Dunaway Scheld,
Secretary
Philip Schwartz,
Chief Office Engineer
Mrs. Irene Miller,
Secretary

District Engineers:
John Brady
E. W. Cole
J. M. Kennedy
C. C. McGinnis
James A. McGeady
E. L. Winslow
William Wyatt

Special Field Engineers:
W. P. Beckham
John Donaldson
Roy L. Gay
W. A. Harris,
A. E. Perry

Field Supervisor of Occupational Records:
W. C. Wilson

Office Engineers:
W. E. Harris, Chief
Ernest Harris
W. E. Haynes
James L. Hales
F. O. Pearce
R. A. Stephenson
J. D. Swain
J. A. Winston
E. I. Wood, Jr.
C. E. Tuttle,
Progress Engineer
John Henry Bland,
Project Register Clerk
T. F. Wilkinson, Jr.,
Project Inspector

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT:

Assistant Purchasing Agents:
G. W. Hutchinson
F. O. Arthur
Edna Mathews,
Comptometer Operator

SAFETY DEPARTMENT:

E. G. Padgett,
Director
Evelyn Hampton,
Secretary

District Safety Supervisors:
W. H. Fetter
Marion McCall
Anna M. Powell
Fred E. Smothers
T. C. Riggs

WOMEN'S WORK DEPARTMENT:
Mrs. C. S. Hicks,*
Director of Women's Work
Mrs. Eugene Armbruster,
Secretary

Clerks and Stenographers:
(Works Division)
Margaret Guinn
Mrs. Julia Lundy Wilson
Viola Hall
Mrs. Ruth Black Streb
Mrs. Margaret McCanna
Mildred Lee
Marion Cobb
Cooper J. Hathcock
Mrs. Ethel G. Moore
Eula Beth Warner
Mildred Galloway
Mrs. Anne Woolridge
Mrs. Laura Moser
Helen Gibbs
Ione Moye
George Bradford
John L. Ponser
M. C. Heart (Miss)
W. H. Andrews
Burton Sellars
Frank Busbee

* Resigned March 15, 1935.

FINANCE DIVISION

R. C. Carter, Chief Auditor and Director of Finance
Mrs. Irma Wall, Secretary

AUDITING DEPARTMENT:
C. E. Phinney,
Disbursing Officer
Fred Ferguson,
Supervisor of Field Auditors
Field Auditors:
R. O. Howard
Mrs. M. B. Morgan
C. O. P. Hughey
L. H. Parham
C. C. Coppedge
W. L. Gilbert
W. E. Vernon
W. L. Stancil
H. D. White, Jr.
H. C. McDaniel
A. H. Kizer
G. W. Cobb
B. P. Pearson
Willard T. Haynes
Glenn Southern
W. C. Barfield
W. E. Pearce

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT:
Hugh P. Brinton,
Chief Statistician
Georgia Biggs
Secretary
Statistical Clerks:
E. J. Bland, Chief
W. L. Wright
C. E. Wilkins
Mrs. Irene Knott Graham
J. E. Umstead
Margaret Arrington
Cora V. Delamar
Thomas A. Betts

BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT:
J. E. White,
Director and Assistant State Auditor
R. L. Deaton,
Purchase Order Clerk
J. M. Wood,
Bookkeeper
Accounting Clerks:
E. W. Mathews
Robert Copeland
Mrs. Rosa Leigh Barker
Leah Davidson
G. A. Boatright
Hugh A. Ragsdale
J. V. Soden
Bookkeepers:
J. E. King, Chief
C. J. Harris
Earle N. Howard
Sam Rowe
L. W. Decker
H. T. Johnson
L. W. Smith
Bookkeeping Clerks:
Mrs. Margaret W. Griffin
C. B. Denson
W. R. Pearce,
Project Clerk

PAYROLL DEPARTMENT:
Lena Simmons,
Director and Assistant State Auditor
Julia Jordan,
General Clerk
Payroll Analyzers:
J. M. Monie
H. D. Barham
Bryan Davis
Register Clerks:
Mary F. Hunt, Chief
Lillian Allen
Mrs. Bonner Smith
Mrs. Ermah Richardson
Amanda Brietzke
Payroll Clerks:
Mrs. Gladys Taylor
Cora Richmond
Helen Britt
Mrs. Caro Fish Tuttle
Bessie Lee Britt
Mrs. F. M. DeMain
Mrs. Ann Erwin
Merle Leslie
Clerks and Stenographers:
(*Finance Division*)
Mrs. Gladys B. Harper
Josephine Connell
Mrs. Hazel Shaw
Mrs. LaRue Battle Betts
Annie Rose Ivey
Neuvelle Nowell
Minnie Murray
Mary S. Andrews
Mrs. Marion Rainey
Mrs. Turner Shaw
Dudley Womble
Mrs. Lula M. O'Daniel

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Vance E. Swift, Acting Director
Mrs. May E. Campbell, Assistant Director
Alice N. Davis, Secretary

George R. Ross,
Director of Work Centers and Markets

John S. Ruggles,
Manager of Livestock

Elizabeth Head,
Statistician

H. P. Edwards,
Supervisor of Commodity Projects

J. P. Smith,
Supervisor of Marketing

Field Supervisors:
R. S. Curtis
J. W. Sears
R. E. Nance
H. N. Steed
A. M. Johnson
R. W. Scott
George Wood
Abe S. Crosby
Agriculture Agents:
J. Paul Shaw
L. A. Edwards

Clerks and Stenographers:
(*Rural Rehabilitation Division*)
Mrs. W. C. Pegg
A. V. Allen
Mrs. Beulah Stephens
Mrs. Virginia B. Abrams
James Hopkins
C. W. E. Pittman
N. M. Lawrence
Mrs. N. G. Berry
Dorothy Huntley
Mrs. Jessie B. West

TRANSIENT DIVISION

J. B. Moore, Director
Grace Sale, Secretary

STATE OFFICE

Mrs. J. M. Montague, Case Work Supervisor
Walter J. Cartier, Recreation Director
Oscar Yelverton, Bookkeeper
Dell Shutt, Statistician
Athalea Holland, Stenographer
Virginia Stroble, Clerical

ASHEVILLE CENTER:

Jean F. Patton, Director
Bertha Rogers, Secretary
Grace W. Ramsey, Case Worker
Anna Moore, Case Worker
Sidney Underhill, Case Aide
H. R. Bradshaw, Assistant Disbursing officer
Lucielle McDade, Stenographer
Christine Barrus, Statistician
Kristine Gaither, Stenographer
Dr. J. H. Worley, Physician
Carolyn Kiddey, Nurse
H. B. Simpson, Commissary Clerk
M. C. Jackson, Relief Man
Mrs. H. A. Smith, Dietitian

GREENSBORO CENTER:

Harriett R. Whitaker, Acting Director
W. T. Davis, Jr., Assistant Disbursing Officer
Minnie Pittman, Stenographer
Edna Wooten, File Clerk
Ruth Robinson, Statistician
J. C. Fulton, Work Supervisor
Margaret Ross, Case Worker
F. Martin Howard, Case Worker
Emma Kearns, Case Worker
W. S. Petree, Case Worker
Malcolm Heber, Case Worker
Dr. J. W. Neal, Physician
H. W. Park, Supt. white shelter
D. J. Gilmer, Supt. colored shelter
Thurman Warren, Supt. Dunlap Springs
Donald Parker, Night Watchman
David Fennell, Night Watchman
Robert Hendren, Night Watchman

CHARLOTTE CENTER:

J. P. Purcell, Acting Director
Elizabeth Sneed, Case Work Supervisor
E. Eugene Bryson, Assist. Disbursing Officer
Nell H. Cobb, Assist. to Disbursing Officer
Alice Vaughn, Secretary
Marie LaFonte, Typist
Francis Little, File Clerk
Marie T. Rogers, Stenographer
Wm. H. Rogers, Registrar
Edward H. Jones, Registration Clerk
H. B. Hayes, Purchasing Agent
Harriett Isley, Case Worker
Mrs. M. B. Munn, Case Worker
Lucielle L. Beall, Case Worker
Flora Greene, Case Worker
Dr. S. B. McPheeters, Physician
Christine Stanley, Nurse
E. M. Lowrance, Farm Superintendent
R. E. Smith, Steward
J. H. Byers, Superintendent Shelter
Ruth R. Hatley, Clerk and Typist
Dr. H. P. Barret, Laboratory Technician

RALEIGH CENTER:

Mrs. Betsy L. Cordon, Director
Lula C. Marcom, Assistant Disbursing Officer
Mabel Byron, Statistician
Fred Crouch, File Clerk
Katherine Brooks, Stenographer
Eva Wilbon, Clerical
Mrs. Thelma Liske, Case Worker
Mrs. Anna Lewis, Case Worker
Elizabeth Lassiter, Case Worker
Lytheriel Estes, Case Worker
Myrtle Jackson, Case Worker
Rose Thayer, Nurse
Dr. E. H. Herring, Physician
Dr. R. H. Freeman, Physician
Oscar Cooper, Night Manager
C. S. Haithcock, House Manager
Frank Bacon, Steward

SALISBURY CENTER:

M. E. Holcomb, Director
E. B. Neave, Assist. Disbursing Officer
Lula Mae Roebuck, Secretary
Etta Ransdell, Stenographer
Frances Davis, Stenographer
Ruth Daniels, Stenographer
Mrs. Annie Marsh, Statistician
Mrs. Sally Bernhardt, Clerical
W. F. Davis, Work Superintendent
Ray Ketner, House Manager
Leslie Noles, Laundry Foreman
Margaret Owens, Case Worker
Nancy Jones, Case Worker
Mrs. Ada Walker, Case Worker
Dr. J. R. Lowery, Physician

MARION YOST CAMP:

J. T. Shackford, Superintendent
C. B. Worley, Project Supervisor
H. E. Tandy, Assist. Camp Superintendent
Malcolm Heber, Case Worker
Fred Lyda, Night Watchman

CAMP WEAVER:

Rupert E. West, Director
J. P. Massenburg, Assist. Disbursing Officer
H. B. Bagwell, Steward
W. T. Ratchford, Recreation Director
J. C. Weeks, Doctor
N. V. Smith, Case Worker

NEW HOPE FARM:

Murray Linker, Director
Mack Miller, Assist. Disbursing Officer
Frank Vass, Clerk
W. L. Woltz, Steward
R. E. Nichols, Jr., Physician
G. J. Smith Farm Foreman
J. C. Stuart, Construction Foreman

OTHER DIVISIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION:

Walter A. Cutter, Director
Mrs. Claude Kitchin, Jr., Typist

CCC SELECTION:

George W. Bradshaw, Supervisor
Mary Weathers, Stenographer

SURPLUS COMMODITIES DIVISION:

H. J. Johnson, Director
Dora Highsmith, Secretary

Clerks and Stenographers:
Mrs. Ethel Bunn McKensie
Pearl Bragg

EMERGENCY RELIEF EDUCATION DIVISION:
C. E. McIntosh, Director
Lucile Stott, Secretary
Mrs. Betty Fowler, Clerk

NUTRITION ADVISER:
Mrs. Marion Faison, Adviser
Mrs. Carrie Mullican, Typist

LEGAL COUNSEL:
J. S. Massenburg, Legal Counsel
Carey Parker, Legal Clerk
Mrs. Rosabelle Creighton, Secretary

SELF-HELP CO-OPERATIVE:
John H. Sikes, Director
Phoebe Doyle, Secretary

GENERAL FILING DEPARTMENT:
Mrs. Virginia Somers, Chief File Clerk
File Clerks:
Elizabeth Widdifield
Mrs. Olive King Marr
Mrs. Rebekah Glenn
Helen Dobson

SUPPLY AND MAILING DIVISION:
L. H. Williams, Chief Clerk
Lula Herring, Bookkeeper
Clerks and Stenographers:
E. C. Porter
S. N. Holland
G. C. Cauthen, Jr.
Wallace G. Link
J. H. Monk
Gertrude Hamilton
Mrs. Guy Dodson
Bettie Green
Mary Matthews
Thomas H. Passmore
Louise Riggin
Frances White
Joyner W. Davis, Warehouseman
Warren J. Beck, Errand Boy
David Thompson, Drayman

INFORMATION CLERKS:
Mrs. Locke Craig
Mrs. Anna B. Thomas

OFFICE BOYS:
Jack Peterson
Jack Vaughn

JANITORS:
Will Patterson
Willie Dennis
Annie Mire West

DISTRICT PERSONNEL

JUNE, 1935

DISTRICT NO. 1—CHEROKEE, CLAY, AND GRAHAM COUNTIES

GRAY, R. W., Administrator

Dodd, Ruth	District Social Service Supervisor
Plemmons, H. H.	District Engineer
Keener, Mae	District Disbursing Officer
Padgett, Ruth	District Statistician
Walker, Wayne	District RR Supervisor
Foord, Mrs. R. H.	District Home Economist
Lovin, Clemmy	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Reister, Ruby
Sullivan, Jane C.
Wells, Elizabeth
Senior Visitors:
Bales, Lura S.
Cade, Betty
Dewer, R. A.
Howard, Dorothy
Hunt, Mrs. W. T.
Latham, Lois
Lynam, M. J.
Montony, Mrs. R. H.
Ricks, Homer
Snider, Lida
Secretarial and Clerical:
Axeley, Louise
Cooper, Mrs. W. T.
Jones, Christine B.
LeMay, Margaret
Scoggs, Myrtt
Walker, Mariun

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Barnett, L. E.
Crawford, R. E.
Slaughter, J. B.
Clerical:
Gray, Eula
Johnson, Josh

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DIVISION
Bookkeeper:
Axley, J. W.
Certifying Officer:
Wakefield, Lucy

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Hyde, Jessie
McClure, B. M.
Payne, William P.
Scroggs, P. C.
Shields, John
Farm Foremen:
Latham, E. A.
Mintz, B. H.
Bookkeeper:
Leatherwood, Hayes
Secretarial and Clerical:
Brittian, Carrie
Sparks, Romie

OTHER DIVISION
Chief Commodity Clerk:
Alexander, M. H.

DISTRICT NO. 2—HAYWOOD, JACKSON, MACON, AND SWAIN COUNTIES

LANCASTER, J. E., Administrator

Dixon, Attawa	District Social Service Supervisor
Haynes, J. C.	District Engineer
Queen, J. A.	District Disbursing Officer
Williams, Dorothy	District Statistician
Browning, H. P.	District RR Supervisor
Henson, Louise	District Home Economist
Morrison, Margaret	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case Workers:
- Davis, Rachel
- Stentz, Mary S.
- Woodard, Glenna

Senior Visitors:
- Bryson, J. D.
- Fisher, Cora Belle
- Gibson, R. H.
- Hill, Carrie
- Howell, Thelma
- Keener, J. E.
- McDowell, Edwina
- Moody, Lyda
- Tessier, Reby

Junior Visitors:
- Bulgin, Rosalind
- Burnette, Geneive
- Cozard, Margaret
- Daugherty, Ora H.
- Debord, Lottie
- Henson, Myrtle
- Hurst, Ethel
- Hyatt, Sue B.
- Liner, Louise
- Rippetoe, Clara

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Barnard, Elizabeth
- Collins, Reva
- Garner, Florence
- Hardin, Olive
- Hymans, Ellen
- Jones, Hannah
- Miller, Pauline
- Nolan, Carolyn
- Patterson, M. C.
- Swonger, Karen
- Young, Adah

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
- Conley, Z. W.
- Crispe, C. J.
- DeHart, Frank
- Marr, C. C.
- Worthington, Frank

Women's Work Supervisors:
- Bryson, Carrie
- Hunter, Maude
- Jones, Mrs. Gilmer A.
- Quinlan, Mary E.

Clerical:
- Nicholson, R. R.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Purchasing Officer:
- Patrick, J. C.

Certifying Officer:
- Moody, Hilda

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Dillard, Helen
- Jones, Coralee
- Russell, Johnnie
- Sutton, Edith

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
- Crockett, S. R.
- Freeman, Oscar
- Henson, Carey
- Stamey, George

Junior Farm Foremen:
- Hughes, R. C.
- Osborne, Carter
- Stewart, George

Bookkeeper:
- Long, E. W.

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Calhoun, Verayle
- Lollis, Essie

DISTRICT NO. 3—BUNCOMBE AND MADISON COUNTIES

MILLER, E. GRACE, Administrator

James, Evelyn	District Social Service Supervisor
Bryson, George W.	District Engineer
Jones, Margaret	District Director of Women's Work
Simpson, Agnes	District Disbursing Officer
Lee, Elizabeth	District Statistician
Brooks, J. R.	District RR Supervisor
Weaver, Elizabeth	District Home Economist
McCutcheon, Elizabeth	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Senior Case-Workers:
- Arthur, Helen
- Auld, Elizabeth
- Autin, Edith
- Bennett, Ruth
- Blackburn, Emilie
- Davis, Emma
- Dowling, Meta
- Goodwin, Gussie
- Johnson, Bernadine
- Kinberly, Dorothy
- Lawrence, Edith C.
- Lazton, Mary
- McCall, Mary
- McCouny, Ruth
- McGraw, John
- Runnion, Hannie
- Shuman, Alice

Junior Case-Workers and Visitors:
- Allman, Jennie
- Ashworth, Clara
- Day, Juanita
- Edwards, W. L.

Elmore, Mrs. E. R.
Jones, Beatrice
Jordan, Mabel
Lance, Mrs. Vaughty
Leemon, Mary Emma
Love, Betty
McDevitt, Floyd
McDevitt, N. B., Jr.
Patton, Ellen
Ross, Mary Ann
Williams, Ruth
Witt, Reba

Secretarial and Clerical:
Anders, Gladys
Baird, Sarah
Gray, Florence
Towe, Mary

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
Campbell, Mary
Cobb, Perry

Assistant Supervisors:
Sharp, Jane
Weaver, Marvin
Whitfield, W. A.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Bertram, Dorothy
Britt, Emma
Bryan, Virginia
Redfern, Nancy
Siel, May

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeepers:
Arvine, J. D.
Tiddy, Elizabeth

Certifying Officers:
Crawford, Elizabeth
Eckles, F. J.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Beacham, Grace
Brown, Opal
Dinkins, S. Y.
Finley, Floyd
Fleming, May
Hackney, Amy
Jones, Ruth
McCorkle, Margaret
Miller, Lela
Morrow, Edna
Plummer, Hannah
Rankin, Georgia
Webb, Edith

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Farm Foremen:
Ammons, J. C.
Ashworth, Morgan
Bennett, Ray
Brank, Willie
Brooks, Glenn
Clay, G. L.
Gerzentanner, L. H.
Kirkpatrick, Glenn
Lawrence, J. F.
Morrow, Thomas
Wallin, James

Bookkeeper:
Lipe, Jennie

Secretarial and Clerical:
Kerr, Estelle

DISTRICT NO. 4—HENDERSON, POLK, AND TRANSYLVANIA COUNTIES

HOLLOWELL, NOAH, Administrator

McNeill, Mrs. Deen	District Social Service Supervisor
Reagan, J. R.	District Engineer
Hester, Ralph B.	District Disbursing Officer
Arthur, Jeanette	District Statistician
Miller, J. A.	District RR Supervisor
Turner, Charlotte R.	District Home Economist
Noffz, Katherine	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
Dotson, Nelle
Johnson, Venie B.
Ryan, Mrs. F. I.

Senior Case-Workers:
Corey, Florence B.
Franklin, Mrs. B. D.
Patton, Mrs. C. Y.
Pridgen, Mrs. C. W., Jr.
Spence, Norma

Junior Case-Workers and Visitors:
Hemphill, Alice H.
Mottsman, Anna
Whiteside, Pantha

Secretarial and Clerical:
Beckham, Raymon
Harllee, Mrs. Ollie B.
Kirk, Josephine E.
Mitchell, Dorothy
Smith, Mrs. W. A.
West, Roxie

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
King, Frank
Todd, J. H.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Durham, Hugh
Shepherd, John

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
Carson, Laurie

Purchasing Officer:
Souther, Dorothy

Secretarial and Clerical:
Anderson, Harriett
McCarson, Margie

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
Creech, J. E.
Holden, F. H.
Thompson, Golden

Farm Foremen:
Allison, Lloyd
Brown, Allen E.
Cannon, Will
Davis, J. C.
Duckworth, E. H.
Duncan, W. K.
England, A. E.
Fisher, Walter
Fitzsimmons, F. L.
Foster, J. Robert
Goodman, J. F.
Hester, M. J.
Jones, Harry
Love, W. E.
Maxwell, George
Morgan, M. H.
Moss, D. P.
Nicholson, F. N.
Norton, E. N.
Osborne, J. D.
Osteen, J. E.
Pryor, E. J.
Roberts, C. H.
Shipman, Walter
Stroup, J. S.
Wilkins, Woodrow
Williams, J. E.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Clayton, Mrs. Mary
Russ, Claris

DISTRICT NO. 5—CLEVELAND, MCDOWELL, AND RUTHERFORD COUNTIES

CATLIN, RUTH, Administrator

Reinhardt, Helen	District Social Service Supervisor
Weaver, A. F.	District Engineer
Reid, Mrs. Gordon	District Director Women's Work
Dobbins, Mrs. LeRoy	District Disbursing Officer
Huss, Miss Charlie	District Statistician
Ward, Edgar B.	District RR Supervisor
Koon, Sue	District Home Economist
Lewis, Lila	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
- Goforth, Mrs. Ben
- Webb, Mrs. Fred
- Yancey, Mary

Case-Workers and Visitors:
- Arledge, Minnie
- Barber, Alice
- Edwards, Dorothy
- Hamrick, Mrs. Mae
- Hill, Zoe
- Howell, John
- Long, Carolyn
- Lonon, Mrs. D. N.
- McIntosh, Carolyn
- Moore, Mary
- Neal, Mrs. E. W.
- Shurford, Mrs. George
- Thompson, Mrs. George
- Turner, Mrs. Ellis
- Turner, Mrs. O. C.

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Biggerstaff, Mrs. Wm.
- King, Alice Goode
- Moss, Mrs. Spurgeon
- Parker, Rheba
- Stauffer, Mrs. Margaret

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
- Bradsher, F. S.
- Hord, Robert C.
- Justice, C. B.

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Connor, Aileen
- Marks, Lillie

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
- Grant, Sue

Purchasing Officer:
- Blanton, Rudolph

Certifying Officer:
- Overton, Mrs. Fay

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Callahan, Vera
- Grayson, Helen
- Koone, Clara
- McDaniel, Edith
- Royster, Wyn
- Tanner, William
- Ware, Mrs. Miller
- Yelton, Mrs. Horace

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
- Burgin, J. G.
- Dedmon, George B.
- Shelton, W. E.

Farm Foremen:
- Bankhead, W. D.
- Carpenter, R. L.
- Crawford, R. E.
- Dixon, Max
- Gardner, Sylvanus
- Hampton, B. K.
- Hardin, J. H.
- Harrill, Claude
- Hemphill, Marvin
- Hensley, Edgar
- Hill, J. W. P.
- Hopper, M. D.
- Kincaid, T. W.
- Logan, F. D.
- Mackey, J. M.
- McKinney, W. W.
- Morris, Woodrow
- Porter, William
- Powell, J. C.
- Richbourg, W. W.
- Ryland, John E.
- Sparks, F. L.
- Walker, S. G.

Bookkeeper:
- Greer, Mrs. W. O.

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Hulick, Mrs. B. D.
- Keith, Clarence E.
- Southern, Furman

DISTRICT NO. 6 (Combined with District No. 10)

DISTRICT NO. 7—AVERY, MITCHELL, AND YANCEY COUNTIES

SPECK, MRS. LILLIAN, Administrator

Sharpe, E. G.	District Engineer
Neal, Q. R.	District Disbursing Officer
Young, R. N.	District Statistician
Proffitt, C. L.	District RR Supervisor
McBee, Maye	District Home Economist

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
- Dean, Virginia
- Nunan, Mrs. Cora
- Wray, Annie

Case-Workers and Visitors:
- Banner, Sue
- Cooper, Norman
- Evans, Elizabeth
- Gentry, Lois
- Hamrick, Mrs. C. R.
- Leaverette, Mrs. Lila
- Ray, Grace
- Robbins, Mrs. Thelma
- Wilson, Kate

Yelton, Rayburn
Secretarial and Clerical:
Banks, Margaret
Hester, Ruth
Wilson, Mrs. Helen
WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Murphy, Joe
Parnell, Charles
Vance, P. A.
Clerical:
Calhoun, O. D.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Certifying Officer:
Wagner, Mrs. Wayne
Secretarial and Clerical:
Conley, Bessie
Huskins, Mrs. C. D.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foreman:
Landers, E. F.

Farm Foremen:
Garland, Bill
Proffitt, E. R.
Renfro, Charlie
Silvers, R. N.
Thompson, George
Tilson, R. Y.
Tipton, G. B.
Webb, Grant
Secretarial and Clerical:
Gordon, Martha
Stafford, Pauline

DISTRICT NO. 8—ASHE, ALLEGHANY, SURRY, WATAUGA, WILKES, AND YADKIN COUNTIES

BELL, VICTORIA, Administrator

Smart, Euzelia	District Social Service Supervisor
Smithy, C. H.	District Engineer
Moore, T. E.	District Disbursing Officer
Norman, Guy	District Statistician
Miles, C. A.	District RR Supervisor
Blackman, Alma	District Home Economist
Ballou, Virginia	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Bason, Ruby
Choate, Mrs. Ruth
Harding, Joseline
Mock, Mrs. E. R.
Oliver, Bryan
Watson, Theodosia
Case-Workers and Visitors:
Alexander, Mary
Bagley, Katherine
Church, W. S.
Dunnagan, Clallee
Eller, Mrs. Clyde
Erwin, Lillie
Frye, Tommye
Garvey-Jones, Constance
Greer, Erie
Hanby, Lucille
Hauser, E. L.
Holman, Ila
Issaacs, Mrs. L. S.
Jones, Sidney F.
McCredie, Mary Ella
Miller, Howard
Miller, Margarite
Mull, Nettie
Scott, Bina
Scroggs, Clyde
Shelton, Mrs. C. B.
Simpson, Mrs. Dillon
Stout, Lucy
Tugman, Ruth
Vannoy, Charity
Watts, Mrs. P. E.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Absher, Inez
Arnold, Annie Pearl
Comer, Mrs. C. G.
Lewis, Bessie
Logan, Mrs. Della
McNeill, Ruth
Paul, Ophelia
Perry, Troy
Salmon, Lynette
Scott, Mrs. Ethel

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Barber, I. W.
Ferguson, T. W.
Huff, Charles B.
Jones, B. W.
Luther, J. A.
Thompson, Bert
Secretarial and Clerical:
Allen, Mrs. James
Call, Helen
Cranor, Frances
Dancy, E. D.
Foster, Hazel

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Bookkeeper:
Ball, Jeanette
Certifying Officer:
Lomax, Gladys
Clerks:
Alexander, Luna
Cassel, Alice
Miller, Mrs. Warner
Rhodes, Agnes
Rose, Bertie
Underwood, Mrs. B. R.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Assistant District R. R. Supervisor:
Wagoner, Amos
Farm Foremen:
Long, J. A.
McNeill, W. E.
Miller, Van
Moretz, Grady
Proffit, O. M.
Riden, C. W.
Assistant Farm Foremen:
Alexander, S. V.
Badgett, A. J.
Badgett, C. K.
Crouse, J. R.
Eller, John
Edwards, D. M.
Farthing, C. C.
Fetts, J. B.
Gentry, E. F.
Goss, C. L.
Henson, Dan
Hollingsworth, J. B.
Huges, W. L.
Hutchens, Charles
Lemy, H. H.
Martin, Ralph
Minor, Glenn
Oliver, J. E.
Poindexter, J. A.

Prather, J. W.
Shephard, Charlie
Shoemaker, T. L.
Shore, Carl
Taylor, C. G.
Tygman, S. G.
Bookkeeper:
Fletcher, Ruth
Secretarial and Clerical:
McMillan, Mellissa
O'Daniel, Margaret
Johnson, Elizabeth

DISTRICT NO. 9—BURKE, CALDWELL, AND CATAWBA COUNTIES

DU BRUYNE, R. M., Administrator

Rankin, Mary D.	District Social Service Supervisor
Kennedy, A. H.	District Engineer
Powell, R. C.	District Disbursing Officer
Stacy, Paul	District Statistician
Sharpe, Ralph	District RR Supervisor
Squires, Mrs. Inah K.	District Home Economist
Newby, Josephine	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Lane, Mrs. Fred
Wilcox, George (Miss)
Case-Workers:
Arndt, Elizabeth
Beach, Elizabeth Poole
Cobb, Regina
Duckworth, Lucy
George, Lois
McNeal, Mary
Payne, Lola
Pearson, Edith
Smyre, Jane
Stanton, Margaret
Secretarial and Clerical:
Abernathy, Jane
Landon, Mrs. M. J.
Powell, Sarah

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Dawkins, J. E.
Frazier, W. M.
Waters, J. E.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Mullis, Pearl

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Bookkeeper:
Ramseur, Mary
Certifying Officer:
Beach, Elizabeth
Secretarial and Clerical:
Brown, Katherine
Deitz, Isabel
Fisher, Gladys

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Farm Foremen:
Bass, Joe
Erwin, Robert S.
Greer, Marcus L.
Jarrett, Guy
Port, Horace
Tuttle, Herrod
Bookkeeper:
Powell, Howard
Secretarial and Clerical:
Keever, Katherine
Whitner, Mrs. H. E.

DISTRICT NO. 10—GASTON, LINCOLN, AND MECKLENBURG COUNTIES

CLINTON, MRS. R. S., Administrator

Kellum, Chloris	District Social Service Supervisor
Bacon, F. R.	District Engineer
Froneberger, Mrs. Dan	District Director Women's Work
Callaham, A. B.	District Disbursing Officer
McComb, Mrs. Jessie	District Statistician
Stewart, J. N.	District RR Supervisor
Armstrong, Mrs. Edwin	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Harmon, Mrs. C. C.
Hough, Sara H.
Jones, Grace C.
Lones, J. H.
Parker, Mary F.
Rudd, Ingeborg
Case-Workers and Visitors:
Albea, Margaret
Alexander, Bessie
Anderson, Alice
Anderson, Mrs. M. A.
Brown, Mary
Burns, Mary
D'Anna, Helen
Davis, Genieve
Galloway, Anne
Gwynn, Ruth
Harkey, Josephine
Hayes, Estelle
Hovie, Doris
Humphries, Daisy
Isaacs, Beverly
Jimison, Maude R.
Kirby, Mrs. Florence
Lockhart, Mary
Massie, Katherine
McAulay, Elizabeth
McCoy, Margaret
McCrary, Mrs. Madeline
McManeus, Annette
Montgomery, Lilly
Moore, Kathleen
Norris, Edith
O'Daniel, Bonnie
Patrick, Mrs. Lucy
Roberts, Lola
Robinson, S. E.
Sansom, Blanche
Sheffield, Ronie
Sledge, Julia

Spratt, Elizabeth
Stewart, Beth
Sumers, Audrey
Summey, Ruth
Triplett, Elizabeth
Vaughan, Martha
Waddill, Francis D.
Wideman, Elizabeth
Wiggins, Landee
Withers, Hannah J.
Wood, Mary O.
Woodson, Frances
Workman, Louise

Secretarial and Clerical:

Adams, Johnsie
Alderman, Alice
Alexander, Annie
Alexander, Louise
Barringer, Irene
Brackman, Mary
Brigman, Ruth
Brittian, Elizabeth
Burdell, Mary
Condor, Margaret
Fisher, Betty
Hattrick, Madge
Jackson, Mrs. Carl
Jackson, Mary N.
Johnston, Alyce
Lackey, Mrs. Lona
Lewin, Annie D.
McFarland, Era
Neal, Lois
Nesbitt, Eloise
Paschall, Ruth
Pickett, Helen
Taylor, Mary L.
Turner, Clarice

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:

Cavin, W. M.
Hickman, H. H.
Lawrence, Edgar

Works Supervisors:

Abernethy, Myrtle
Emory, S. N.
Harkey, M. L.
Lefler, T. S.
Sutton, H. N.
Taylor, J. C.
Wanzer, Mrs. Ruth H.
Wicker, Mrs. Bess

Secretarial and Clerical:

Bundy, Sadie
Erwin, Grace
Hendricks, Elva
Lisk, B. L.
McClelland, Rachel
Mitchell, Maude
Neal, Sara
Pegram, Jennie
Torrence, Ruth

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:

Beatty, Adrian

Purchasing Officers:

Outen, W. E.
Rhyne, Mrs. Elizabeth

Certifying Officers:

Crandall, Maude
Shelton, L. T. D.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Batte, R. D.
Beatty, Rachel
Brumfield, Mildred
Burgess, Nettie
Carpenter, Mrs. Miles
Corwin, Zudie
Dellinger, Cecil
Dempster, Blanche
Gable, C. L.
Gilbreth, Aloha
Glenn, Aline
Harkey, Gingles
Henderson, Pauline
Kirby, Mary
Laney, W. D.
Rankin, C. C.
Rhew, Blanche M.
Steele, W. C.
Wallace, Sara
Wearn, Adelaide
Wenhold, Isabelle
Wingate, W. J.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:

Beatty, W. I.
Bowen, G. M.
Calvin, C. M.
Corruthers, T. F.
Costner, J. A.
Derrick, W. E.
Gallant, F. S.
Hovis, Louis
Knox, A. C.
Mauney, J. N.
Ramseur, C. L.
Saddler, R. P.
Wilson, Lyndon

Farm Foremen:

Baxter, E. E.
Keener, Roy
Mull, George
Rhodes, Tom

Bookkeeper:

Morton, J. D.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Ford, Dorothy
Howard, Nancy
Prim, Mrs. George B.

OTHER DIVISION

Commodity Clerks:

Jetton, H. W.
Martin, J. W.

Telephone Operator:

Smith, Ruby

DISTRICT NO. 11—ALEXANDER, DAVIE, AND IREDELL COUNTIES

LAND, MRS. E. M., Administrator

McBride, Mrs. J. L.	Acting Social Service Supervisor and Home Econoist
Tsumas, H. P.	District Engineer
Kincaid, Mrs. J. N.	District Director Women's Work
Bradley, F. M.	District Disbursing Officer
McGuire, Jane E.	District Statistician
McHargue, W. R.	District RR Supervisor
Gibson, Virginia	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Craven, Kathleen
Gwaltney, Mrs. M. L.
Pou, Mrs. W. C.
Case-Workers and Visitors:
Allen, Elsie
Bessent, Bess W.
Bryant, Sarah
Collins, Mrs. J. A.
German, Leora
Hallum, Mary
Holliday, Mary A.
Patterson, Nell
Reid, Nell
Steele, Miriam
Stroud, Mattie
Wooten, Rachel
Secretarial and Clerical:
Bost, Mrs. J. L.
Bradford, Rose
Ford, Pauline
Litaker, Ruth
Walker, Mary K.

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerk:
Cooper, Mrs. Albert
Mooney, C. B., Sr.
Moore, J. C.
Nattress, Mrs. W. E.
Secretarial:
White, Beth

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Purchasing Officer:
Clifford, J. H.
Assistant Purchasing Officer:
Wasson, Jake
Bookkeeper:
Poston, Mrs. J. R.
Chief Payroll Clerk:
McRorie, Mrs. Helen
Certifying Officer:
Nicholson, Mrs. Henry
Secretarial and Clerical:
Bristol, Mrs. W. A.
Watts, Wyllis
Woollen, Margaret

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Abernathy, V. A.
Anderson, J. M.
Atkins, F. H.
Green, C. G.
Hethcox, H. K.
Kennedy, R. H.
Millsaps, D. O.
Ostwalt, Sam
Bookkeeper:
Whiting, F. H.
Secretarial:
Dietz, Virginia

DISTRICT NO. 12—ANSON, MONTGOMERY, RICHMOND, STANLY, AND UNION COUNTIES

HAWKINS, C. L., Administrator

Rabin, Constance	District Social Service Supervisor
Haywood, Homer	District Engineer
Liles, N. P.	District Disbursing Officer
Osborne, Mrs. Sallie	District Statistician
Marsh, J. P.	District RR Supervisor
Biggs, Martha	District Home Economist
Moore, Inez	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Senior Case-Workers:
Armfield, Mrs. Emsley
Batten, Mildred
Currie, Lucille
McConnell, Kathleen
Plott, Vivian
Case-Workers and Visitors:
Adams, J. E.
Barnhardt, Virginia
Boatwright, Mrs. A. R.
Brown Mrs. Lula M.
Capehart, Mrs. Kate
Crosland, Mrs. Williams
Curlee, Mrs. W. C.
Gaddy, Mrs. W. E.
Gore, Miss Bruce
Harward, James A.
Haywood, Nan
Hodges, Charlotte
Hudson, Rachel
Ingram, Mrs. B. W.
Ingram, Mrs. C. B.
Knotts, Mrs. S. M.
Long, Irving
Lynch, Mrs. Mary E.
McCurry, Mrs. Joel
McDaniel, Mrs. Mary
McLucas, Hattie
Meacham, Ruth
Middleton, Louise
Necombe, Mrs. Dorothy
O'Kelly, Phyllis
Porter, Mrs. C. B.
Redfern, Mrs. M. D.
Redwine, Mrs. Dorothy
Snyder, Mrs. Bruce
Stemple, Virginia
Stewart, Lydia
Sutton, William A.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Barrett, Julia
Beeker, Mrs. Gertrude
Blankenship, Mrs. Caccoa
Covington, Mrs. Mary T.
Gulledge, Emma
Kitchen, Helen
McInnis, Mrs. Bertha
McNair, Mrs. James M.
McRae, Jennie Wall
Parsons, Mrs. Anna
Presler, Irene
Redfearn, Henrietta
Shepherd, Mrs. Howard
Shortridge, Julia
Warner, Ruth

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Fesperman, H. D.
Hicks, R. L.
Ingram, T. J.
McCraw, B. C.
Shelley, O. B.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Burkhead, Margaret
Lassiter, Orthelia
Moore, Louise

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Certifying Officer:
Russell, Alameda

Secretarial and Clerical:
Allen, Letha
Beacham, Miriam
Dunlap, Lucie Lea
Johnson, Mrs. J. N.
Lee, Mrs. Wayne
Lyles, Miss Willie M.
Martin, Miss Locke

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Cranford, E. Wade
Little, G. K.
McAulay, H. Page
Sturdivant, C. W.
Utter, C. B.
Farm Foremen:
Bowman, Robert
Diggs, W. K.
Edwards, Clyde
Fowler, Cliff
Kirk, J. D.
Lilly, Jim
McDonald, J. A.
Morris, Walser
O'Brien, B. M.
Sims, W. J.
Swaringer, G. H.
Tucker, D. T.
Watson, Hubert
Yarborough, Alvin
Bookkeeper:
Whitley, W. H.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Benton, Margaret
Bridged, Sarah
Davis, Ruth
Evans, Mary Elizabeth
Galloway, Zona
Helms, J. Warren
Watkins, Annabelle
Winchester, Miss Murray

DISTRICT NO. 13—CABARRUS, DAVIDSON, AND ROWAN COUNTIES

WHITE, E. FARRELL, Administrator

Clifford, Cecil R.	District Social Service Supervisor
Frick, J. G.	District Engineer
Isenhour, M. V.	District Disbursing Officer
Weaver, A. L.	District Statistician
Sechler, W. R.	District RR Supervisor
Leazer, Mary V.	District Home Economist
Dayvault, Helen	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Senior Case-Workers:
Cuthrell, M. Claire
Drake, Mary
Green, Mrs. J. C.
Grimes, Grace
Johnston, Sarah B.
Kluttz, L. A.
Kyser, Nan Z.
Long, Frances B.
Nussman, Love
Pemberton, Annie May
Powers, Pauline
Reisner, Charles
Ross, Mary Louise
Strange, Sadie
Williams, Leathia
Yancey, Elizabeth
Young, Mattie
Junior Case-Workers:
Chambers, Julia
Davis, Ed
DeWeese, Mildred
Hughes, Hattie
Krider, Emily
Meacham, Lucille
Patterson, Faye
Rushing, Bertha
Thompson, Eula
Secretarial and Clerical:
Baker, Ellis
Barrier, Laura
Boger, Frances
Clayton, Opal
Craven, Carolina
Eagan, Julia
Fowler, Frances
Glover, Virginia
Hackney, Mrs. Fred
Harrill, Ruby
Holshauser, Pauline
Means, Martha
Paul, Florence
Rusall, Jessie

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Fisher, Guy J.
Peeler, A. H.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Miller, Whitehead
Murphy, Madeline
Stewart, Kathleen
Thomas, Mary E.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DIVISION
Payroll Clerks:
Brown, Elizabeth
Shives, Alma
Certifying Clerk:
Roseman, P. D.
Clerical:
Blume, Adelaide
Gardner, Pearl
Kluttz, Floyd
Leonard, Hazel
Warner, Johnsie

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Anderson, Tom
Counts, Robert H.
Morrison, J. D.
Farm Foremen:
Baggett, W. R.
Black, Brady
Cress, J. F.
Frick, Herman
Graves, A. A.
May, John
McNeely, S. E.
Patterson, S. W.
Stallings, P. E.
Suther, John
Wynecoff, J. A.
Bookkeeper:
Delliner, L. C.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Breck, Sue K.
Cecil, Louise
Johns, Geneiveve
Smith, Fern
Underwood, Vivian

DISTRICT NO. 14—FORSYTH AND STOKES COUNTIES

HERMANCE, HELENA E., Administrator

McKinney, Margaret	District Social Service Supervisor
Powell, H. Walker	District Engineer
Shaffner, Josephine	District Director Women's Work
Newton, Annie May	District Disbursing Officer
Cumberland, J. E.	District Statistician
Williams, Minnie D.	District RR Supervisor
Kelman, Frances	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:

Clark, Beatrice
Harrel, Kate
Kafer, Helen
Singletary, Annie M.

Senior Visitors:

Branes, Georgia
Browne, Hazel
Chalmers, Mary
Crews, Eloise
Duggins, Thelma
Haskins, Jessie
Henney, Joyce
Henry, Irma Neal
Lewis, Clayton A.
Mickle, Robina
Vogler, Blanche
Voss, May

Junior Visitors:

Allison, Mamie
Barber, Lucy B.
Bianchi, Patsy
Boaz, Adelaide W.
Brewer, William
Chesson, Minnie P.
Coren, Joyce
Foote, Creola
Hill, Gertrude
Kimball, Susan
Kennan, Queen Bess
Michael, Nora
Napier, Alice C.
Palmer, Julia
Powell, Martha
Sentell, Bessie R.
Solomon, Beatrice L.
Stockwell, Winifred T.
Taylor, Willie G.
Tillotson, Virginia
Wilson, Margaret

Secretarial and Clerical:

Angel, Mary Belle
Busick, Elizabeth
Caldwell, Nellie Mae
Chavis, Laura
Conrad, Elsie
Foy, Helen
Gambelle, Lillian
Hall, Theodosia
Houser, Edity
Longworth, Pearl
Johnson, Alice
Martin, Lucille
Moorefield, Clarice
Ogburn, Carrie
Pepper, Mary
Pitts, Eva
Taylor, Sara
Williamson, Sarah
Wilson, Ada C.

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:

Alley, D. H.
Brown, C. M.
Holleman, F. Poole
Holt, Harry
Kunze, G. A.
Parris, W. H.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Adams, Zula H.
Cottingham, L. H.
Gluck, Ella White
Stonestreet, Alene

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Chief Payroll Clerks:

Rathledge, Abe
Case, Mary B.

Certifying Officer:

Braziel, Lessie

Secretarial and Clerical:

Atkins, Pearl
Beorden, Cora
Brookbank, Dena N.
Eads, Doris
Heim, Edna S.
Mahood, G. R.
McDaniel, Elizabeth
Power, Sadye M.
Shephard, Kenneth
Snyder, Lina
Stanley, Martin
Stockton, Margaret
Sullivan, Deree
Whorton, E. R.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:

Baber, Grady
Whorton, A. C.

Farm Foremen:

Crews, J. W.
Fagg, A. J.
Heath, Dan
Lewis, Paul
Sisk, R. A.
Strader, G. C.
Stratton, J. G.
Thader, Roy Y.

Bookkeeper:

McGee, C. C.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Hilton, G. W.
King, Fern

OTHER DIVISIONS

Chief Commodity Clerk:

Wilson, Charles

Switchboard Operator:

Clodfelter, Dorothy A.

DISTRICT NO. 15—GUILFORD, RANDOLPH, AND ROCKINGHAM COUNTIES

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, Administrator

Dodson, Mary M.	District Social Service Supervisor
Paschall, R. E.	District Engineer
Benbow, Mrs. E. P.	District Director Women's Work
Ashcraft, F. B.	District Disbursing Officer
Black, Walton	District Statistician
Ellis, Joe, Jr.	District RR Supervisor
Dobson, Sarah	District Home Economist
Wood, Nettie Alice	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
- Evans, Elizabeth
- Neal, Irene
- Price, Irene

Case-Workers and Visitors:
- Apple, Margaret
- Archer, Lollie
- Atkins, Dora
- Ayers, Evelyn
- Brisendine, Frances
- Brown, Lucy Cobb
- Bulla, Mariam
- Burgess, Blanche
- Copenhaver, Mrs. B.
- Curtwright, Lola
- Davis, Margaret
- Dean, Linelle E.
- Duffy, Ruth G.
- Hollowell, Esther
- Hoskins, Rebecca
- Huskins, Mrs. J. P.
- Johnson, Edna W.
- Johnston, Ruth
- Kenyon, Mrs. Minerva
- Kilburn, Leona
- Kivette, Gladys
- LaBarr, Mabel
- Lassiter, Roberta
- Leake, Elizabeth
- Lindeman, E.
- Martin, Melvina
- McPherson, Paul
- Miller, Emily G.
- Moore, Louise
- Morgan, Sadie
- Norcom, Clyde
- Oldham, Hazel P.
- Parrish, Parthenia
- Paul, Mrs. Lenora
- Price, Gladys
- Prince, Bessie
- Regan, Mrs. D. C.
- Reeves, Inez
- Rochelle, B.
- Rudd, Lora
- Scott, Anastasia E.
- Strange, Irene
- Strotz, Alice
- Tenney, Mrs. Edward
- Tesh, Bessie
- Wall, Mrs. Reid
- Wallace, Emma
- Withers, Rosa Mae
- Yates, Nellie

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Anderson, Laura
- Bangs, Mrs. A. C.
- Baxter, Hunter
- Beans, Elizabeth
- Bell, Louise
- Butler, Mary
- Campbell, Alice
- Cheek, Alma
- Cheek, Mrs. John
- Chisholm, Edith
- Coggins, Georgia
- Crowder, Gwendolyn
- Floyd, Hazel
- Gawthrop, J. A.
- Hardee, Exie Lee
- Jackson, Lucy
- Lassiter, Mary
- McPherson, Mrs. Pearl
- Nutting, Naomi
- Partin, Claire
- Pollock, Ruth
- Scoggins, Marie
- Shipman, Hazel
- Smith, Pearl
- Suggs, Rachel
- Talbutt, Nell F.
- Welborn, Jennie Lee
- Williams, Mrs. H. S.
- Wilson, Fern Way
- Drum, Virginia

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
- Atkinson, F. L.
- Bulla, John
- Burns, T. J.
- Smith, W. T. Jr.,
- Vorhees, Louis

Works Supervisors:
- Cates, T. J.
- Trogdon, R. D.
- Womack, John

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Bunting, Lucille
- King, Agnes
- Morgan, Lottie
- Scarborough, Mary

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
- Lewis, William

Purchasing Officer:
- Goodwin, J. E.

Certifying Officers:
- Currie, J. W.
- Stokes, Susie

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Albright, Dorothy
- Barbour, Inez
- Bennett, Mary E.
- Clarke, Ruth
- Clement, Mrs. Paul
- Culclasure, Annie
- Davis, T. L.
- Enoch, Bonnie
- Field H. E.
- Golding, Mrs. R. D.
- Graham, Hazel
- Gray, Zelda
- Gurr, Lucy
- Hewitt, Zell
- Jones, Mary Scott
- King, Gurney
- Marley, Ann
- Mitchell, Pearl
- Payne, Pearle
- Ridge, J. E.
- Riley, J. A.
- Satterfield, W. S.
- Shaw, Dorothy
- Simpson, Ruby T.
- Smith, Emily

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:

Canoy, J. M.
Moore, J. V.
Ray, J. S.

Farm Foremen:

Bowman, Roy
Bunting, E. E.
Cagle, Lloyd
Chatham, A. D.
Craddock, J. W.
DeLapp, Earl
Evans, J. C.
Fletcher, M. L.
Hall, Thomas
Hardin, Wade
Hendricks, D. J.
Lambert, J. R.
Lanier, Walter
Morgan, J. W.
Phibbs, Earl
Roach, Lee
Roberts, Walter
Rudd, J. F.
Simpson, Howard
Varner, G. C.

Bookkeeper:

Johnson, N. F.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Brittain, Mrs. Carl
Caudle, J. N.
Forbis, Helen
Oglesby, Daphne
Seaboldt, J. C.

DISTRICT NO. 16—ALAMANCE, CASWELL, DURHAM, ORANGE, AND PERSON COUNTIES

LANGSTON, A. E., Administrator

Wilson, Martha K.	District Social Service Supervisor
Wilkerson, A. E.	District Engineer
Cole, Mrs. J. E.	District Director Women's Work
Gardner, Mrs. Lee	District Disbursing Officer
Crawford, G. W.	District Statistician
Todd, N. J.	District RR Supervisor
Matlock, Regina	District Home Economist
Allen, Mrs. W. R.	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Senior Case-Workers:

Barker, Mrs. W. J.
Campbell, Mrs. D. R.
Cheek, Roma S.
Merritt, Eglantine
Wilson, Margaret H.

Junior Case-Workers and Visitors:

Abernathy, M. K.
Allen, G. J.
Allen, Nannie
Bailey, J. H.
Bathurst, E. L.
Brandon, Eddie T.
Brandon, Virginia
Cordice, Eugenia
Davis, Julia C.
Douty, Mrs. Ester
Garrison, Mrs. M. B.
Hitt, Ethel
Ingram, Wilhelmenia
King, Mrs. E. P.
Lineberger, Ruth
Maddrey, Marion
Moore, Anna H.
Page, Evelyn S.
Parker, Virginia
Peele, Mrs. Catherine
Roberts, Goldie
Robinson, Sue
Stevenson, W. B.
Thompson, Horace
Tolbert, Elizabeth
Troxler, Edwina
Turner, Mrs. R. E.
Vincent, Bertha
Wagstaff, Mrs. T. C.
Wallace, Martha G.
Wilkerson, Edna
Wilkerson, O. C.
Williams, Minnie
Wilson, Willie

Secretarial and Clerical:

Blalock, Ruth
Bowles, Katherine
Bruce, Laura
Carver, Evelyn A.
Cobb, Mrs. W. B.
De Vlaming, Mrs. A. S.
Edwards, Irene
Fleming, Catherine
Glenn, Zelma
Holmes, Annie
Jones, Mrs. Hazel
Jones, Lillian
Lewis, Tunell
Maultsby, Margaret
Montgomery, Mabel K.
Parker, Margaret
Powell, Garnette
Sprinkle, Mrs. C. O.
Wicker, Mary E.

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerk:

Vickers, Berta

Secretarial and Clerical:

Long, Hazeline
Matthews, Blanche
Whitson, Mrs. F. C.
Taylor, Mrs. Jack

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeepers:

Jenkins, F. M.
Wyrick, Mrs. E. S.

Purchasing Officer:

Long, James

Certifying Officer:

Chappell, William

Secretarial and Clerical:

Aldridge, W. H.
Branson, Mary
Cates, Mason
Crabtree, Katherine
Hall, Helen
Horton, Carolyn
Latta, Mrs. F. L.
Moore, Mrs. L. S.
Stephens, Foye
Stoner, Virginia

Strickland, C. P.
Strickland, Mrs. Jos.
Vickers, M. R.
Wright, Virginia

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
Watkins, H. W.
Watson, A. H.
Wilkinson, H. E.

Farm Foremen:
Day, Roy
Gentry, W. H.
Harrison, C. P.
King, J. H.
Liner, G. F.
Mise, J. E.
Moore, C. C.
Moore, E. L.
Moore, F. L.
Pendergrast, J. R.
Phillips, R. W.
Rogers, B. M.
Shoe, F. A.
Sparrow, T. A.
Taylor, W. C.
Vernon, Clay
Walker, E. G.
Waters, D. F.

Bookkeeper:
Cole, Virgie

Secretarial and Clerical:
Gray, Virginia
Horton, Mary A.
Knight, Mary
O'Brien, Mrs. Blanche
Silver, Lillian
Vickers, Frances
Willard, Mrs. Pauline

DISTRICT NO. 17—CHATHAM, HARNETT, LEE, AND MOORE COUNTIES

PASCHAL, MARY, Administrator

Wilkie, Mrs. I. D.	District Social Service Supervisor
Phillips, G. P.	District Engineer
Johnson, W. H.	District Disbursing Officer
Reynolds, C. L.	District RR Supervisor
Oswalt, Mabel	District Home Economist
Osborne, Kathleen	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:

Bendigo, Mrs. C. W.
Menius, Mrs. Flora M.
Strowd, Mrs. C. K.

Case-Workers and Visitors:

Boggs, Mrs. M. F.
Broadwell, Eunice
Butler, Mrs. H. K.
Campbell, Mae
Hockaday, Belle
Johnson, Lillian
Loving, Lucile
Markham, Mrs. Lydia
Matthews, Sadie
McCallum, Mrs. David
McEwan, Mrs. Sam
Pearsall, Mrs. David
Pegram, J. D.
Seawell, Cecil A.
Smith, Mrs. C. J.
Swett, Mrs. J. B.
Thornton, C. H.
Tucker, Mrs. Clara
Wicker, Mrs. M. V.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Harrington, Mary Ruth
Mathews, Mrs. Brantley
Nooe, Mrs. Henry
Ross, Betsy

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
Frye, Haywood, H.
McLamb, C. E.
Siler, R. W.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Matthews, Sallie

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
Cole Dorothy

Certifying Officer:
McLean, Ruth

Secretarial and Clerical:
Bolton, Harvey
Cameron, Annie
Gunter, Mrs. A. M.
Henderson, Mary Lee
Hood, Mildred
Hurwitz, Sarah
McCain, Lillian
McMillan, Myrtle
Sharpe, Margaret W.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
Fowler, A. F.
McLeod, John D.
Nance, P. H.
Reeves, M. C.

Farm Foremen:

Byrd, L. R.
Cameron, Edgar L.
Edwards, J. M.
Hancock, John
Ivey, J. J.
Kelly, J. A.
Measmer, L. F.
Monroe, Fuller
Murchison, D. E.
Paschal, G. R.
Perry, J. J.
Phillips, Ed. S.
Reed, R. J.
Thompson, T. A.
Wilson, E. E.

Bookkeeper:

Barnes, J. K.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Frazier, Mrs. Marguerite
Martin, Louise
Patton, Margaret
Thomas, Mrs. Sankie P.
Vansant, Emma

DISTRICT NO. 18—WAKE COUNTY

FARRELL, H. D., Administrator

Banning, Eloise	Acting District Social Service Supervisor
Steele, George B.	District Engineer
Walker, Mrs. N. L.	District Director of Women's Work
Honeycutt, Roy L.	District Disbursing Officer
Bunn, Phillip	District Statistician
Russel, A. R.	District RR Supervisor
Green, Virginia	District Home Economist
Litchford, H. E.	District Office Manager
Brock, Betsy	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Senior Case-Worker:

Lewis, Venita

Junior Case-Workers:

Adams, Mary Jane
Bennett, Helen
Bizzelle, Bessie
Britt, Irma
Delaney, Mary
Flowers, B. B.
Fogg, Juanita
Frye, Elizabeth
Harper, Emily
Hayes, Lewyn
Hopkins, Mrs. J. H.
Howell, Emma
Isbell, Kathryn
Jones, Florence
McClennan, Louise
McLean, Robena
Perrin, Louise
Perry, Sadie
Raper, J. R., Jr.
Ray, Macy
Robinson, Etholia
Smith, Bonita
Stockstill, George L.
Stoker, Elizabeth
Wilkerson, Josephine

Secretarial and Clerical:

Beal, Ruby
Bibb, Virginia
Hinton, Connie
Lee, Mrs. E. G.
Lightner, Margaret
Lundy, C. E.
Parker, Jimmie
Renfrow, Marie
Rogers, Pansy
Turner, Marvin
Wooten, Ann
Young, Kathryn

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Officer:

Ellis, W. T.

Works Supervisor:

Johnson, E. M.

Bookkeepers:

Mangum, G. D.
Phillips, T. M.
Richardson, G. D.
Palmer, V. D.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Batts, Florence
Jones, Brancy
Rhoney, Daisy
Rubenstein, Ida
Wall, Mary Louise

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeepers:

Ratcliffe, David
Pippin, Hugh

Purchasing Officer:

Clifton, J. V.

Certifying Officers:

Hawkins, W. E.
Perry, Roland

Secretarial and Clerical:

Davis, Henry
Hayes, Emma
Hicks, Mary G.
Lewis, William
Patton, Bonnie
Poe, Clara
Puller, Mrs. E. P.
Rideout, Addie Lee
Sturdivant, Dorothy

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:

Lewis, R. B.
Winder, G. L.

Farm Foremen:

Brown, P. J.
Buffaloe, J. J.
Holt, M. E.
House, Eddie L.
Jones, A. N.
Lane, J. G.
Mattox, J. J.
Perry, P. B.
Weaver, C. R.

Bookkeeper:

Young, W. V.

Secretarial and Clerical:

Batchelor, Dave
McLean, Margaret
Silver, H. A.

OTHER DIVISIONS

Commodity Clerk:

Gray, T. P.

Telephone Operator:

Hester, Ora

DISTRICT NO. 19—FRANKLIN, GRANVILLE, VANCE, AND WARREN COUNTIES

DORSEY, E. G., Administrator

Tyer, Kathleen	District Social Service Supervisor
Jennette, S. E.	District Engineer
Rooker, J. E.	District Disbursing Officer
Jobe, H. H.	District RR Supervisor
Richards, Doshia	District Home Economist
Ellis, Clara Mae	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Senior Case-Workers:
Pope, Eunice Mae
Satterfield, Clyde
Walters, Edna R.
Nash, Mary White

Case-Workers and Visitors:
Austin, Mrs. Jeanie
Bowers, Pauline
Harris, Mrs. Will
Jones, Mrs. J. S.
Pitchford, Winkie
Rooker, Susie
Stephens, Margaret
Sills, Jeannette
Woody, Ava
Warren, Josephine
Yancey, L. B.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Crowell, Lillian
Currin, Helen
Frazier, Mildred
Holland, Mary V.
Wimberly, L. P.

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Niles, John A.
Powell, T. T.
Riggan, J. D.
Whitfield, R. C.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Aycock, Virginia

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Bookkeeper:
Moore, George W.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Duke, Mary Meadows
Felts, Christine
Garrett, Ora
Jones, Frances

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Bulluck, W. E.
Day, I. W.
Mitchener, F. A.
Person, W. T.
Stallings, Theo.
Tarry, W. B.
Woodlief, W. D.

Farm Foremen:
Bulluck, A. D.
Hendricks, C. F.
Tarry, A. R.

Secretarial and Clerical:
McFarlan, Thelma
Usry, Edna

DISTRICT NO. 20—HALIFAX, HERTFORD, AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES

SHEPHERD, N. J., Administrator

Rogers, Evelyn	District Social Service Supervisor
Bobbitt, G. L.	District Engineer
Harper, J. S.	District Disbursing Officer
House, Mrs. E. H.	District Statistician
Hoover, I. J.	District RR Supervisor
Riley, Majorie	District Home Economist
Hale, Anne L.	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Flythe, Mrs. J. A.
Hall, J. B.
Kite, Mrs. Hilda

Case-Workers:
Benthall, Inez
Brown, Mrs. J. W.
Burt, Winnie
Coleman, Anne
Cox, Mrs. L. M.
Cullom, Hattie
Dunn, Mrs. Cora
Flythe, Iris
Hitchens, Bernice
Holoman, Anna G.
Holoman, Mrs. H. D.
Jenkins, Mrs. T. M.
Joyner, Emily
Leight, Mary
Moss, Marie
Ramsey, Mrs. J. H.
Smith, Mrs. Myrtle
Snipes, Mrs. I. F.
Swaringen, Mrs. Helen
Thigpen, Mavis

Secretarial and Clerical:
Carter, Tempie
Elmore, Mrs. J. G.
Holoman, Margaret

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Hedspeth, C. E.
Newsome, A. T.
Parker, E. S.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Bounds, Frances
Cola, Nathalie

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Certifying Officer:
Parker, Mrs. Sara

Secretarial and Clerical:
Collier, Mamie Lee
Freid, Isabell
Johnson, Mrs. Mabel
Joyner, Dozene
Whitehead, Ola Belle

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Farm Foremen:
Britton, Guy
Brown, H. T.
Conner, Lindley
Cooke, W. W.
Dickens, C. M.
Dickens, Willis
Ewing, K. B., Jr.
Gupton, L. W.
Pope, John H.
Stephenson, E. L.
White, R. G.
Whitley, J. B.

Bookkeeper:
Josey, N. B.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Corbett, Mrs. Robert
Faison, Catherine
Lassiter, A., Jr.

DISTRICT NO. 21—CAMDEN, CHOWAN, CURRITUCK, GATES, PASQUOTANK, AND PERQUIMANS COUNTIES

Lordley, E. W., Administrator

Wales, Mrs. Charles P.	District Social Service Supervisor
Richardson, T. P.	District Engineer
Ryan, Walter	District Disbursing Officer
Dixon, M. H.	District Statistician
Williams, T. B.	District RR Supervisor
Capel, Frances	District Home Economist
Dozier, Mattie W.	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

Social Service Division
- Head Case-Workers:
  - Johnson, Chas. E.
  - McMullan, Mrs. J. H.
  - Taylor, Mary W.
  - Wilkins, Lillian
- Case-Workers and Visitors:
  - Bateman, Ursula
  - Carter, Mrs. C. H.
  - Davenport, Ruth
  - Edwards, Mrs. W. R.
  - Evans, Mrs. B. U.
  - Fields, Edna
  - Grandy, Mrs. Elizabeth
  - Hastings, Mrs. Joe
  - Perry, Mrs. P. G.
- Secretarial and Clerical:
  - Morgan, Bertie
  - Munden, Mildred
  - Murray, Mrs. Maude A.
  - Stephenson, Nolie
  - White, Kate
  - Wood, Gussie

Works Division
- Assignment Clerks:
  - Ansell, H. B.
  - Baker, W. E.
  - Chalk, Fred
  - Edney, C. S.
  - Hinton, C. W.
- Secretarial and Clerical:
  - White, Emma V.

Financial and Statistical
- Certifying Officer:
  - Koonce, B. G.
- Secretarial and Clerical:
  - Bagley, Doris
  - Bunch, Corie
  - Davenport, Evelyn
  - Heath, Verdie
  - Lowry, Ethel

Rural Rehabilitation Division
- Farm Foremen:
  - Brinn, R. T.
  - Cannon, E. H.
  - Evans, O. C.
  - Flora, W. C.
  - Forbes, Clayton
  - Hale, E. L.
  - Lamb, H. W.
  - Miller, J. F.
  - Rawls, R. E.
  - Sherlock, E. L.
- Bookkeeper:
  - Raper, Mrs. R. M.
- Secretarial and Clerical:
  - Meads, Selma

DISTRICT NO. 22—BERTIE, MARTIN, TYRRELL, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Gibbs, Julian E., Administrator

Wiggins, Winnifred Y.	District Social Service Supervisor
Pratt, W. O.	District Engineer
Gardner, Athalia	District Disbursing Officer
Smith, Guilford C.	District Statistician
Hutcheson, C. G.	District RR Supervisor
Smith, Margaret	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

Social Service Division
- Head Case-Workers:
  - Ayers, Selma
  - Carawan, Mrs. W. S.
  - Leadbetter, Florence
  - Pruden, C. H., Jr.
- Case-Workers:
  - Beasley, Mrs. J. C.
  - Brewer, Mrs. Gertrude
  - Burden, Millie
  - Burgess, J. E.
  - Cratch, C. A.
  - Downing, Lena
  - Gaylord, Ella Mae
  - Gibbs, Mrs. L. L.
  - Harris, Sadie P.
  - McNair, E. Ludford
  - Pledger, D. M.
- Secretarial and Clerical:
  - Bateman, Vantilla
  - Peal, Louise
  - Roberson, Huldah

Works Division
- Assignment Clerks:
  - Barnes, W. J.
  - Blount, Clarence
  - Brinkley, D. J.
  - Combs, D. G.
  - House, M. C.

Financial and Statistical
- Bookkeeper:
  - Ausbon, Sara
- Secretarial and Clerical:
  - Bateman, Catherine
  - Duvall, Louise
  - Harrison, Catherine
  - Pickett, Nevie
  - Waters, Mildred
  - Weatherly, Archie

Rural Rehabilitation Division
- Senior Farm Foremen:
  - Bell, John C.
  - Blount, Fred
  - Liverman, H. T.
  - Modlin, David G.
- Farm Foremen:
  - Armstrong, J. J.
  - Austin, J. H.

Copeland, Robert
Davenport, L. M.
Davis, S. D.
Gaskins, E. V.
Marrow, W. L.
Mizelle, Pedro
Morris, Plato

Bookkeeper:
Stillman, Willie

Secretarial and Clerical:
Cobb, Sarah
Hardy, Ann

DISTRICT NO. 23—DARE COUNTY

MEEKINS, THEO. S., Administrator

Spry, Paul	District Disbursing Officer
Wescott, Majore	District Statistician

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Case-Workers:
Ferebee, Josie
Lennon, Gladys
White, Maude

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerk:
Baum, O. L.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Secretarial and Clerical:
Dowdy, Bernice

DISTRICT NO. 24—EDGECOMBE AND NASH COUNTIES

BULLUCK, MRS. R. D., Administrator

Johnston, Nellie	District Social Service Supervisor
Lane, F. S.	District Engineer
Dozier, A. D.	District Disbursing Officer
Cone, Paul D.	District RR Supervisor
Graham, Mrs. Elizabeth	District Home Economist
Whitehead, Elizabeth	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Case-Workers:
Avent, Mrs. Vernon
Battle, Susie
Bowling, Mrs. W. H.
Childress, R. N.
Coppedge, Marion
Gaitley, Annie C.
Howell, Annie Lee
Hughes, George
Jenkins, Lossie
Parker, Cora
Phillips, R. A.
Thorpe, Louis
Wilder, Mrs. Roy E.
Williams, Mrs. W. Gray
Winstead, Mrs. T. B.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Brant, Dolores
Taylor, Mrs. Elsie D.
Wharton, Mrs. Mary C.

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerk:
Doar, Frank

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Bookkeeper:
Harris, R. C.

Purchasing Officer:
DeBerry, Howell

Secretarial and Clerical:
Edwards, Willie
Ivey, Blanche
Smith, Mrs. J. M.
Vaughn, Mrs. Russell
Wells, Swan

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foreman:
Fountain, Leon
Stone, L. M.

Farm Foremen:
Anderson, S. T.
Bennett, Ashley
Strickland, Emmett
Wilder, Marven

Bookkeeper:
Wiggans, Julia N.

DISTRICT NO. 25 (Combined with District No. 26)

DISTRICT NO. 26—CARTERET, CRAVEN, JONES, ONSLOW, AND PAMLICO COUNTIES

CLARK, CHATHAM C., Administrator

Hammitt, Rhea	District Social Service Supervisor
Matthews, T. Gates	District Engineer
McWhorter, Davis L.	District Disbursing Officer
Cowell, M. A.	District RR Supervisor
Uzzle, Elizabeth	District Home Economist
Whitehurst, Julia	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Head Case-Workers:
Burt, Mr. J. R.
Farnell, Mrs. G. T.
Gossard, L. J.
Land, Mrs. B. B.
Venters, Sallie Lee
Case-Workers and Visitors:
Attmore, Blanche
Boylan, Mrs. M. H.
Daves, Winifred
Duffy, Frank
George, Helen
Hooker, Bessie
Lawrence, Betty
Marriner, Sarah H.
Mason, J. I.
Mebane, Mrs. W. G.
Reel, Mabel
Rhone, C. S.
Roberts, Mrs. A. B.
Roberts, Ruth
Roundtree, Mrs. A. M.
Rumley, Sarah
Sadler, Joella
Sanders, Sallie
Whitley, D. D.
Wynn, Mary S.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Bryan, Maude
Godwin, Mamie
Jones, Melba
Meadows, Clelia
Rhone, A. C.
Rooker, Mrs. J. W.
Smith, Sybil
Teague, Olethia
Williams, Rena
Witherington, Mary M.

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Burkhart, Glenn
Flowers, R. J.
Kelly, T. E.
Pittman, Kenneth D.
Simmons, Bruce
Secretarial and Clerical:
Fulcher, Eloise
Wilson, A. U.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Bookkeepers:
Herritage, T. M.
Major, Roy
Purchasing Officer:
Daughtery, U. W.
Certifying Officer:
Ramsey, Eleanor
Secretarial and Clerical:
Dewey, Pauline
Gilliken, Elizabeth
Gwaltney, Maude
Ireland, Hannah
Lane, Sarah
Scott, R. N.
Wade, Davie

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Harris, Joseph
Justice, D. D.
King, R. E.
McLawhorn, H. D.
Parker, H. A.
Farm Foremen:
Ballinger, J. R.
Brinson, Leo T.
Caston, David
Daniels, Joe
Elliott, J. H.
Koonce, Charlie Mack
Laughinghouse, J. E.
Millis, L. H.
Murdock, Lee
Nelson, Harry
Parker, Richard
Stewart, Floyd
Taylor, T. E.
Bookkeeper:
Styron, H. S.
Secreterial and Clerical:
Badham, Caroline
Holland, Mildred
Miller, Homer
Parker, Joy
Williams, Pauline
Homemakers:
Havis, Mrs. Hubert
Kornegay, Mrs. L. T.
Morrison, Jean
Simmons, Clellie
Starling, Mrs. I. W.

DISTRICT NO. 27—BEAUFORT, HYDE, AND PITT COUNTIES

HODGES, MRS. I. P., Administrator

Payne, Mrs. T. S.	District Social Service Supervisor
Baughan, C. G.	District Engineer
Ross, M. C.	District Disbursing Officer
Old, George	District Statistician
Koonce, Z. T.	District RR Supervisor
Stancill, Mrs. W. G.	District Home Economist
Parker, Ellen	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Senior Case-Workers:
Davis, Sallie Mae
Purser, Lucille S.
Spencer, Mrs. E. D.
Junior Case-Workers and Visitors:
Bragg, Kathleen
Credle, Mrs. Clifton
Harding, Mrs. W. B.
Jackson, Mrs. W. H. R.
Jones, Katharine
Lanier, Mrs. Ida
Mann, Mrs. N. L.
McLawhorn, Kitchin
Murray, Mrs. Edward
Owens, Nelle
Perkins, William M.
Smith, Mrs. Lucy
Secretarial and Clerical:
Madrin, Elizabeth
Mayo, R. G.
Swindell, Mrs. J. L.
Taylor, Mrs. Ada
Tunnell, Mary Lilly

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Harrell, E. L.
Midyette, A. L.
Pettigrew, W. J.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Formy-Duval, Lucy
Handy, Rena
Robinson, Alma

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Purchasing Officer:
Riddick, R. B.

Shelburne, Mary
Walter, Mary

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Galloway, W. F.
Mackely, M.
Smithwick, D. L.

Farm Foremen:
Butt, T. Elwood
Credle, Jeff
Fields, R. A.
Hodges, Earl
Lowe, W. G.
Mayo, C. H.
Silverthorne, J. D.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Alligood, Gladys S.
McIlhenny, Mary Bell
Wallace, Ethel

Secretarial and Clerical:
Capehart, Mary
Ross, Christine

DISTRICT NO. 28—BLADEN, BRUNSWICK, AND COLUMBUS COUNTIES

PROCTOR, GLADYS B., Administrator

McRackan, Ada	District Social Service Supervisor
Reynolds, R. E.	District Engineer
Newton, E. C.	District Disbursing Officer
Powell, Etta Hamilton	District Statistician
Pickerrell, C. D.	District RR Supervisor
Wallace, Irma P.	District Home Economist
Land, Frances	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Senior Case-Workers:
Greer, C. L.
Johnson, Mrs. Lillian
Raddatz, Leslie
Case-Workers:
Barnhardt, Mrs. Agnes
Campbell, Mrs. C. L.
Cox, Isabella
Jones, J. L.
Lyon, Mrs. K. V.
Marks, Louise
McQueen, Mary Ruth
Mercer, Frances
Moore, Betty
Spurgeon, Mary E.
Stearns, J. S., Jr.
Welch, J. L.
Williams, Henry D.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Bragdon, Katherine
Carnes, Dorothy
Creech, Edna
Grimes, Elizabeth
Hall, Elma
Heath, P. M.
Marran, Victoria
Moore, Duta C.
Toon, Pauline

WORKS DIVISION
Assignment Clerks:
Black, D. B.
Murray, W. J.
Smith, H. B.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Lowe, Margaret
Shelton, Mrs. John

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL
Certifying Officer:
Young, Frances
Secretarial and Clerical:
Barkley, John
Burns, Eleanor
Jennette, Robert
Lewis, Elizabeth
Moore, Roma
Nance, Etta
Smith, Carolyn

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
Senior Farm Foremen:
Daniels, E. G.
Dorward, Kenneth
Elliott, Roy
Gause, Charles E.
Farm Foremen:
Applewhite, B. F.
Davis, Will J.
McKeithan, L. J.
Owens, A. T.
Townsend, Dan
Ward, G. B.
Ward, J. M.
Bookkeeper:
Phifer, E. C.
Secretarial and Clerical:
Bridger, Julia Vann

DISTRICT NO. 29—GREENE, JOHNSTON, AND WILSON COUNTIES

BARNES, JAMES T., Administrator

Minshall, Susan	District Social Service Supervisor
Jones, G. B.	District Engineer
Barkley, W. T.	District Disbursing Officer
Rittenbury, B. C.	District Statistician
Horne, Ashley	District RR Supervisor
Benton, Mrs. Helen W.	District Home Economist
Duncan, Claudia	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Senior Case-Workers:
Crawford, Virginia
Llewellyn, R. H.
Palmer, Mrs. N. F.
Case-Workers:
Alphin, Edna
Brown, A. L.
Church, Letta
Coffman, Mrs. N. W.
Etheridge, Margaret
Fulghum, Mrs. Nina
Harrison, Mrs. O. J.
Holland, Mrs. Y. M.
James, Elizabeth

McCracken, Sarah
Meadows, Arbutus
Mosely, Nett
Pou, Mattie
Ruffin, Mrs. Lula
Smith, Willie A.
Spiers, J. D.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Baker, Henrietta
Gold, Mrs. C. M.
Prines, Ellen
Spruill, Katherine
Swain, Pauline

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
Harper, E. J.
Winstead, Clarence

Clerical:
Morton, Mary

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
Beaman, K. D.

Purchasing Agent:
Frink, H. G.

Secreterial and Clerical:
Bagby, R. C.
Bissett, Paul
Creech, Narvin
Lamm, Margaret O.
Stanton, Lucille
Tucker, Mrs. O. M.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
Bailey, R. H. C.
Cobb, Alton P.
Walton, C. B.

Farm Foremen:
Clark, Alex
Griffin, Mrs. Russell
Hall, J. L.
Hales, J. P.
Horne, C. W.
Jomp, John W.
Myatt, John
Stancil, J. M.
Wilson, N. H.
Wood, Frank

Secretarial and Clerical:
Johnson, Mrs. Ola

DISTRICT NO. 30—DUPLIN, LENOIR, AND WAYNE COUNTIES

SPICER, LAURA K., Administrator

Sugg, Rachel Payne	District Social Service Supervisor
Murphy, J. L.	District Engineer
Byrd, A. D.	District Disbursing Officer
Carraway, A. O.	District Statistician
Southerland, Ben W.	District RR Supervisor
Shine, Ruth R.	District Home Economist
Marrow, Margaret	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
Doan, Wilmot
Freeman, Mrs. Laura
Huggins, Mrs. Nell

Case-Workers:
Ballentine, Lee
Barwick, Arnold
Beems, Helen H.
Brown, Mrs. C. R.
Brown, Emily
Canady, Murphy
Clayton, Sarah
Collier, Cora Fuller
Dail, Rachel M.
Exum, Susan
Freeman, Myrtice
Hall, Ida H.
Hayes, Mrs. Perrine
Heyward, L.
Hines, Mary Bright
Kern, Rosella
Lee, Mrs. P. O.
McDaniel, Mrs. D.
McNewkirk, J.
Mintz, Mrs. Carrie
Parker, W. B.
Pearman, Mary D.
Pruitt, Anne
Stewart, Horace
Thomas, David
Ward, Horace
Westbrook, Edna M.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Blackmore, Mary Alice
Chestnutt, Elizabeth
Dobson, Marie
Moye, Anne Belle
Murphy, Velma
Parrott, L. B.
Satterfield, Mary C.
Sloan, Gertrude P.
Turnage, Ercelle
Turner, Maggie P.
Ward, Mrs. Lillian

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
Barfield, P. H.
Jones, R. B.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Morris, Margaret
Pate, Troy
Pike, Evelyn

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
Rainey, J. W.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Broadhurst, Marion
Flowers, Mackie
Roundtree, Moses
Stanley, Ruth
Wooten, Mrs. Janie

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
Bass, John H.
Dail, J. P.
Marshburn, C. J.

Farm Foremen:
Brown, J. B.
Campbell, W. D.
Coombs, Earl
Crew, J. E.
Kornegay, A. R.

Bookkeeper:
Monk, Ralph

Secretarial and Clerical:
Hooker, W. T.
Loftin, Mrs. Ella
Tyndall, Kathleen B.

DISTRICT NO. 31—NEW HANOVER, AND PENDER COUNTIES

McEACHERN, MRS. ELOISE, Acting Administrator

McEachern, Mrs. Eloise	District Social Service Supervisor
Hibbs, W. M.	District Engineer
Rawls, C. F.	District Disbursing Officer
Williams, J. Carlyle	District RR Supervisor
Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth R.	District Home Economist
Merritt, Fleurette	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
- Copper, Augusta
- Corbett, H. M.
- Johnston, Mary

Case-Workers and Visitors:
- Bailey, Austin A.
- Batts, Estella
- Blair, Katherine
- Blake, Juanita
- Ellis, Mrs. L. O.
- Greene, Margaret
- Hargrave, Carrie
- Harper, Carrie
- Horne, Elizabeth
- Howard, Susie
- Jackson, Nathaniel
- Jones, Mrs. Emma B.
- McRae, Edward
- Miller, Mrs. Mary N.
- Miller, Olivia
- Nash, Lucy
- Saunders, Theodosia
- Scott, Viola
- Shelton, Mable B.
- Sneeden, Mrs. Helen B.
- Telfair, Reginald
- Walton, Helene
- White, Robert

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Dempsey, Carolyn
- Ennett, Doris
- Hall, Sadie
- Hutchinson, Mrs. Chas.
- Nixon, Ernestine
- Peterson, M. C.
- Sadgwar, Felice
- Willis, Dorothy
- Zellers, Ruth

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
- Morton, Percy
- Ward, G. Monroe

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Chadwick, David
- Dempsey, Mary
- Phelps, Lillie May

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Certifying Officer:
- Thomas, J. A.

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Burriss, Myrtle
- Duke, Mrs. Mary R.
- Elfrink, Alberta
- Gore, Mrs. Victor
- Hartley, Mrs. Mercy
- Perry, Ena
- Roderick, Violet
- Shepherd, Hugh D.
- Schroeder, Lilly
- Stanland, Mrs. Charles
- Thomas, Mrs. E. C.
- Wagner, Mrs. Marguerite

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
- Klein, J. F.
- Murphy, C. D.

Farm Foremen:
- Bosite, C. B.
- Edens, Luther
- Huggins, J. D.
- Hunt, R. T.
- Rourk, J. C.
- Walton, A. J.
- Woodcock, T. C.
- Wooten, Roby C.

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Cox, Olivia
- Darden, C. H.
- Lodor, S. H.
- Neal, Virginia
- Scott, Rena
- Shiel, Mrs. Anne L.

DISTRICT NO. 32—ROBESON AND SCOTLAND COUNTIES

CALDWELL, R. D., Administrator

Kuralt, W. H.	District Social Service Supervisor
Meeks, D. T.	District Engineer
Cottingham, Vernon	District Disbursing Officer
Woodhouse, W. W., Jr.	District RR Supervisor
Booe, Lucy	District Home Economist
Wishart, Elizabeth	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
- Giles, Mrs. E. M.
- McDonald, Mabel

Case-Workers:
- Bourdelat, George
- Caldwell, Edith
- Cottingham, Mrs. C. F.
- Croom, Maude
- Harrington, Rosalie
- Jenrette, Mrs. W. T.
- Joyce, Allie W.
- McCormac, Mrs. Glennie
- McLeod, Mrs. J. W.
- McManus, Frances
- McMillan, D. G.
- Moore, Mrs. J. R.
- Paul, E. M., Jr.
- Rozier, Mrs. R. G.
- Shaw, Mrs. Eliza

Secretarial and Clerical:
- Allen, Mary Lois
- Bundy, Mrs. Preston

Mason, Kathryne
Sanders, Mrs. L. P.
Wright, W. D.

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
McGugan, Layton
Talbert, G. H.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Kearns, Louise

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Bookkeeper:
Redmon, Mary F.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Caldwell, Mrs. E. W.
Carter, Marie
Gibson, Lucy
Gray, Pendleton
Guthrie, Elizabeth

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Senior Farm Foremen:
McGirt, Dan
Thompson, Geo. E.

Farm Foremen:
Brown, John
Cogswell, R. V.
Gibson, W. W.
Jenrette, W. T.
McCormick, A. C.
McNeill, Carroll
Powers, Boyd
Wooley, Z. R.

Bookkeeper:
Townsend, L. B.

DISTRICT NO. 33—CUMBERLAND, HOKE, AND SAMPSON COUNTIES

HAWKINS, S. J., Administrator

Ives, Bertha M.	District Social Service Supervisor
Clark, C. E.	District Engineer
Merritt, V. H.	District Disbursing Officer
McKeithan, Herbert	District RR Supervisor
Carraway, Lois	District Home Economist
Moffit, Allene	Secretary to Administrator

DISTRICT AND COUNTY PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Head Case-Workers:
Burt, Lucy
Butler, Mrs. James W.
Hollingsworth, Geneva

Case-Workers and Visitors:
Bridges, Ruth
Cameron, Alberta
Clark, Willie
Downing, Abbie
Ennis, Mary G.
Ferrell, Mrs. T. M.
Hollinshed, T. E.
Jackson, Alice
McFadyen, D. G.
Perry, Isaiah P.
Pickler, Beatrice
Royal, Mrs. Robert
Taylor, Lou E.
Vann, Mrs. Isaiah
Watson, Robert
Williams, John C., Jr.
Williston, Frank
Wilson, Mrs. R. B.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Bain, Myra
Butler, Mrs. Mary E.
Davis, Nita
Jackson, Cleo
Johnson, Grissom
Newton, Mary
Rose, Bertie
Simmons, Esther
Smith, Annie Bell

WORKS DIVISION

Assignment Clerks:
Campbell, L. J.
Jernigan, Angus
Powell, Clarence

Secretarial and Clerical:
Dunson, Allie
Huske, Addie C.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

Purchasing Officer:
Cobb, T. K.

Certifying Officers:
Boynton, Carolyn
Terry, H. S.

Secretarial and Clerical:
Ayer, Margaret
Blue, Louise
Bolton, Grace
Cobb, Hazel
Griffin, Ruth
Kivette, Lillian
Smith, A. D.
Smith, Velma

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Farm Foremen:
Beard, W. C.
Bullard, E. M.
Culbreth, Martin
Currie, J. M.
Dalton, D. J.
Grady, J. B.
McKeithan, M. L.
McQueen, J. A.
Oakes, B. W.
Spell, A. R.
Wright, W. I.

Bookkeeper:
Peoples, Estelle

Secretarial and Clerical:
Merritt, Sallie

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
SEPTEMBER, 1935

MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY, Administrator

T. L. Grier, Assistant Administrator

Mrs. Elisabeth Greer Seese, Secretary to Administrator

Cora Page Godfrey, Secretary to Administrator

Mrs. Mary Dunaway Scheld, Secretary to Assistant Administrator

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION:
- Anna A. Cassatt, Director
- J. S. Kirk, Director of Social Studies
- Grace Williams, Director—Adjustment of Complaints

WORKS DIVISION:
- J. B. Martin, Chief Engineer
- W. A. Harris, Spscial Field Engineer
- Howell DeBerry, Jr., Purchasing Agent

FINANCE DIVISION:
- R. C. Carter, Chief Auditor
- Fred Ferguson, Assistant Auditor
- R. O. Howard, Assistant Auditor
- C. E. Phinney, Disbursing Officer
- S. V. Rowe, Head Bookkeeper
- Julia Jordan, Chief Payroll Clerk
- Dr. H. P. Brinton, Statistician

TRANSIENT DIVISION:
- J. B. Moore, Director
- Grace Sale, Secretary
- Miss Ethel Sneed, Case Work Supervisor

ASHEVILLE CENTER:
- Jean F. Patton, Director
- H. R. Bradshaw, Assistant Disbursing Officer
- Christine Barrus, Statistician
- Bertha Rogers, Secretary

GREENSBORO CENTER:
- Harriett R. Whitaker, Director
- W. T. Davis, Jr., Assistant Disbursing Officer
- Lula Mae Roebuck, Statistician
- Minnie Pittman, Secretary

CHARLOTTE CENTER:
- M. E. Holcomb, Director
- Elizabeth Sneed, Case Work Supervisor
- E. Eugene Bryson, Assistant Disbursing Officer
- Annie Moran Marsh, Statistician
- Alice H. Vaughn, Secretary

NEW HOPE FARM:
- W. L. Woltz, Director
- Mack Miller, Assistant Disbursing Officer

RALEIGH CENTER:
- Mrs. Betsy L. Gordon, Director
- Lula C. Marcom, Assistant Disbursing Officer
- Mary Daniel, Statistician
- Eva Wilbon, Secretary
- Bonnie K. Stewart, Nurse

SALISBURY CENTER:
- E. B. Neave, Assistant Disbursing Officer

MARION YOST CAMP:
- J. H. Byers, Director
- H. E. Tandy, Assistant Camp Superintendent

CAMP WEAVER:
- J. L. Murphy, Director
- J. P. Massenburg, Assistant Disbursing Officer

DUNLAP SPRINGS CAMP:
- Thurman Warren, Director

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION:
- Walter A. Cutter, Director

SELF-HELP COÖPERATIVE:
- John H. Sikes, Director

CCC SELECTION:
- George W. Bradshaw, Supervisor

LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION:
- Carey Parker, Legal Counsel

SURPLUS COMMODITIES DIVISION:
- H. J. Johnson, Director
- T. P. Gray, Jr., Director

SUPPLY AND MAILING DIVISION:
- L. H. Williams, Supply Officer
- E. C. Porter, Assistant Supply Officer

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—SEPTEMBER, 1935

DISTRICT NO. 1—FORMER DISTRICTS 20, 21, 22, and 23

LORDLEY, E. W., Administrator
SHEPHERD, N. J., Assistant Administrator

Tyer, Kathleen	District Social Service Supervisor
Bobbitt, G. L.	District Engineer
House, Mrs. E. H.	District Disbursing Officer
Bateman, Catherine	District Statistician

DISTRICT NO. 2—FORMER DISTRICTS 26, 27, and 30

CLARK, C. C., Administrator
SPICER, LAURA K., Assistant Administrator

Hammitt, Rhea	District Social Service Supervisor
Ball, Phillip K.	District Engineer
Ross, M. C.	District Disbursing Officer
Old, George	District Statistician

DISTRICT NO. 3—FORMER DISTRICTS 16, 18, 19, 24, and 29

Dorsey, E. G., Administrator
Farrell, H. D., Assistant Administrator
Barnes, James T., Assistant Administrator

Wilson, Martha H.	District Social Service Supervisor
Jennette, S. E.	District Engineer
Steele, George B.	District Engineer
Wilkerson, A. E.	District Engineer
Cole, Mrs. J. E.	District Director Women's Work
Walker, Mrs. N. L.	District Director Women's Work
Barkley, W. T.	District Disbursing Officer
Gardner, Mrs. Lee	District Disbursing Officer
Honeycutt, Roy L.	District Disbursing Officer
Moore, George	District Statistician

DISTRICT NO. 4—FORMER DISTRICTS 28, 31, 32, and 33

Hawkins, S. J., Administrator

Ives, Bertha M.	District Social Service Supervisor
Clark, C. E.	District Engineer
Merritt, V. H.	District Disbursing Officer

DISTRICT NO. 5—FORMER DISTRICTS 12, 15, and 17

Langston, A. E., Administrator
Crawford, G. W., Assistant Administrator

Dodson, Mrs. Mary M.	District Social Service Supervisor
Phillips, S. W.	District Engineer
Smith, W. L.	District Engineer
Benbow, Mrs. E. P.	District Director Women's Work
Liles, N. P.	District Disbursing Officer
Osborne, Mrs. Sallie	District Statistician

DISTRICT NO. 6—FORMER DISTRICTS 8, 11, 13, and 14

Land, Mrs. E. M., Administrator
Bason, Ruby, Assistant Administrator
Kafer, Helen S., Assistant Administrator

Clifford, Mrs. A. T.	District Social Service Supervisor
McKinney, Margaret	Assistant District Social Service Supervisor
Tsumas, Harry	District Engineer
Kincaid, Mrs. J. H.	District Director of Women's Work
Bradley, F. M.	District Disbursing Officer
Newton, A. M.	District Disbursing Officer
Cumberland, J. E.	District Statistician

DISTRICT NO. 7—FORMER DISTRICTS 7, 9, and 10

CLINTON, MRS. R. S., Administator
ISENHOUR, M. V., Assistant Administrator
WINGATE, WM. J., Assistant Administrator

Harmon, Fay D.	District Social Service Supervisor
Bacon, F. R.	District Engineer
Froneberger, Rebecca	District Director Women's Work
McComb, Jessie C.	District Disbursing Officer
Stacy, Paul J.	District Statistician

DISTRICT NO. 8—FORMER DISTRICTS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

MILLER, E. GRACE, Administrator
GRAY, R. W., Assistant Administrator
HOLLOWELL, NOAH, Assistant Administrator
LANCASTER, J. E., Assistant Administrator

James, Evelyn	District Social Service Supervisor
Bryson, George W.	District Engineer
Jones, Margaret	District Director Women's Work
Simpson, Agnes	District Disbursing Officer
Lee, Elizabeth	District Statistician

PERSONNEL ON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS
(Not included in Directory of State Personnel)

EDUCATION PROGRAM:

Mary Dirnberger, Supr. Women's Camps
Rachel McKernon, Secretary

State Supervisors:

Mrs. Mary G. Scarborough
Howard Bridgman
J. T. Jerome, Supr. Prison Education

District Supervisors:

Mabel L. Bacon
Mrs. J. M. Day
W. H. Jones
C. C. Sorrels
Carrie B. Wilson
E. Louise Cooper
Marie McIver
Juliette Phifer

PERMANENT INVENTORY:

R. L. Moore, Director
J. F. Hatch, Field Representative
Minnie Mae Mitchem, Typist

Assistant Field Representatives:

C. W. Duke
F. J. Thurston
Neill McRae
W. L. Powell
Wiley G. Fish
J. N. Bryan
E. G. Johnston, Jr.
P. L. Sutton
Scott Jones

Clerks and Stenographers:

R. P. Snell
Charles E. Creech
Allen Nelms
Frank Harris
C. L. Hatcher
F. A. Carter
C. E. Booker
Sherwood Coxe, Jr.
Lloyd Nooe
John Duke
Willie Bryan
Mary Hicks
Mrs. Heyward Long
Anne Olive
Mrs. M. B. McCurdy

SURVEYS:

Displaced Tenants and Rural Relief Families:

Gordon Blackwell, Supervisor
Bessie Mae Cowan, Stenographer

Field Workers:

Mrs. Marie Rowe
Elizabeth Carter Grant
Mary Frances Parker
J. R. Raper, Jr.
L. A. Edwards
R. D. Jenkins
Gilbert Craig

Rural Social Research:

(Supervised by Dr. C. H. Hamilton, Extension Department, State College)
Olaf Wakefield, Assistant Supervisor
M. Taylor Matthews, Assistant Supervisor

Current Relief Changes:

Elizabeth Pierce, Schedule Editor
F. N. Finks, Field Worker
Beatrice Godfrey, Field Worker
Lena Hall Pounds, Field Worker
Charles M. Reid, Field Worker

Plantation Tenant Study:

Ralph Raper, Supervising Enumerator
Robin Williams, Tabulation Supervisor
E. L. Green, Clerk
W. H. Malone, Clerk

Mineral Resources:

A. E. Randolph, Chemical Engineer
W. D. Pool, Chemical Engineer

Rural Electrification:

(Supervised by Dr. D. S. Weaver, Engineering Department, State College)
C. W. Burton, Assistant Supervisor
J. M. Granger, Electrical Engineer
George M. Jordan, Electrical Engineer
W. A. Faulkner, Electrical Engineer
W. H. Cross, Clerk
Sam Pearson, Clerk
Lelia M. Ingalls, Stenographer

Unemployment Insurance:

Dr. H. D. Wolfe, Director
Robin Hood, Research Worker
Mertie Merritt, Typist
Stanley Stevens, Research Worker
John Pugh Abernethy, Statistician
Mrs. S. P. Williams, Clerk
Adelaide Southerland, Stenographer
D. W. Markham, Lawyer

Nathan Lipscomb, Clerk
J. W. Gunter, Machine Operator
Walter W. King, Machine Operator
Jessie Alverson, Clerk

DRAINAGE FOR MALARIA CONTROL:

(Directed by Warren H. Booker, State Board of Health
Marion Cowper, Assistant Director)
Mrs. Etta F. Mauldin, Stenographer

Engineers:
W. D. Alexander
O. K. LaRoque, Jr.
C. L. White, Jr.
C. M. White
M. F. Wooten, Jr.

COMMUNITY SANITATION PROGRAM:

(Directed by Warren H. Booker, State Board of Health
M. F. Trice, Assistant Director)

District Supervisors:
John E. Floyd
A. B. Freeman
B. L. Jessup
John A. McLeod
M. M. Melvin
E. B. Roach

OYSTER PLANTING SUPERVISION:

L. W. Nelson, State Supervisor
B. S. Barnes, Assistant State Supervisor

SPECIAL ENGINEERING AND PLANNING:

J. B. Martin, Engineer
Iva O. Gray, Stenographer
R. A. Shaw, Junior Architect Draftsman
J. S. Trescot, Architect Engineer
R. F. Smallwood, Architect Engineer

PROPAGATION SCUPPERNONG GRAPE VINES:

Donald McDonald, Assistant Supervisor

FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION:

(Dr. G. W. Forster, Executive Secretary)
Harry F. Watkins, State Representative

Assistant State Representatives:
Joseph P. Greenleaf
J. Edward Kirby
J. W. Lamberson
David W. McPherson
Mary Nordan, Secretary
Katie Dean, Secretary
Willie Andrews, Stenographer

COMPILING DATA OF ERA ACTIVITIES:

Clerks and Bookkeepers:
Walter H. Geddy
Edith B. Smith
Leon Whitehurst
Louise Pridgen
Edgerton M. Vaughn
Leuria Holmes
Edward R. Thomas
James McKimmon

CONSERVATION OF MEAT CANNERY AND ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT:

G. E. Winston, Steam Fitter
George Cross, Truck Driver
Kathleen F. Nicholson, Home Economics Worker
James F. Doyle, Plumber

CATTLE TESTING:

Dr. L. J. Faulhaber, State Supervisor
G. A. Charles, Chief Clerk
J. T. Farmer, Field Inspector
Annie Johnson, Stenographer
N. H. Rose, Clerical

STATE WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT:

R. D. Cates

CONSTRUCTION OF FISH FREEZING PLANTS:

Herbert Brown, Truck Driver
C. P. Rogers, Purchase and Material Clerk
Earl Piner, Material Clerk
C. Brownie, Material Clerk
David Breece, Time Keeper
W. B. Bandy, Jr., Time Keeper
Elliott Mathews, Time Keeper
R. H. Wright, Superintendent
J. L. West, Superintendent

APPENDIX

Congressional Acts*

TITLE I OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LEGISLATION, JULY, 1932

(as published by the United States Government Printing Office, 1932)

TITLE I—RELIEF OF DESTITUTION

Section 1. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to make available out of the funds of the corporation the sum of $300,000,000, under the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, to the several States and Territories, to be used in furnishing relief and work relief to needy and distressed people and in relieving the hardship resulting from unemployment, but not more than 15 per centum of such sum shall be available to any one State or Territory. Such sum of $300,000,000 shall, until the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this act, be available for payment to the governors of the several States and Territories for the purposes of this section, upon application therefor by them in accordance with subsection (c), and upon approval of such application by the corporation.

(b) All amounts paid under this section shall bear interest at the rate of *3 per centum* per annum, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Territory of Alaska, shall be reimbursed to the corporation, with interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, by making *annual deductions, beginning with the fiscal year 1935*, from regular apportionments made from future Federal authorizations in aid of the States and Territories for the construction of highways and rural post roads, of an amount equal to one-fifth of the share which such State or Territory would be entitled to receive under such apportionment, except for the provisions of this section or of an amount equal to one-fifth of the amounts so paid to the governor of such State or Territory pursuant to this section and all accrued interest thereon to the date of such deductions, whichever is the lesser, until the sum of such deductions equals the total amounts paid under this section and all accrued interest thereon. Whenever any such deduction is made, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately pay to the corporation an amount equal to the amount so deducted. If any State or Territory shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this act, enter into an agreement with the corporation for the repayment to the corporation of the amounts paid under this section to the governor of such State or Territory, with interest thereon as herein provided, in such installments and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, then the deduction under this subsection shall not be made unless such State or Territory shall be in default in the performance of the terms of such agreement. In the case of a default by the State or Territory in any such agreement, the agreement shall thereupon be terminated and reimbursement of the unpaid balance of the amount covered by such agreement shall be made by making annual deductions in the manner above provided (beginning with the fiscal year next following such default) from regular apportionments made to such State or Territory from future Federal authorizations in aid of the States and Territories for the construction of highways and rural post roads. Before any amount is paid under this section to the Governor of Puerto Rico or of the Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Territory of Alaska shall enter into an agreement with the corporation for the repayment of such amount with interest thereon as herein provided, in such installments and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

(c) The governor of any State or Territory may from time to time make application for funds under this section, and in each application so made shall certify the necessity for such funds and that the resources of the State or Territory, including moneys then available and which can be made available by the State or Territory, its political subdivisions, and private contributions are inadequate to meet its relief needs. All accounts paid to the governor of a State or Territory under this section shall be administered by the governor, or under his direction, and upon his responsibility. The governor shall file with the corporation and with the auditor of the State or Territory (or, if there is no auditor, then with the official exercising comparable authority) a statement of the disbursements made by him under this section.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the corporation to deny an otherwise acceptable application under this section because of constitutional or other legal inhibitions or because the State or Territory has borrowed to the full extent authorized by law. Whenever an application under this section is approved by the corporation in whole or in part, the amount approved shall be immediately paid to the governor of the State or Territory upon delivery by him to the corporation of a receipt therefor stating that the payment is accepted subject to the terms of this section.

(e) Any portion of the amount approved by the corporation for payment to the governor of a State or Territory shall, at his request, and with the approval of the corporation, be paid to any municipality or political subdivision of such State or Territory if (1) the governor makes to such municipality or political subdivision a like certificate as provided in subsection (c) as to the State or Territory, and (2) such municipality or political subdivision enters into an agreement with the corporation for the repayment to the corporation of the amount so paid, with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, at such times, and upon such other terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon between the corporation and such municipality or political subdivision. The amount paid to any municipality or political subdivision under this subsection shall not be included in any amounts reimbursable to the corporation under subsection (b) of this section.

(f) As used in this section the term "Territory" means Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 31, 1933, CREATING THE CCC

An Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works, the President is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and firelanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain, national and State, and Government reservations incidental to or necessary in connection with any projects of the character enumerated, as the President may determine to be desirable: *Provided*, That the President may in his discretion extend the provisions of this Act to lands owned by counties and municipalities and lands in private ownership, but only for the purpose of doing thereon such kinds of coöperative work as are now provided for by Acts of Congress in preventing and controlling forest fires and the attacks of forest tree pests and diseases and such work as is necessary in the public interest to control floods. The President is further authorized, by regulation, to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization, and cash allowance, as may be necessary, during the period they are so employed, and, in his discretion, to provide for the transportation of such persons to and from the places of employment. That in employing citizens for the purpose of this Act no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, or creed; and no person under conviction for crime and

*The full texts of Congressional Acts, allusion to which is made in the introductory historical statement.

serving sentence therefor shall be employed under the provisions of this Act. The President is further authorized to allocate funds available for the purposes o this Act, for forest research, including forest products investigations, by the Forest Products Laboratory.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or agreements with States as may b necessary, including provisions for utilization of existing State administrative agencies, and the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized b him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall be authorized to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

Sec. 3. In so far as applicable, the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while it the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provision of this Act.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of an unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction has been commenced or may be commenced within ninety days, and except maintenance funds for river and harbor improvements already allocated), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to th amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated.

Sec. 5. That the unexpended and unallotted balance of the sum of $300,000,000 made available under the terms and conditions of the Act approved July 21 1932, entitled "An Act to relieve destitution," and so forth, may be made available, or any portion thereof, to any State or Territory or States or Territories with out regard to the limitation of 15 per centum or other limitations as to per centum.

Sec. 6. The authority of the President under this Act shall continue for the period of two years next after the date of the passage hereof and no longer.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF MAY 12, 1933

An Act to provide for coöperation by the Federal Government with the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress hereby declares that the present economi depression has created a serious emergency, due to widespread unemployment and increasing inadequacy of State and local relief funds, resulting in the existing o threatened deprivation of a considerable number of families and individuals of the necessities of life, and making it imperative that the Federal Government co operate more effectively with the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in furnishing relief to their needy and distressed people.

*SEC. 2. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make available out of the funds of the Corporation not to exceed $500, 000,000, in addition to the funds authorized under title I of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1933, for expenditure under the provisions of this Ac upon certification by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator provided for in section 3.

(b) The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered unde section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to have outstanding at any one time is increased by $500,000,000: *Provided*, That no such additional notes, debentures, bonds or other such obligations authorized by this subsection shall be issued except at such times and in such amounts as the President shall approve.

(c) After the expiration of ten days after the date upon which the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator has qualified and has taken office, no application shall be approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the provisions of title I of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator shall have access to all files and records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relating to the administration of funds unde title I of such Act. At the expiration of such ten-day period, the unexpended and unobligated balance of the funds authorized under title I of such Act shall be available for the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created a Federal Emergency Relief Administration, all the powers of which shall be exercised by a Federal Emergency Relief Administrator (referred to in this Act as the "Administrator") to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator shall receive a salary to be fixed by the President at not to exceed $10,000, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the office of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator shall cease to exist upon the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this Act, and the unexpended balance on such date o funds made available under the provisions of this Act shall be disposed of as the Congress may by law provide.

(b) The Administrator may appoint and fix the compensation of such experts and their appointment may be made and compensation fixed without regard to the civil service laws, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the Administrator may, in the same manner, appoint and fix the compensation of such other officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but such compensation shall not exceed in any case the sum of $8,000; and may make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere and for printing and binding), not to exceed $350,000, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, to be paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation out of funds made available by this Act upon presentation of vouchers approved by the Administrator or by an officer of the Administration designated by him for that purpose. The Administrator may under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, assume control of the administration in any State or States where, in his judgment, more effective and efficient coöperation between the State and Federal authorities may thereby be secured in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(c) In executing any of the provisions of this Act, the Administrator, and any person duly authorized or designated by him, may conduct any investigation pertinent or material to the furtherance of the purposes of this Act and, at the request of the President, shall make such further investigations and studies as the President may deem necessary in dealing with problems of unemployment relief.

(d) The Administrator shall print monthly, and shall submit to the President and to the Senate and the House of Representatives (or to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives if those bodies are not in session), a report of his activities and expenditures under this Act. Such reports shall, when submitted be printed as public documents.

SEC. 4. (a) Out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made available by this Act, the Administrator is authorized to make grants to the several States to aid in meeting the costs of furnishing relief and work relief and in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment in the form o money, service, materials, and/or commodities to provide the necessities of life to persons in need as result of the present emergency, and/or to their dependents whether resident, transient, or homeless.

(b) Of the amounts made available by this Act not to exceed $250,000,000 shall be granted to the several States applying therefor, in the following manner Each State shall be entitled to receive grants equal to one third of the amount expended by such State, including the civil subdivisions thereof, out of public money from all sources for the purposes set forth in subsection (a) of this section; and such grants shall be made quarterly, beginning with the second quarter in the cal endar year 1933, and shall be made during any quarter upon the basis of such expenditures certified by the States to have been made during the preceding quarter

* Additional appropriations (also for CWA program) $950,000,000 to June 30, 1935—Act of February 13, 1934.

(c) The balance of the amounts made available by this Act, except the amount required for administrative expenditures under section 3 shall be used for grants to be made whenever, from an application presented by a State, the Administrator finds that the combined moneys which can be made available within the State from all sources, supplemented by any moneys, available under subsection (b) of this section, will fall below the estimated needs within the State for the purposes specified in subsection (a) of this section: *Provided*, That the Administrator may certify out of the funds made available by this subsection additional grants to States applying therefor to aid needy persons who have no legal settlement in any one State or community, and to aid in assisting coöperative and self-help associations for the barter of goods and services.

(d) After October 1, 1933, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), the unexpended balance of the amounts available for the purposes of subsection (b) may, in the discretion of the Administrator and with the approval of the President, be available for grants under subsection (c).

(e) The decision of the Administrator as to the purpose of any expenditure shall be final.

(f) The amount available to any one State under subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall not exceed 15 per centum of the total amount made available by such subsections.

SEC. 5. Any State desiring to obtain funds under this Act shall through its Governor make application therefor from time to time to the Administrator. Each application so made shall present in the manner requested by the Administrator information showing (1) the amounts necessary to meet relief needs in the State during the period covered by such application and the amounts available from public or private sources within the State, its political subdivisions, and private agencies, to meet the relief needs of the State, (2) the provision made to assure adequate administrative supervision, (3) the provision made for suitable standards of relief, and (4) the purposes for which the funds requested will be used.

SEC. 6. The Administrator upon approving a grant to any State shall so certify to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which shall, except upon revocation of a certificate by the Administrator, make payments without delay to the State in such amounts and at such times as may be prescribed in the certificate. The Governor of each State receiving grants under this Act shall file monthly with the Administrator, and in the form required by him, a report of the disbursements made under such grants.

SEC. 7. As used in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the term "State" shall include the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico; and the term "Governor" shall include the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 8. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933."

Approved May 12, 1933.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL CIVIL WORK ADMINISTRATION—A SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE TO FERA AND THE SOURCE OF THESE FUNDS

(From FERA Monthly Report, June, 1934—Pages 12-14)

The total amount of Federal funds made available to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (including the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation) and to the Federal Civil Works Administration, from May 12, 1933, through June 30, 1934, aggregated $2,043,790,000.

The Federal Emergency Relief Act, approved May 12, 1933, which established the Federal Emergency Administration, made available $500,000,000 out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of coöperating with the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the relief of unemployment. Out of this $500,000,000 fund, $250,000,000 under subsection (b) of section 4 of the Act were made available to the States on a matching basis, i.e., each State was entitled to receive Federal grants equal to one-third of the amount expended for unemployment relief from all public funds during the preceding quarter. The remainder of the appropriation constituted a discretionary fund for grants to those States whose relief requirements exceeded the grants under subsection (b).

Grants totaling $199,808,344 were made under subsection (b) on basis of expenditures of public funds in the States during the first three quarters of 1933, but in November 1933, under subsection 4 (d) of the Federal Emergency Relief Act, the operation of subsection (b) was suspended, an unexpended balance of $50,191,656, under this subsection (which would have been insufficient to make grants on the basis of fourth-quarter expenditures) because available for discretionary grants, and all further grants have been made under subsection (c). Of the original $500,000,000, there was transferred $88,960,000 to the Federal Civil Works Administration in January and February 1934.

By February 1934 the $500,000,000 fund appropriated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration of 1933 was nearing depletion. The need for additional funds was met by the Act of February 15, 1934, appropriating $950,000,000 to carry out the purposes of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 and to continue the Civil Works Administration. From the total appropriation, $500,000,000 were allocated on February 15, 1934 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (by Executive Order No. 6603) of which $150,000,000 were made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and $350,000,000 were made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. The balance of the appropriation, $450,000,000 was allocated to the Federal Civil Works Administration (by Executive Order No. 6602). On April 24, 1934, $75,000,000 were transferred from this Civil Works' allocation to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for expenditure during the fiscal year 1934 (by Executive Order No. 6689). Additional funds for expenditure during the fiscal year 1934 were transferred from the amount which had been allocated in February for the fiscal year 1935. On May 14, 1934, $100,000,000 (by Executive Order No. 6709) and on June 11, 1934 an additional $50,000,000 (by Executive Order No. 6735) were then reallocated from the $350,000,000 earlier allocated for expenditure during the fiscal year 1935.

These reallocations gave the Federal Emergency Relief Administration out of the February 15, 1934 appropriation a total of $375,000,000 for expenditure during the fiscal year 1934.

The 1935 Emergency Appropriation Act, approved on June 19, 1934, included two specific appropriations, out of which allocations could be made to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. It appropriated $899,675,000 to carry out the purpose of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, and the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Out of this amount $100,000,000 were allocated on June 29, 1934, by letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for expenditure during the fiscal year 1935.

The Act further provided that any savings or unobligated balances in funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, aggregating not more than $500,000,000, and any unobligated balances in appropriations (including allocations of appropriations) of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred and applied to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. No allocations to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration under this authorization were made before June 30, 1934.

The 1935 Emergency Appropriation Act also appropriated $525,000,000 to meet the emergency and the necessity for relief in the drought-stricken agricultural areas. From this appropriation, there were allocated to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration on June 23, 1934, $56,250,000 for making grants to States for drought relief purposes and $12,500,000 to purchase land in the drought areas (by Executive Order No. 6747).

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, on December 28, 1933, allotted $25,000,000 for the purchase of submarginal land under the direction of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A further sum of $35,000 was transferred by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the purpose of aiding self-help organizations and coöperatives.

Upon the creation of the Federal Civil Works Administration in November, 1933 (Executive Order No. 6420-B), the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works allotted to the new Administration $400,000,000 out of the $3,300,000,000 appropriated by the National Industrial Recovery Act. An additional $5,000 was allocated subsequently from the same fund, bringing the total to $400,005,000. Later, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration transferred to the Federal Civil Works Administration an additional $88,960,000 from the $500,000,000 made available out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the terms of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933.

The expansion of the Civil Works Program to employ more than 4,000,000 persons depleted the available funds by the middle of February. Accordingly, there was allocated from the Act of February 15, 1934 the sum of $450,000,000 (by Executive Order No. 6602) to continue the Civil Works program. Subsequently after the termination of the Civil Works program, it was apparent that the available fund was in excess of the amount required to liquidate the program and $75,000,000 were transferred to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (by Executive Order No. 6689). On March 13, 1934, $25,000,000 had been impounded for the United States Employees' Compensation Commission from the funds of the Federal Civil Works Administration, pending the determination of the amount which would be required to meet employees' compensation claims. These two transfers, aggregating $100,000,000, reduced to $350,000,000 the amount actually available to the Federal Civil Works Administration under the Act of February 15, 1934. The total funds made available to the Federal Civil Works Administration by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and by the Act of February 15, 1934 aggregate $863,965,000.

CHAPTER 314 PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA—1935

H. B. 1000—AN ACT PERMITTING THE NORTH CAROLINA RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION TO ACCEPT AND RECEIVE LOANS, GIFTS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, a non-profit corporation, organized by the members of the Commission of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, and chartered by the State to serve as a social and financial instrumentality in assisting to rehabilitate individuals and families by enabling them to secure subsistence and gainful employment from the soil and co-ordinated and other enterprises in order to restore them as self-sustaining citizens and thereby reduce the burden of public relief for the needy and unemployed, is hereby recognized and designated as an agency of the State of North Carolina and of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration and its successor within the powers and limitations of its charter for the carrying out of said objects and purposes.

SEC. 2. The Corporation is hereby authorized to accept and receive loans grants and other assistance from the United States Government, departments and/or agencies thereof for its use or for relief and rehabilitation purposes as well as to receive like financial and other aid when extended by the State of North Carolina or any of its departments, political subdivisions or agencies or any municipality, or from other sources, either public or private, and to employ the same in carrying out its rehabilitation purposes and activities; to utilize such means and agencies as shall be found useful or necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and which will facilitate the securing of coöperation and financial assistance from the Government of the United States, its departments or agencies, in aid thereof.

SEC. 3. That the various officers, boards, courts and governing bodies of the State engaged in any way in the relief of destitution and unemployment are hereby authorized to coöperate with the said North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for the purposes specified in section 1 hereof.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately after its passage and approval.

Ratified this the 7th day of May, A.D. 1935.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT*

The Social Security Act, approved on August 14, 1935, represents a major advance in the attainment of economic security for the individual and for his family. The President outlined the entire program in his messages of June 8, 1934, and January 4, 1935. He stated that:

Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women, and children of the Nation first.

He further said that security for the individual and for the family concerns itself with three factors: (1) Decent homes to live in; (2) development of the natural resources of the country so as to afford the fullest opportunity to engage in productive work; and (3) safeguards against the major misfortunes of life. The Social Security Act is concerned with the third of these factors—"safeguards against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours."

The act was devised to provide some safeguard against the insecurity of modern life through coöperative action by the Federal and State governments, thus making possible fullest consideration of the local economic and social problems existing within States while maintaining a national unity of program and purpose.

The provisions of the act deal with a number of distinct though related measures for social security which may be grouped under the following headings:

Unemployment Compensation.
Old-Age Assistance and Old-Age Benefits.
Security for Children.
Aid to the Blind.
Extension of Public-Health Services.
Vocational Rehabilitation.

The explanation of the provisions of the Social Security Act as set forth below does not pretend to be exhaustive and complete. Persons interested in the legislation should consult the act itself, copies of which are available upon application to the Social Security Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Social Security Act does not establish any unemployment compensation systems. The States are invited to enact laws for the compensation of their unemployed. The Federal Government does not require or seek to force them to enact laws of any particular type. Their freedom to pass those laws best suited to their local conditions and problems is protected.

The provisions of the Social Security Act relating to unemployment compensation are very simple. A payroll tax amounting to 1 per cent of payroll in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937, and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter, is levied on all employers of eight or more persons for 20 weeks or more. Agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, certain maritime employment, service in the employ of the United States Government or State governments, or their instrumentalities or political subdivisions, service performed for certain very close relatives, and for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational institutions of a nonprofit nature are excepted from this tax. Each employer may credit against this tax, up to 90 per cent thereof, his contributions to a State unemployment compensation fund established in accordance with a state unemployment compensation law which has been approved by the Social Security Board. The Federal tax will bring money into the General Treasury, for the general purposes of the Federal Government.

This means that a State which passes an unemployment compensation law will be able to withdraw nine-tenths of this payroll tax for its own unemployed, by collecting it as contributions under its own law, rather than letting the Federal Government collect it as a tax. The administration of the state law will not cost the state anything, if such administration is efficient, for under the Social Security Act the Federal Government stands ready to grant to the states sufficient amounts to pay all proper administrative expenses. Nor will the state which acts promptly be at any competitive disadvantage with other states, for the payrolls of employers in states which do not act will be subject to the full Federal tax.

The difference between a state which passes an approved unemployment compensation law and those which do not, then, is that the state with such a law will enable its employers to get the benefit of the credit against the Federal tax.

* Informational Service, Social Security Board, April, 1936.

On March 31, 1936, eight states and the District of Columbia, whose employers provide a third of the entire taxable payroll of the country, had unemployment compensation laws which had been approved by the Social Security Board. In several other states, bills proposing such laws are being introduced in the legislatures now convening. The success of the Federal Social Security Act as a means of reducing the economic and social disturbances of unemployment will be dependent on the states. No unemployment compensation will be assured to the commercial or industrial worker until his State has an approved law.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE AND OLD-AGE BENEFITS

The Social Security Act sets up two systems for aiding the aged. One is designed to help the states to give immediate assistance to aged individuals on a basis of need; the other to provide annuities in the future to persons over the age of 65, based upon their wage experience. The two plans are complementary and may be described briefly as follows:

(1) OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE (Immediate payment plan)—A state may submit to the social Security Board for approval its plan for old-age assistance. The Board is directed to approve such plans as conform to certain requirements as to eligibility, such as age, residence, and citizenship; and to requirements as to State operation and standards of administration, intended to assure proper and efficient state action by the enactment and administration of laws which may reasonably be expected to provide assistance to needy aged individuals without discrimination. After the plan is approved, the State receives from the Federal Government an amount equal to one-half the sum expended for old-age assistance by the State with respect to individuals 65 years or older who are not inmates of public institutions. The Federal Government matches on a 50-50 basis every dollar spent by the State for old-age assistance, but does not contribute more than $15 per month for any individual. In addition the Federal Government pays for administrative expenses, an amount equal to 5 per cent of the sum granted to the state.

On March 31, 1936, there were 27 states with old-age assistance plans approved by the Social Security Board. For the 5 months ending June 30, 1936, the sum of $24,660,000 has been made available for allotment to states whose plans for old-age assistance have been approved. Thereafter sufficient funds are authorized to be appropriated to meet the needs of the states having approved plans.

(2) OLD-AGE BENEFITS (Annuity plan)—Under this plan regular benefits are paid to qualified individuals as a matter of right out of an "old-age reserve account" set up in the Federal Treasury. A qualified individual is one who is at least 65 years of age, who received total wages with respect to employment after December 31, 1936, and before attaining 65 years of age, of not less than $2,000, and who has been employed in some 5 different calendar years after December 31, 1936, before attaining the age of 65 years.

The "wages" on which benefits are based do not include certain wages, for instance, wages received for agricultural labor; domestic service in a private home; casual labor; service on a vessel documented under the laws of the United States or any foreign country; service for Federal or state governments or their political subdivisions or instrumentalities; and service for nonprofit literary, religious, scientific, charitable, and educational organizations. Service in the employment of a carrier as defined in the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 (Public, No. 399, 74th Cong. [H.R. 8651]) is further excluded. That part of an individual's remuneration in excess of $3,000 per year from each employer is not counted as such "wages."

A qualified individual is entitled to benefits from the day he reaches 65, or on January 1, 1942, whichever is later, and ending at his death. The benefits will be paid at regular stated intervals, at a rate computed as follows:

(Not counting wages from a single employer in excess of $3,000 annually)	
Total wages received after Dec. 31, 1936, and prior to age 65, in covered employments	Per cent of total wages paid as monthly rate of benefit
First $3,000	1/2
Next $42,000	1/12
All over $45,000	1/24

The minimum monthly benefit payment will be $10, and the maximum $85. Table I illustrates the benefits payable for various amounts of total wages.

TABLE I—Monthly Benefits Payable for Specified Total Wages as Defined for the Purposes of Title II of the Social Security Act

Total wages	Monthly rate of benefit			
	0.5 per cent of $3,000	1/12 per cent of next $42,000	1/24 per cent of all over $45,000	Total
$ 2,000	$10.00			$10.00
2,500	12.50			12.50
3,000	15.00			15.00
3,500	15.00	$ 0.42		15.42
4,000	15.00	.83		15.83
4,500	15.00	1.25		16.25
5,000	15.00	1.67		16.67
10,000	15.00	5.83		20.83
15,000	15.00	10.00		25.00
20,000	15.00	14.17		29.17
25,000	15.00	18.33		33.33
30,000	15.00	22.50		37.50
35,000	15.00	26.67		41.67
40,000	15.00	30.83		45.83
45,000	15.00	35.00		50.00
50,000	15.00	35.00	$ 2.08	52.08
60,000	15.00	35.00	6.25	56.25
70,000	15.00	35.00	10.42	60.42
80,000	15.00	35.00	14.58	64.58
90,000	15.00	35.00	18.75	68.75
100,000	15.00	35.00	22.92	72.92
110,000	15.00	35.00	27.08	77.08
120,000	15.00	35.00	31.25	81.25
130,000	15.00	35.00	35.42	*85.00

* Maximum monthly benefit.

Hence, a man who has received a monthly salary of $75 for 10 years subsequent to 1936 at which time he will attain the age of 65 years, will receive old-ag benefits of $20 each month. If he reaches the age of 65 in 15 years after 1936, he will receive a monthly benefit of $23.75. These figures are merely illustrative exact calculation of benefits can only be made on the basis of total wages earned. Even a month without employment would lessen slightly the amount of benefi payable after 30 years of employment.

Persons who leave included employment after having qualified as to number of days of employment and amount of wages received will become qualified indivic uals on attaining the age of 65. That is, if a man works the requisite time and earns a total of $2,000 or more in wages, he will be eligible for old-age benefits o reaching the age of 65, even though he may have worked in an excluded employment for 20 or 30 years.

Employees whose total wages or length of employment, as defined in the act, prior to their attaining the age of 65, are not sufficient to qualify them for benefi will be entitled to a lump-sum payment of 3 1/2 per cent of their wages as defined in the act upon reaching that age. Receipt of a lump-sum payment or annuit under Federal old-age assistance plans as described on pages 3 and 4, if need for assistance can be established so as to qualify under the State Law.

The act provides that the benefits received by any individual shall be reduced by the amount of 1 month's benefit for each calenda month in which the qualified individual receives wages for employment after reaching the age of 65.

The estates of individuals dying after attaining the age of 65 are entitled to 3 1/2 per cent of the total wages paid to such individual with respect to employmer (as defined in the act) subsequent to December 31, 1936, less the amount of old-age benefits actually paid to the individual during his life. Death payments of 3 1/ per cent of total wages (as defined) are made not only to the estates of qualified individuals, but to the estates of those who have earned some money in the include employments, but who have not worked long enough or earned enough to become "qualified."

SECURITY FOR CHILDREN

The act makes provision for the protection of children who are in need of special assistance by:

(1) Grants to states to assist in meeting the costs of aid to dependent children (mothers' aid).
(2) Grants to states to assist in meeting the costs of maternal and child-health services.
(3) Grants to states to assist in meeting the costs of services for crippled children.
(4) Grants to states to assist in meeting the costs of child-welfare services.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN—The sum of $5,000,000 has been appropriated for the last 5 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and a sufficient sur has been authorized thereafter, for making payments to states which have submitted, and had approved by the Board, state plans for aid to dependent childrer Seventeen states had approved plans on March 31, 1936. The Federal Government pays to each state an amount equal to one-third of the sums expended under suc an approved plan, but payments in excess of $18 per month for the first child and $12 for each additional child in the same family is not counted in determinin Federal aid. A "dependent child" may be defined broadly as a child under the age of 16 who has been deprived of parental support through death, absence, c incapacity of a parent and who is living in a private home maintained by immediate relatives.

MATERIAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES—A sum of $1,580,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, has been appropriated to the Children's Bureau of th United States Department of Labor for grants-in-aid to States for maternal and child health services, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from sever economic distress. This entire appropriation will be used exclusively for carrying out State plans for furthering and strengthening State and local health servic to mothers and children and extending maternal and child health services in rural areas.

SERVICES TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN—An appropriation of $1,187,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, has been made for grants-in-aid to States for mec ical care and other services for crippled children under the administration of the Children's Bureau. The amount of $20,000 is to be allotted to each state, wit the balance allocated to the states on the basis of need, taking into consideration the number of crippled children in need of such services and the cost of furnishin such services. Within the limits of these allotments, the Federal Government will pay to each state which has an approved plan for services to crippled children a amount, which shall be used exclusively for carrying out the state plan, equal to one-half of the total sum expended for carrying out such plan.

CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES—Under the administration of the Children's Bureau an appropriation of $625,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, has bee made for grants-in-aid to states welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becomin delinquent. This amount is to be allotted by the Secretary of Labor to the states primarily on the basis of rural population. The amount so allotted shall b expended for payment of part of the cost of district, county, or other local child-welfare services in areas predominantly rural, and for developing state services for th encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child-welfare organizations in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need.

AID TO THE BLIND

The sum of $2,000,000 has been appropriated for the last 5 months for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and a sufficient sum has been authorized thereafte for the purpose of enabling each state to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals who are blind. This sum is made available for making payments to stat which have submitted and had approved by the Social Security Board state plans for aid to the blind. Eighteen states had their plans approved by March 31, 193 The Federal Government grants an amount equal to one-half the total sum expended under the state plan with respect to each individual who is blind and is not a inmate of a public institution. This Federal aid is limited to $15 per month plus an additional 5 per cent to the state for administrative purposes.

The state receives these grants if its plans comply with certain standards prescribed by the Social Security Act, such as provision for financial participation b the state, designation of a single state agency to administer the plan, adequate methods of administration, and provision that no aid shall be furnished a blind ind vidual while in receipt of old-age assistance.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC-HEALTH SERVICES

A sum of $3,300,000 has been appropriated for aid to state and local health services for the 5 months ending June 30, 1936, and $8,000,000 authorized for eac year thereafter. Allotments to the states are to be made by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasur on the basis of the population, the special health problems, and the financial needs of the respective states. This money is to be used by the states for extendin state health services and for assistance to counties and other governmental units in maintaining adequate public health programs.

An additional $375,000 has been appropriated for the last 5 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to the Public Health Service for the investigatio of diseases and related problems which are national or interstate in character.

This authorization is in line with well-established Federal policies, but represents a very great extension of Federal participation in preventive public healt services. The amount suggested to be appropriated is almost double the present total of all Federal expenditures for public health, and this entire amount is intende to be used for the prevention of preventable sickness.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

In order to provide for the extending and strengthening of programs of vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled, the Social Security Act also authorize an appropriation of $841,000 for the fiscal year 1937 and $1,938,000 annually thereafter, to be distributed as grants-in-aid to the states for vocational rehabilitatio purposes in addition to the appropriation available under provisions of the existing law; $350,000 has been appropriated for the 5 months ending June 30, 193 for this purpose. The existing Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act is administered by the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Title VII of the act establishes a Social Security Board composed of three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of these members will be 6 years. Not more than two of the members of the Board shall be of the same political party and the chairman is to be designated by the President.

The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers or employees as may be necessary for carrying out its functions under the act. All appointments, with the exception of attorneys and experts, must be made in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Those provisions of the act dealing with grants-in-aid to states for unemployment compensation, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, and old-age benefits, are to be administered by and under the supervision of the Board. In addition, the act places upon the Board the duty of studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, accident compensation, and related subjects.

TAXES

The Social Security Act imposes three separate and distinct taxes, the proceeds of which are paid into the General Treasury of the United States.

(1) Title IX imposes a tax on all employers who have had 8 or more individuals in their employ for at least some portion of the day, on each of some 20 days during the taxable year, each day being in a different calendar week. The tax is based upon the employer's payroll. In determining the wages to be taken into consideration in computing such tax, certain service is excluded, for example, agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, certain maritime employment, service in the employ of the United States Government or state governments, or their political subdivisions or instrumentalities, service performed for certain very close relatives, and service for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational institutions of a nonprofit nature.

Employers subject to the act are required to pay the following percentages of total wages paid by them with respect to employment not excepted by the provisions of the act:

(1) For the calendar year 1936, 1 per cent.
(2) For the calendar year 1937, 2 per cent.
(3) For each calendar year thereafter, 3 per cent.

Against this tax, based on wages, the employer may credit the amount of contributions based on wages paid by him during the taxable year into a state unemployment fund under a state law approved by the Social Security Board. Credits, however, may not exceed 90 per cent of the Federal tax.

(2) Title VIII imposes two taxes—an income tax on employees and an excise tax on employers.

The tax on employees does not apply to wages received for agricultural labor; domestic service in a private home; casual labor; service on a vessel documented under the laws of the United States or any foreign country; service for Federal or state governments, or their political subdivisions or instrumentalities; service for nonprofit literary, religious, scientific, charitable, and educational organizations; and wages received by an individual who has attained the age of 65. Public, No. 100 (74th Cong. [H.R. 8652]) further excludes wages in the employment of a carrier as therein defined.

The tax on employers applies to all employers (as distinguished from the tax under title IX which applies to employers of 8 or more) and is measured by the wages paid by them after December 31, 1936, with respect to employment that is subject to the income tax on employees mentioned above.

The act provides that the tax on employees is to be deducted by the employers from the wages when paid, and is to be turned over to the United States by the employer under rules and regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The tax is not to be allowed as a deduction in computing net income and the income tax of the employee.

The rate of tax on the wages of the employees not exempted from the act and on the payrolls of the employers with respect to employment not exempted from the act are as follows (excluding in both cases the wages of an individual in excess of $3,000 from a single employer with respect to covered employment during taxable year):

Calendar years	Taxes
	Per cent
1937-38-39	1
1940-41-42	1 1/2
1943-44-45	2
1946-47-48	2 1/2
1949-thereafter	3

Rules and regulations for the collection of the taxes levied under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act will be issued from time to time by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The first set of regulations relating to the excise tax on employers under title IX of the Social Security Act has already been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department and is available from the Government Printing Office in Washington. The exact title of these first regulations is: "Regulations 90, Relating to the Excise Tax on Employers under title IX of the Social Security Act."

FERA GRANTS TO THE
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO ACTIV
MAY 23, 1933 THROUGH

GUIDE	DATE APPROVED	TOTAL	GENERAL RELIEF	F. S. R. C. COMMODITIES (NOT CASH)	EMERGENCY EDUCATION	TRANSIENT RELIEF	COLLEGE STUDENT AID	RURAL SCHOOL CONTINUATION	NATIONAL RE-EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
	1933								
1	May 29	$ 661,301	$ 661,301						
2	June 30	412,076	412,076						
3	July 21	200,000	200,000						
4	July 25	713,003	713,003						
5	September 26	200,000	200,000						
6	October 6	364,609	364,609						
7	October 20	300,000	300,000						
8	November 11	190,001	190,001						
9	November 11	560,000	560,000						
10	November 11	604,000		$ 604,000					
11	December 4	750,000	750,000						
12	December 7	30,000			$ 30,000				
	1934								
13	January 8	80,000				$ 80,000			
14	January 9	800,000	800,000						
15	February 5	45,000			45,000				
16	February 15	800,000	800,000						
17	March 9	600,000	514,955		45,000	13,000	$ 27,045		
18	April 4	1,100,000	1,100,000[1]						
19	April 11	100,600			45,000	55,600			
20	April 18	500,000						$ 500,000	
21	May 1	1,045,781	1,000,000[2]			1,300	27,045		$ 17,436
22	May 26	300,000							
23	June 2	1,066,155	1,000,000			29,411	13,523		16,421
24	June 29	1,465,850	1,100,000			9,000			
25	July 2	100,677	100,677						
26	July 2	1,464,195	1,024,000[3]		44,000	40,000			
27	August 23	136,155							
28	August 28	1,679,580	1,261,000		11,000	25,000	16,920		
29	September 25	100,000		100,000					
30	October 1	1,858,000	1,064,000		25,000	48,000	21,000		
31	October 4	50,000	50,000						
32	October 31	1,744,325	1,100,000		13,500	44,000	36,825		
33	November 27	1,954,825	1,200,000		80,000	38,000	36,825		
34	December 7	100,000		100,000					
35	December 28	2,646,825	1,201,000		80,000	39,000	36,825		
	1935								
36	January 4	150,000		150,000					
37	January 29	150,000		150,000					
38	February 1	562,441	400,000		90,166	10,000	12,275		
39	February 11	614,884	400,000		180,334	10,000	24,550		
40	February 16	560,000	550,000			10,000			
41	March 1	839,075	675,000		80,000	47,250	36,825		
42	March 13	675,000	675,000						
43	March 25	702,000							
44	April 1	300,000	300,000						
45	April 11	1,590,325	950,000		80,000	22,000	38,325		
46	April 26	85,000		85,000					
47	April 27	185,000		185,000					
48	May 2	1,882,825	1,250,000		80,000	16,000	36,825		
49	June 3	1,321,913	1,200,000		80,000	23,500	18,413		
50	June 29	1,200,000	1,200,000						
51	July 2	127,716			80,000	47,716			
52	July 19	129,797							
53	August 1	530,000	500,000			30,000			
54	August 13	500,000	500,000						
55	August 28	50,000	50,000						
56	August 28	530,000	500,000			30,000			
57	September 17	450,000	450,000						
58	September 30	765,000	750,000			15,000			
59	October 5	10,000	10,000						
60	October 19	50,000	50,000						
61	November 4	384,000	360,000			9,000			
62	November 25	250,250	200,000		3,250[4]				
63	December 13	580,000	500,000						
64	TOTAL	$39,898,184	$29,136,622	$1,374,000	$ 1,092,250	$ 692,777	$ 383,221	$ 500,000	$ 33,857

[1] Earmarked to include any funds for Student Aid.
[2] Earmarked to include any funds for Rural Rehabilitation.
[3] Earmarked to include any funds for Professional Projects.
[4] Earmarked for Vocational Rehabilitation.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
TIES FOR WHICH FUNDS WERE EARMARKED
FEBRUARY 11, 1936

RURAL REHABILITATION	TEACHER TRAINING	RELIEF RESEARCH	SOCIAL WORKERS TRAINING	CATTLE PROGRAM	RESIDENT CAMP FOR UNEMPLOYED WOMEN	COMMODITIES REIMBURSEMENT	COOPERATIVE AND SELF-HELP GROUPS	WPA ACTIVITIES	GUIDE
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
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									17
									18
									19
									20
									21
$ 300,000									22
	$ 5,600	$ 1,200							23
200,000		1,250	$ 5,600	$ 150,000					24
									25
200,000		3,945		150,000	$ 2,250				26
						$ 136,155			27
			15,660	350,000					28
									29
200,000				500,000					30
									31
200,000				350,000					32
150,000				450,000					33
									34
440,000				850,000					35
									36
									37
				50,000					38
									39
									40
									41
									42
702,000									43
									44
500,000									45
									46
									47
500,000									48
									49
									50
									51
							$ 129,797		52
									53
									54
									55
									56
									57
									58
									59
									60
		15,000							61
					7,000			$ 40,000	62
								80,000	63
$ 3,392,000	$ 5,600	$ 21,395	$ 21,260	$ 2,850,000	$ 9,250	$ 136,155	$ 129,797	$ 120,000	64

Division of Research,
Statistics and Records,
February 13, 1936

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES FROM MARCH 29, 1934 TH

		MATERIAL	UNSKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	SKILLED	SUPERVISION
A-1	Planning Projects	$ 839.86	$ 427.00	$ 1,128.80	$ 1,005.48	$ 3,725.81
B-1	New Construction of Roads, Streets, etc.	4,372.25	315,727.98	9,078.18	12,623.68	45,459.80
B-2	Repair and Maintenance of Roads, Streets, etc.	4,621.14	633,720.26	17,099.80	9,754.45	77,517.76
B-3	New Construction of Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	146,129.51	168,433.02	137,524.82	206,062.44	71,363.64
B-4	Repair and Maintenance Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	27,294.52	125,509.91	153,506.57	292,375.64	71,446.79
B-5	New Construction of Bridges, Grade Crossings, etc.	82.00	8,612.95	1,330.00	54.00	1,662.02
B-6	Repair and Maintenance of Bridges, Grade Crossings, etc.	29.60	523.60	664.20	319.30	66.30
B-7	New Construction of Sewers, Drainage, Sanitation	9,774.07	446,546.90	128,295.46	27,869.52	94,544.44
B-8	Repair and Maintenance of Sewers, Drainage, Sanitation	939.79	62,583.73	1,007.95	1,618.35	7,770.88
B-9	New Construction of Gas, Electric, Waterworks	25,061.39	134,596.35	13,321.05	11,658,94	19,011.85
B-10	Repair and Maintenance of Gas, Electric, Waterworks, etc.	354.36	42,768.64	3,504.95	3,697.10	6,919.79
B-11	New Construction of Recreational Facilities	82,026.31	631,095.80	93,653.77	101,616.74	87,794.94
B-12	Repair and Maintenance of Recreational Facilities	5,978.93	134,621.03	5,321.93	7,269.09	17,530.53
B-13	New Construction of Waterways, Flood Control	8,168.61	13,452.20	1,216.90	700.70	2,725.50
B-14	Repair and Maintenance of Waterways, Flood Control, etc.		34,366.82	9.60	44.00	4,013.14
B-15	Landscaping, Erosion Control, Parks, etc.	81,404.26	428,760.02	10,775.34	14,218.27	62,829.51
B-16	Conservation of Fish and Game, etc.	17,121.16	17,317.56	6,316.32	9,838.15	8,510.35
B-17	Eradication and Control of Disease	69,549.57	577,075.68	11,544.20	17,346.87	87,847.07
B-18	Eradication and Control of Pests	49.00	1,257.90	3,940.98	332.65	372.05
B-19	Eradication and Control of Poisonous Plants					
B-20	Any Other—Specify	16,095.83	72,164.11	16,559.47	28,055.58	15,940.53
C-1	Remodel and Repair Houses	2,919.97	2,541.20	2,394.72	1,591.24	1,075.00
C-2	Resettlement Housing for Resettled Families	72.68	2,364.25	8,887.05	6,899.25	2,218.68
C-3	Resettlement Housing for Subsistence Homesteads			14.40		6.40
C-4	Demolition of Houses	104.03	1,244.20	99.20	99.00	260.60
C-5	Any Other—Specify	1,045.45	3,895.95	3,342.28	2,476.25	553.15
D-1	Clothing—Sewing of Garments	108,165.40	393,083.22	6,192.29	4,210.71	69,927.72
D-2	Food—Canning, Preserving, etc.	226,787.75	104,644.75	53,284.51	7,343.25	43,937.77
D-3	Fuel—Cutting Wood, etc.	24,780.20	129,881.50	2,511.05	1,087.35	16,906.14
D-4	Garden Products	150,169.12	161,032.93	6,656.24	4,572.44	168,382.34
D-5	Household Goods	20,083.51	107,318.42	3,484.85	2,084.50	18,812.45
D-6	Construction Materials	777.92	8,970.50	592.40	882.50	1,138.05
D-7	Any Other—Specify	81,200.90	57,914.00	11,626.50	4,756.89	44,838.96
E-1	Nursing	140.44	6,434.13	450.95	382.45	338.10
E-2	Nutritional	2,543.45	17,227.75	79.60	19.45	3,476.95
E-3	Other Public Health Campaigns	150.10			2.00	264.60
E-4	Public Recreation, Instruction, etc.	27,928.26	9,899.95	63,169.12	9,629.95	27,829.44
E-5	Safety Campaigns and Traffic Controls	241.31	282.60		14.40	1,772.50
E-6	Any Other—Specify	3,479.06	40,072.92	1,889.60	1,396.03	1,549.55
F-1	Education	576.11	3,305.65	3,967.90	807.50	1,211.11
F-2	Research and Special Surveys	2,145.28	1,926.51	571.40	343.25	4,332.69
F-3	Public Works for Art				4.00	
F-4	Records and Clerical Work	8,301.87	2,906.08	2,688.10	3,060.15	15,657.09
F-5	Music				40.50	12.50
F-6	Dramatic Activities	29.15	20.75	54.75	41.40	
F-7	Library and Museum	39.63	1,332.20	75.30	7.20	1,185.00
F-8	Any Other—Specify		116.00			26.60
G	Administrative Projects—Include County and State Office	237,484.99				247,961.03
H	Tool and Sundry Equipment Projects	14,482.33	5,552.70	10,158.42	7,245.59	9,493.20
	Storeroom Projects for Relief Clients	133,128.85				
	Farm Relief Projects for Relief Clients	99,648.29				
	TOTALS	$1,646,318.21	$4,911,529.63	$797,990.92	$805,458.20	$1,370,220.32
	STATEWIDE PROJECTS, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS BOUGHT BY STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE					
	State Projects	1,192,501.84				
	Perpetual Inventory	1,454.17				
	Distribution of Trucks	1,479.95				
	TOTALS	$1,195,435.96				
	ALLOCATIONS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO VARIOUS UNITS AS USED, PLUS REFUNDS, TRANSFERS, AND CASH BALANCE ON HAND					
	State Transient	813,777.38				
	Education	1,120,254.57				
	Student Aid	387,037.84				
	Rural Rehabilitation Division	3,562,600.64				
	Teachers Training Institute	6,800.00				
	Social Workers	20,060.00				
	Airports	100,677.00				
	Cattle Fund	3,125,239.07				
	Resident Camp for Unemployed Women	8,912.59				
	Educational Allotment—8th Month School Salary	500,000.00				
	Self-Help Cooperatives	129,797.00				
	Relief Research	20,135.78				
	National Re-Employment Service	27,885.31				
	Professional Fund	86,998.89				
	Emergency Purchases of Tools and Equipment for WPA	69,000.00				
	Vocational Rehabilitation (Special Allotment Month of Nov.)	15,000.00				
	TOTALS	$9,994,176.07				
	GRAND TOTAL	$12,835,930.24	$4,911,529.63	$797,990.92	$805,458.20	$1,370,220.32

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OF PROJECTS AND LABOR
ROUGH DECEMBER 5, 1935

PRO-FESSIONAL	OTHER	TRUCK HIRE	TEAM HIRE	EXECUTIVE	FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL	SOCIAL SERVICE	WORKS DIVISION	COMMODITIES	DIRECTORS AND CASE WORKERS	OFFICE	TOTAL
$ 6,421.24	$ 1,046.50										$ 14,594.69
1,612.02	8,870.50	$ 4,370.14	$ 884.00								402,998.55
2,262.28	10,646.53	6,269.39	1,298.15								763,189.76
1,895.16	6,200.75	1,841.89	571.80								740,023.03
551.20	6,653.39	1,693.80	21.60								679,053.42
	234.10										11,975.07
											1,603.00
4,116.73	9,480.17	667.78	174.40								721,469.47
65.70	1,388.20	113.42	36.90								75,524.92
893.60	2,893.18	734.50									208,170.86
137.60	893.54										58,275.98
6,714.39	16,154.04	6,666.18	1,542.80								1,027,264.97
652.40	2,852.25	1,658.41	989.75								176,874.32
43.20	1,606.90		162.80								28,076.81
	568.00										39,001.56
1,373.55	10,646.89	26,939.88	9,106.30								646,054.02
80.00	810.60	16,741.50	2,823.55								79,559.19
10,557.38	13,736.90	290.10	81.60								788,029.37
	187.20										6,139.78
371.87	2,623.35	2,483.70									154,294.44
	60.00	108.00									10,690.13
240.00	130.91	33.00									20,845.82
											20.80
	194.45	94.00									2,095.48
	145.20										11,458.28
99.55	407,717.08	15.85									989,411.82
503.64	265.881.29	15,342.29	139.90								717,865.15
19.20	5,582.35	25,081.89	567.34								206,417.03
43.70	28,547.11	4,581.53	15,750.25								539,645.66
840.33	109,358.17	750.12									262,732.35
	1,439.18	15.00									13,815.55
956.35	34,846.54	7,148.87	2,137.91								245,426.92
7,807.80	40,581.77										56,135.64
453.15	69,041.16	39.60									92,881.11
	371.10										787.80
43.20	18,210.73	31.00									156,741.65
	463.30										2,774.11
22.00	84,778.87	10.00									133,198.03
	37,176.13										47,044.40
953.55	43,570.62	7.35									53,850.65
574.67	4.00										582.67
480.35	467,961.58										501,055.22
51.32	1,749.70										1,854.02
	394.15										540.20
40.50	38,716.43	7.20									41,403.46
	1,158.60										1,301.20
	30,775.74	4,230.64		$63,828.40	$276,691.04	$585,967.02	$159,837.84	$11,819.54	$633,031.90	$694,937.83	2,946,565.97
9.60	6,217.45	1,435.42									54,595.21
											133,128.85
											99,648.29
$50,887.23	$1,792,476.60	$129,402.95	$36,289.05	$63,828.40	$276,691.04	$585,967.02	$159,837.84	$11,819.54	$633,031.90	$694,937.83	$13,966,686.68
											1,192,501.84
											1,454.17
											1,479.95
											$ 1,195,435.96
											813,777.38
											1,120,254.57
											387,037.84
											3,562,600.64
											6,800.00
											20,060.00
											100,677.00
											3,125,239.07
											8,912.59
											500,000.00
											129,797.00
											20,135.78
											27,885.31
											86,998.89
											69,000.00
											15,000.00
											$ 9,994,176.07
$50,887.23	$1,792,476.60	$129,402.95	$36,289.05	$63,828.40	$276,691.04	$585,967.02	$159,837.84	$11,819.54	$633,031.90	$694,937.83	$25,156,298.71

CASE LOAD† AND FEDERAL FUND ALLOTMENTS, OCTOBER 1932 THROUGH JUNE 1933, BY COUNTIES AND BY MONTHS

COUNTY	OCTOBER 1932			NOVEMBER 1932			DECEMBER 1932			JANUARY 1933		
	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments
Alamance	335	*	$ 3,600	614	*	$ 4,072	943	*	$ 2,700	1,173	645	$ 4,000
Alexander	—		1,800	403		1,862	395		1,800	445	187	1,000
Alleghany	—		1,100	235		1,341	235		900	258	221	1,000
Anson	1,175		6,000	2,250		6,555	3,635		4,500	3,808	2,800	10,000
Ashe	200		1,400	430		1,390	675		900	999	918	2,000
Avery	190		1,000	213		1,441	341		1,350	570	525	1,000
Beaufort	2,457		4,500	3,608		5,265	2,625		5,400	4,181	1,536	12,000
Bertie	165		3,200	221		3,775	903		2,700	1,282	977	6,000
Bladen	790		3,000	1,250		3,103	2,035		7,200	2,177	1,169	8,000
Brunswick	990		1,100	896		1,341	1,150		5,400	1,475	1,814	6,000
Buncombe	2,684		16,000	3,303		20,617	3,610		28,800	2,732	1,440	40,000
Burke	—		2,500	674		2,905	673		3,150	1,052	297	4,000
Cabarrus	—		1,800	932		1,862	3,821		5,400	2,200	523	4,000
Caldwell	535		2,000	645		2,185	710		2,250	750	428	3,000
Camden	—		700	31		695	122		900	178	302	1,000
Carteret	98		1,800	651		2,211	153		3,150	1,270	318	5,000
Caswell	354		2,400	1,001		2,657	1,057		4,500	1,305	1,124	6,000
Catawba	1,094		5,000	1,235		6,857	1,358		5,400	1,395	829	8,000
Chatham	840		3,000	933		3,277	1,315		4,050	1,455	1,150	6,000
Cherokee	100		1,500	193		1,639	505		1,350	912	646	2,000
Chowan	—		900	96		844	303		1,350	488	141	1,000
Clay	10		800	14		769	204		450	345	206	1,000
Cleveland	475		3,200	1,300		3,775	1,370		4,500	1,862	456	5,000
Columbus	350		3,200	1,242		3,775	1,609		6,750	2,400	2,200	9,000
Craven	752		3,000	1,622		3,277	2,129		13,500	2,106	1,224	15,000
Cumberland	1,817		6,000	2,500		7,252	4,050		9,000	2,857	2,188	10,000
Currituck	125		800	160		769	260		1,350	350	120	1,500
Dare	27		800	40		769	232		450	262	196	2,000
Davidson	724		6,000	720		6,903	1,358		8,100	1,526	833	6,000
Davie	112		1,400	222		1,390	417		1,350	580	237	2,000
Duplin	950		7,000	980		7,647	1,060		5,850	2,150	4,500	4,000
Durham	1,858		12,000	1,918		13,806	2,387		1,800	3,038	1,318	18,000
Edgecombe	2,270		5,000	3,260		5,811	3,633		5,400	3,878	734	8,000
Forsyth	1,566		25,000	2,258		27,310	3,288		20,700	3,644	1,739	35,000
Franklin	—		2,500	356		3,080	1,680		3,600	1,215	1,098	6,000
Gaston	818		9,000	889		10,878	1,531		1,800	2,300	1,239	12,000
Gates	26		1,000	83		1,092	263		1,350	353	175	1,000
Graham	200		700	275		695	417		900	425	293	2,000
Granville	1,350		5,000	1,646		5,113	1,995		9,000	2,658	2,251	8,000
Greene	390		2,000	395		2,359	413		2,700	630	196	1,000
Guilford	2,803		24,000	3,408		24,824	4,274		27,000	5,049	2,305	50,000
Halifax	139		3,000	165		3,277	1,705		3,150	2,240	1,750	12,500
Harnett	930		3,000	1,250		3,277	1,550		7,650	1,410	1,007	10,000
Haywood	275		1,600	463		1,887	1,003		2,700	1,255	810	6,000
Henderson	488		1,400	545		1,390	713		3,150	1,079	774	2,500
Hertford	31		1,000	154		1,441	464		2,700	615	462	3,500
Hoke	300		2,000	450		2,359	599		2,700	968	401	2,000
Hyde	—		1,000	30		1,441	319		900	361	340	1,500
Iredell	515		3,500	865		3,823	1,533		4,500	3,290	1,640	7,000
Jackson	—		2,000	329		2,185	489		1,800	603	592	2,000
Johnston	1,600		6,000	855		6,206	2,345		13,500	3,964	3,000	15,000
Jones	500		1,400	637		1,390	670		5,400	695	400	5,000
Lee	638		2,000	809		2,708	1,007		2,700	1,526	820	3,500
Lenoir	—		5,000	717		5,113	1,408		6,750	2,734	1,034	6,000
Lincoln	—		1,600	—		1,887	446		3,150	522	56	1,000
Macon	135		900	200		1,018	250		1,350	280	280	1,000
Madison	200		1,600	—		1,887	800		900	920	360	1,500
Martin	508		3,500	508		3,823	712		3,600	1,203	491	3,000
McDowell	103		1,500	417		1,629	407		4,050	910	2,400	5,000
Mecklenburg	5,400		28,000	5,200		31,285	5,290		36,000	9,400	3,600	50,000
Mitchell	—		1,500	408		1,639	659		2,250	695	610	1,000
Montgomery	555		2,500	890		3,080	1,201		3,600	1,325	1,000	5,000
Moore	—		3,200	656		3,775	862		4,050	1,537	1,886	6,500
Nash	—		4,500	415		4,916	1,380		4,950	2,204	1,253	8,000
New Hanover	2,000		9,000	3,064		7,391	7,336		20,250	3,300	1,087	25,000
Northampton	—		3,600	673		4,421	1,322		3,600	1,494	1,152	10,000
Onslow	—		1,400	—		1,390	320		2,250	534	150	1,000
Orange	395		2,500	528		2,905	635		3,150	680	417	6,000
Pamlico	—		900	412		844	412		2,250	871	,253	5,000
Pasquotank	—		2,000	280		2,534	592		2.250	462	1 350	4,000

* Work Relief Case figures are not available for these months—the work program had not been organized sufficiently until Jan. 1933.

† Includes cases receiving local public funds, American Red Cross commodities, private contributions, etc.

COUNTY	OCTOBER 1932 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	NOVEMBER 1932 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	DECEMBER 1932 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	JANUARY 1933 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments
Pender	170		$ 2,000	553		$ 2,534	1,064		$ 4,050	1,332	643	$ 5,000
Perquimans	38		1,100	42		1,341	431		1,350	415	251	1,500
Person	—		1,600	325		1,887	1,730		6,750	1,181	800	6,000
Pitt	1,025		5,500	1,135		6,357	2,100		13,500	2,690	915	8,000
Polk	57		900	265		1,018	493		2,250	737	136	2,500
Randolph	445		2,500	496		3,080	498		3,600	1,020	325	4,500
Richmond	1,325		3,600	1,121		4,072	1,431		4,500	2,124	800	5,500
Robeson	—		6,000	933		7,252	2,998		5,400	3,899	1,727	20,000
Rockingham	900		4,000	1,090		5,067	1,841		6,750	1,903	847	10,000
Rowan	1,246		6,000	1,342		7,252	1,905		9,000	2,410	750	15,000
Rutherford	826		3,500	865		3,823	915		4,500	1,220	840	6,000
Sampson	875		3,000	1,189		3,277	2,125		7,200	2,798	2,000	10,000
Scotland	144		1,500	246		1,638	1,099		1,350	2,042	550	3,500
Stanley	238		1,100	272		1,341	341		2,700	435	197	1,000
Stokes	709		1,800	832		2,036	979		2,700	1,050	236	4,000
Surry	492		3,000	643		3,626	1,331		3,600	2,119	1,952	5,000
Swain	58		1,400	224		1,390	614		2,700	440	290	1,000
Transylvania	300		1,800	355		2,036	518		3,150	548	422	1,500
Tyrrell	225		1,000	450		1,092	550		1,800	608	674	2,000
Union	276		3,200	472		3,775	1,286		3,150	1,707	1,465	7,500
Vance	450		3,000	600		3,626	860		3,600	1,736	985	4,000
Wake	3,119		14,000	933		15,643	5,812		18,000	6,148	3,423	35,000
Warren	—		3,000	—		3,277	1,158		1,350	1,827	525	5,500
Washington	—		2,000	806		2,011	989		2,700	885	525	3,000
Watauga	512		1,000	614		1,092	614		3,150	744	620	4,000
Wayne	1,681		4,500	1,959		5,261	2,479		9,000	4,980	1,760	15,000
Wilkes	849		1,800	986		2,036	1,109		2,700	699	549	5,000
Wilson	1,008		5,000	1,094		5,462	2,073		6,750	3,205	1,135	10,000
Yadkin	50		2,000	50		2,185	217		1,350	698	402	1,000
Yancey	111		1,400	273		1,390	313		1,350	491	640	1,000
TOTALS	60,471		$376,000	87,187		$424,000	136,436		$513,900	166,901	97,257	$740,000
Transients		7,779			10,072			9,390			11,034	

* Work Relief Case figures are not available for these months—the work program had not been organized sufficiently until Jan. 1933.

COUNTY	FEBRUARY 1933 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	MARCH 1933 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	APRIL 1933 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	MAY 1933 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	JUNE 1933 Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments
Alamance	1,012	628	$ 7,000	1,428	934	$ 10,000	1,142	418	$ 8,000	761	465	$ 7,500	406	193	$ 4,350
Alexander	464	212	3,000	475	274	3,000	422	72	3,000	385	86	4,000	377	52	2,620
Alleghany	312	271	2,000	410	256	2,000	203	80	2,000	231	294	2,500	212	438	1,750
Anson	3,463	2,100	10,000	2,390	1,989	7,000	1,616	1,010	5,000	1,088	860	3,500	710	380	2,620
Ashe	610	650	3,000	1,188	1,113	4,000	943	811	4,000	1,200	1,050	4,000	1,000	850	3,500
Avery	702	352	2,000	779	567	2,500	546	496	2,500	553	478	2,000	946	861	1,750
Beaufort	3,979	1,518	12,000	3,157	1,710	12,000	2,365	1,109	12,000	1,383	727	5,000	1,180	611	3,500
Bertie	1,433	927	6,000	1,540	510	10,000	1,822	320	10,000	1,780	280	6,000	1,080	232	5,200
Bladen	2,591	863	8,000	2,325	1,019	8,000	2,005	573	8,000	718	475	6,000	660	500	5,200
Brunswick	1,432	1,300	8,000	1,253	1,003	8,000	999	800	6,000	979	718	6,000	927	615	5,200
Buncombe	3,621	1,643	40,000	3,798	1,695	40,000	4,538	1,623	40,000	3,570	1,560	20,000	3,283	1,469	17,500
Burke	1,358	176	4,000	1,528	384	8,000	1,587	534	8,000	1,546	288	8,000	648	198	3,500
Cabarrus	2,162	666	8,000	2,393	626	8,000	1,762	413	8,000	1,679	352	7,000	947	231	4,380
Caldwell	973	698	5,000	1,220	732	5,000	1,020	100	5,000	1,013	90	4,000	755	165	2,620
Camden	401	170	2,000	450	150	2,000	115	47	1,500	138	31	1,500	187	23	1,310
Carteret	915	457	5,000	984	708	10,000	1,220	749	8,000	813	367	7,500	710	173	5,200
Caswell	1,393	1,223	6,500	1,309	855	7,500	1,266	590	7,500	1,255	551	6,000	1,049	515	5,200
Catawba	1,728	930	10,000	2,056	1,395	10,000	2,162	1,385	12,500	1,485	975	10,000	1,358	675	6,100
Chatham	1,540	338	7,000	1,350	701	9,000	1,416	607	7,000	1,104	294	8,000	1,072	216	6,100
Cherokee	927	648	3,500	1,120	925	8,000	1,100	1,000	8,500	1,138	1,038	5,000	1,663	1,060	3,500
Chowan	376	154	2,000	333	77	2,500	243	78	2,500	282	60	2,500	242	83	1,750
Clay	523	229	2,000	691	322	2,000	783	226	2,500	515	67	2,000	407	61	1,750
Cleveland	1,416	4,775	8,000	958	553	8,000	833	377	8,000	588	298	5,000	278	138	3,940
Columbus	2,080	833	6,000	1,463	1,163	8,000	1,479	912	6,000	368	239	5,000	1,918	215	4,350
Craven	2,163	1,248	15,000	2,580	1,187	15,000	2,429	1,152	15,000	2,338	1,148	12,500	2,220	1,127	10,950
Cumberland	3,076	2,416	10,000	2,964	2,209	15,000	2,021	1,185	15,000	1,654	630	12,000	1,195	583	8,710
Currituck	475	140	1,500	350	180	2,500	520	200	2,000	340	50	2,000	310	40	1,750
Dare	254	186	2,000	239	154	2,000	199	121	2,000	226	129	2,000	239	127	1,750
Davidson	1,614	613	12,000	1,625	890	18,000	1,545	814	18,000	1,325	681	16,500	984	494	14,460
Davie	513	345	4,000	624	266	4,000	457	100	2,000	466	90	3,500	383	50	2,620
Duplin	4,000	4,600	9,000	4,010	1,317	9,000	1,793	195	9,000	2,540	800	8,000	1,525	300	5,200
Durham	2,243	1,007	18,000	2,682	1,265	30,000	2,591	1,207	22,500	2,573	1,169	35,000	2,455	998	30,650
Edgecombe	4,014	864	12,000	3,871	609	15,000	3,403	452	10,000	2,342	362	10,000	1,491	400	6,100
Forsyth	4,142	2,009	45,000	3,396	2,029	47,500	3,350	1,763	45,000	3,056	1,813	35,000	2,658	1,788	26,250
Franklin	1,442	1,275	7,000	1,490	1,325	12,000	785	425	8,000	850	175	5,000	1,704	250	4,350
Gaston	2,786	1,629	15,000	2,964	1,773	20,000	2,523	1,461	15,000	1,913	999	35,000	1,267	611	17,500
Gates	421	191	2,000	427	186	2,000	284	122	2,000	242	45	2,000	253	67	1,750
Graham	420	254	2,000	454	358	4,000	425	390	4,000	410	380	3,500	353	326	2,190
Granville	2,912	1,365	8,000	2,695	1,290	9,000	1,386	620	9,000	1,328	254	7,000	1,014	296	4,350
Greene	668	215	2,000	968	260	5,000	708	280	3,000	565	37	8,000	370	65	3,500
Guilford	5,147	2,602	50,000	2,540	2,700	60,000	6,192	2,703	60,000	5,698	2,990	90,000	5,326	2,897	69,300
Halifax	2,385	1,920	15,000	2,170	1,645	15,000	2,306	1,542	9,000	1,310	374	5,000	1,227	300	3,500
Harnett	1,605	1,962	10,000	970	370	10,000	845	289	10,000	540	153	2,500	419	123	2,190

COUNTY	FEBRUARY 1933			MARCH 1933			APRIL 1933			MAY 1933			JUNE 1933		
	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments	Total Cases	Work Relief Cases	Allotments
Haywood	1,675	1,056	$ 9,000	1,750	1,100	$ 10,000	1,019	647	$ 10,000	2,559	324	$ 4,000	607	371	$ 2,620
Henderson	1,152	751	4,500	1,644	1,144	7,500	1,061	741	7,500	836	830	6,000	728	531	4,350
Hertford	850	600	4,000	525	174	3,000	830	75	3,000	361	75	2,500	533	50	1,750
Hoke	903		4,000	603	311	3,000	454	162	2,500	423	96	3,500	335	75	1,750
Hyde	185	446	2,000	227	206	2,000	272	152	2,000	150	79	2,000	130	61	1,750
Iredell	3,130	750	8,000	2,803	1,137	15,000	2,689	1,016	15,000	1,129	650	18,000	1,377	780	13,140
Jackson	835	809	4,000	1,000	877	6,000	839	780	6,000	741	688	4,500	855	818	3,500
Johnston	4,961	4,000	15,000	5,104	4,600	15,000	2,783	2,000	15,000	2,572	1,800	10,000	1,364	500	8,710
Jones	850	500	6,000	988	760	7,000	755	350	6,090	512	239	4,000	467	160	3,060
Lee	1,704	665	6,000	954	572	9,000	832	410	4,500	812	351	4,000	790	350	2,620
Lenoir	2,557	1,229	15,000	2,347	1,335	20,000	2,711	970	15,000	1,695	518	12,000	1,426	352	10,510
Lincoln	570	84	3,000	632	63	3,500	526	93	3,500	380	46	3,000	358	63	2,620
Macon	460	400	2,000	546	520	3,000	1,100	450	3,000	1,100	380	2,000	400	260	1,750
Madison	700	500	2,500	800	700	7,000	738		7,000	781	680	5,000	745	680	3,940
Martin	1,473	450	6,000	1,092	321	8,000	645	207	8,000	320	100	3,500	323	72	3,060
McDowell	950	723	5,000	920	372	6,000	835	561	5,000	804	210	3,000	717	201	2,620
Mecklenburg	8,100	3,900	50,000	7,300	3,000	60,000	6,959	2,652	55,000	7,120	2,102	65,000	6,670	1,883	54,750
Mitchell	550	450	3,000	450	300	3,000	400	300	3,000	310	98	2,000	289	135	1,750
Montgomery	1,440	700	5,000	1,500	600	6,000	800	500	4,000	530	300	4,000	425	200	1,750
Moore	1,683	1,441	7,000	1,089	1,460	7,000	1,067	708	7,000	1,165	793	6,000	851	511	3,060
Nash	1,887	1,107	12,000	1,680	1,091	15,000	1,853	646	10,000	1,260	195	10,000	1,350	201	6,100
New Hanover	3,500	1,123	25,000	3,500	1,095	33,000	3,600		27,500	3,500		25,000	3,323	1,098	20,520
Northampton	1,448	1,051	12,000	1,387	882	10,000	1,596	448	7,000	318	170	8,000	327	209	7,000
Onslow	585	453	3,000	615	500	3,000	585	356	3,000	577	315	5,000	482	202	4,380
Orange	766	528	6,000	825	307	8,000	818	207	8,000	763	163	9,000	717	134	7,880
Pamlico	772	617	4,000	595	452	5,000	890	443	5,000	766	418	2,500	303	11	2,190
Pasquotank	334	120	4,000	368	208	5,000	474	187	4,000	295	136	2,000	209	113	1,750
Pender	1,333	534	6,000	1,350	404	6,000	377	82	6,000	1,050	74	4,000	960	137	2,620
Perquimans	438	352	3,000	492	334	2,500	389	82	2,500	425	140	2,000	325	162	1,750
Person	1,159	1,000	8,000	1,541	725	8,000	1,430	475	7,000	1,215	315	5,000	1,262	277	3,500
Pitt	2,996	849	15,000	3,285	1,285	22,500	3,791	657	17,500	2,250	460	12,500	1,675	367	10,510
Polk	741	422	2,500	779	471	3,000	627	210	3,000	337		2,500	336		2,190
Randolph	1,271	431	5,000	1,687	500	10,000	1,594	403	8,000	1,418	392	6,000	1,032	205	4,350
Richmond	2,413	1,100	7,000	1,418	900	8,000	1,130	450	7,000	945	400	4,000	850	525	3,060
Robeson	4,385	2,285	25,000	4,645	3,231	20,000	2,533	1,823	15,000	2,704	1,196	12,500	2,210	844	8,710
Rockingham	1,945	990	12,500	1,529	813	12,500	1,531	831	10,000	1,023		7,000	993	214	6,100
Rowan	2,422	924	15,000	2,148	650	18,000	2,050	458	18,000	1,415	402	16,500	1,347	479	14,500
Rutherford	1,492	522	6,000	1,318	549	6,000	1,142	436	6,000	851	241	5,000	1,058	256	4,350
Sampson	3,294	1,500	12,500	3,428	1,612	12,500	3,381	1,015	12,500	3,319	1,089	10,000	1,937	719	8,710
Scotland	2,500	9	6,000	2,600	9	6,000	1,500	9	4,000	1,400	10	2,500	850	10	2,190
Stanley	568	298	3,000	407	565	5,000	241	163	4,000	257	130	2,000	171	38	1,750
Stokes	1,253	232	4,000	1,282	333	6,000	1,187	614	5,000	618	166	4,000	422	137	2,620
Surry	1,696	1,446	6,000	1,757	1,552	9,000	1,807	1,652	7,000	777	286	7,000	656	197	3,500
Swain	374	338	2,500	508	445	3,000	496	115	3,000	422	247	2,000	531	294	1,750
Transylvania	393	405	2,000	388	259	6,000	300	117	3,500	343	222	2,500	335	229	2,190
Tyrrell	649	320	2,500	547	365	3,000	583	248	3,000	421	234	2,000	229	172	1,750
Union	2,061	1,792	10,000	1,238	694	12,500	891	759	7,000	593	192	3,500	460	61	3,060
Vance	1,514	703	6,000	1,421	783	9,000	1,018	569	7,000	610	400	6,000	588	366	4,350
Wake	6,726	2,674	40,000	6,587	2,545	45,000	5,865	2,194	40,000	6,414	1,744	42,500	5,588	1,809	35,040
Warren	1,573	1,628	8,000	1,612	1,629	8,000	1,435	158	8,000	445	175	5,000	483	290	3,500
Washington	971	493	5,000	1,006	493	4,000	988	274	3,000	487	93	3,000	120	67	2,190
Watauga	903	755	4,500	723	455	3,000	616	178	4,000	889	261	4,000	914	487	2,620
Wayne	5,233	2,298	15,000	5,337	2,451	20,000	3,764	524	15,000	1,435	463	12,000	595	116	8,710
Wilkes	844	719	6,000	784	166	6,000	896	608	5,000	721	336	4,000	410	271	2,620
Wilson	3,575	1,365	15,000	3,354	1,276	20,000	3,125	1,089	17,500	2,132	841	12,500	1,812	784	10,510
Yadkin	1,091	445	2,000	1,275	850	4,000	992	406	3,000	624	80	4,000	665	52	2,620
Yancey	600	600	2,000	876	824	3,000	523	275	3,000	556	556	2,500	421	285	2,190
TOTALS	176,124	98,484	$893,500	168,183	90,929	$1,071,000	148,692	61,286	$947,000	122,963	46,823	$866,000	102,744	40,667	$662,350
Transients		10,428			9,912			11,522			8,753			11,355	

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Alamance	163	173	293	238	227	168	119	114	126	97
Alexander	277	241	312	330	225	293	236	209	205	89
Alleghany	69	109	222	166	151	101	67	124	74	51
Anson	203	950	1,214	505	300	411	435	356	213	188
Ashe	142	351	727	578	301	353	130	345	259	283
Avery	96	165	783	473	643	493	536	520	208	161
Beaufort	245	465	700	332	321	302	113	119	107	153
Bertie	463	790	973	640	358	293	154	89	69	67
Bladen	147	255	375	371	330	293	301	359	251	216
Brunswick	310	635	1,266	418	562	486	607	455	362	241
Buncombe	2,056	2,515	2,935	3,606	2,680	3,101	3,275	3,076	2,646	2,823
Burke	431	540	410	616	231	233	322	388	552	380
Cabarrus	224	371	821	766	584	667	705	562	515	340
Caldwell	457	321	269	389	450	286	216	207	275	187
Camden	156	204	204	168	182	141	80	42	49	28
Carteret	522	850	979	496	406	396	235	403	501	373
Caswell	412	365	284	326	191	161	202	136	81	44
Catawba	862	787	659	434	505	352	309	307	395	301
Chatham	640	446	494	413	263	269	174	220	104	58
Cherokee	140	352	670	472	422	387	497	537	435	557
Chowan	170	407	566	308	312	289	325	256	205	138
Clay	101	152	204	254	190	194	165	252	238	233
Cleveland	345	470	850	375	297	271	336	362	391	246
Columbus	157	259	693	424	268	363	418	347	149	226
Craven	910	774	948	577	534	382	427	601	408	312
Cumberland	661	611	745	593	687	752	736	621	826	516
Currituck	111	237	386	336	412	240	170	91	155	78
Dare	138	250	316	209	212	263	269	285	149	143
Davidson	516	336	457	570	623	470	404	670	411	348
Davie	293	402	242	236	176	134	123	100	116	59
Duplin	392	744	1,526	637	762	597	548	290	216	172
Durham	1,117	867	915	1,114	1,128	953	1,308	878	654	677
Edgecombe	489	629	1,233	823	800	489	787	705	254	247
Forsyth	1,383	1,604	2,743	2,653	1,902	1,796	1,889	1,891	2,026	1,344
Franklin	79	206	710	316	347	221	165	254	120	63
Gaston	451	938	2,039	1,152	2,173	1,961	1,042	1,204	1,237	631
Gates	132	182	191	212	165	175	98	126	113	75
Graham	50	90	252	105	63	74	157	225	179	239
Granville	312	318	436	200	165	110	132	167	75	43
Greene	170	143	225	311	167	140	135	139	104	92
Guilford	2,689	2,886	3,628	3,682	2,984	2,760	3,197	2,727	2,364	1,336
Halifax	371	669	1,274	752	1,007	1,088	1,060	704	583	339
Harnett	237	201	391	244	228	290	307	401	194	228
Haywood	333	461	688	588	463	445	516	591	504	422
Henderson	37	224	904	484	385	378	747	347	495	608
Hertford	404	465	414	501	349	221	219	174	139	89
Hoke	214	174	343	264	217	197	248	198	210	183
Hyde	132	273	537	255	193	417	129	55	95	82
Iredell	674	882	884	838	702	613	684	517	446	469
Jackson	118	168	455	556	484	244	455	372	275	339
Johnston	630	727	1,020	714	614	840	789	622	579	275
Jones	175	171	429	273	183	194	320	264	178	164
Lee	401	547	544	300	219	324	234	189	90	85
Lenoir	889	738	1,610	654	413	384	440	384	293	215
Lincoln	211	186	204	176	227	59	83	147	189	88
Macon	47	99	358	5	8	30	356	469	431	379
Madison	139	286	697	391	241	428	302	498	442	239
Martin	156	231	312	333	211	157	182	185	158	128
McDowell	575	515	489	166	144	213	320	440	335	249
Mecklenburg	3,956	3,814	4,365	2,938	1,754	2,630	2,843	2,379	1,943	1,772
Mitchell	119	178	386	260	237	264	109	134	76	60
Montgomery	241	396	679	326	382	237	259	220	215	150
Moore	293	976	2,120	861	883	864	461	370	213	150
Nash	626	668	813	691	292	208	173	144	23	80
New Hanover	1,289	1,654	1,584	1,626	1,699	1,980	1,991	1,840	1,710	1,676
Northampton	106	528	519	501	361	231	247	141	122	90
Onslow	284	262	439	253	374	218	184	173	159	107
Orange	403	389	451	491	503	345	394	211	138	95
Pamlico	292	551	853	265	232	211	264	301	262	150
Pasquotank	150	362	570	444	368	338	282	179	193	122
Pender	252	348	465	267	334	280	274	180	104	95
Perquimans	147	256	490	354	238	172	160	197	189	105
Person	510	490	606	388	467	280	182	103	91	93
Pitt	302	482	1,223	712	461	348	191	202	123	77
Polk	127	121	126	111	136	130	142	83	93	82
Randolph	473	551	623	591	579	405	337	325	209	199
Richmond	398	530	1,002	909	697	485	314	382	351	282
Robeson	1,038	1,047	2,343	3,453	1,578	818	625	748	400	415
Rockingham	266	309	394	422	370	261	381	332	243	138
Rowan	996	1,008	1,497	1,114	1,246	1,107	924	718	531	334

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935—*Continued*

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Rutherford	422	431	646	617	739	514	651	515	500	397
Sampson	305	666	791	391	483	449	380	236	197	188
Scotland	260	315	1,131	786	689	453	659	488	283	366
Stanly	131	113	126	193	197	223	171	203	174	227
Stokes	378	325	504	422	238	182	150	255	311	136
Surry	460	687	878	754	737	434	457	506	414	226
Swain	53	114	238	39	150	143	103	235	183	295
Transylvania	115	197	400	121	47	125	271	316	245	210
Tyrrell	243	539	726	150	137	195	142	137	132	60
Union	350	327	536	572	665	509	421	275	358	184
Vance	294	408	469	423	239	191	119	216	108	152
Wake	2,418	2,842	4,311	2,936	2,124	2,155	1,389	1,360	1,060	1,191
Warren	344	505	869	326	242	179	140	91	51	27
Washington	79	337	703	307	244	287	227	163	129	85
Watauga	398	429	769	524	547	507	323	258	240	228
Wayne	769	781	1,153	1,045	756	690	889	739	505	293
Wilkes	134	304	834	876	1,051	946	408	494	425	274
Wilson	1,035	564	1,108	1,030	456	313	698	711	295	275
Yadkin	457	563	679	628	700	346	397	270	237	179
Yancey	130	413	729	336	309	366	179	240	221	128

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING WORK RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	*FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Alamance	190	166		107	168	178	292	341	293	92
Alexander	24	12		25	165	72	178	216	179	40
Alleghany	107	93		32	93	61	89	157	140	39
Anson	233	75		78	218	167	523	307	250	109
Ashe	306	156		402	599	245	550	529	527	175
Avery	334	253		49	138	142	341	403	258	75
Beaufort	84	40		90	94	60	197	201	91	36
Bertie	157	15		42	70	43	87	63	30	16
Bladen	119	12		92	145	80	112	133	16	11
Brunswick	183	82		122	328	235	400	331	221	134
Buncombe	1,333	855		869	2,123	2,038	2,787	2,646	1,976	434
Burke	38	72		83	257	163	253	344	302	107
Cabarrus	119	67		153	386	400	492	556	558	206
Caldwell	77	12		65	175	137	198	280	260	89
Camden	23	14		3	26	29	53	43	18	9
Carteret	94	426		168	253	208	411	385	344	186
Caswell	169	110		124	318	247	281	101	72	20
Catawba	278	125		169	303	329	272	293	219	53
Chatham	109	42		86	292	178	316	228	201	64
Cherokee	293	1		210	440	313	554	742	808	184
Chowan	72	37		51	156	120	217	192	201	36
Clay	15	10		39	96	82	224	303	332	98
Cleveland	124	16		86	234	254	303	314	259	115
Columbus	42	37		51	211	149	296	206	99	55
Craven	417	190		136	411	849	749	422	269	154
Cumberland	375	189		176	371	294	520	707	471	105
Currituck	20	2		4		7	137	188	156	20
Dare	60	43		31	103	112	195	267	161	55
Davidson	379	243		126	312	293	334	563	581	174
Davie	60	30		17	93	42	73	135	126	36
Duplin	180	84		181	359	165	268	177	93	86
Durham	763	322		543	1,057	766	1,086	1,619	1,335	560
Edgecombe	206	68		144	540	385	569	573	509	141
Forsyth	1,410	743		629	1,545	1,256	1,620	1,903	1,573	507
Franklin	106	66		35	120	82	212	228	166	27
Gaston	149	12		334	1,060	1,530	1,680	1,220	1,126	316
Gates	58	8		7	65	28	76	83	55	14
Graham	227	154		153	215	129	228	257	258	65
Granville	258	85		167	224	55	145	141	78	42
Greene	34	11		32	65	37	35	59	21	14
Guilford	2,102	1,325		1,282	1,857	2,088	2,491	2,577	2,395	922
Halifax	135	2		64	320	243	420	525	457	165
Harnett	129	1		52	226	110	289	287	246	95
Haywood	314	11		16	314	357	501	500	564	58
Henderson	436	271		274	295	107	405	545	320	57
Hertford	15	4		174	84	38	151	91	54	17
Hoke	42	4		19	44	85	94	176	126	42
Hyde	84	57		89	260	143	374	291	226	69

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING WORK RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935—*Continued*

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	*FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Iredell	431	127		159	437	365	429	583	559	196
Jackson	244	70		63	141	28	79	473	649	185
Johnston	285	32		147	590	55	140	398	131	170
Jones	150	21		11	112	114	86	96	70	35
Lee	77	9		126	238	162	203	204	184	87
Lenoir	174	39		112	283	131	249	219	110	34
Lincoln	79	41		81	291	217	261	218	161	57
Macon	46	85		404	458	304	331	478	506	134
Madison	657	403		96	202	175	230	176	15	83
Martin	78	32		26	101	62	97	80	53	21
McDowell	12	22		136	333	264	337	442	391	176
Mecklenburg	1,324	465		755	1,985	2,153	2,498	2,379	2,135	503
Mitchell	27	40		37	205	228	214	272	192	52
Montgomery	35			91	221	346	363	331	296	158
Moore	336	151		356	386	244	217	267	215	81
Nash	39	7		202	129	12	50	54	27	20
New Hanover	681	119		418	698	815	957	1,004	2,969	345
Northampton	190	18		333	252	87	177	136	80	16
Onslow	98			37	50	20	84	161	87	35
Orange	55	15		132	319	271	317	270	224	79
Pamlico	65	60		23	57	38	79	89	109	55
Pasquotank	82	5		65	79	79	187	224	105	50
Pender	117	42		34	93	50	111	144	182	48
Perquimans	180	12		16	113	87	165	127	96	42
Person	159	51		136	221	106	135	106	113	43
Pitt	286	114		148	201	93	376	363	407	51
Polk	73	45		12	28	17	26	94	60	17
Randolph	185	158		63	191	184	205	240	209	94
Richmond	331	49		136	370	707	696	467	430	152
Robeson	394	220		390	462	313	747	1,090	611	188
Rockingham	126	48		105	169	111	164	253	217	61
Rowan	404	143		103	289	426	586	569	594	263
Rutherford	180	83		79	162	430	504	493	437	135
Sampson	240	17		49	180	96	209	174	140	55
Scotland	50	7		58	121	231	395	517	347	30
Stanly	12	1		123	326	324	428	341	334	142
Stokes	130	90		101	115	50	109	184	228	65
Surry	45	27		121	287	371	440	518	290	118
Swain	215	59		153	86	71	177	291	446	134
Transylvania	159	68		316	169	104	72	123	134	21
Tyrrell	213	227		276	251	120	209	98	54	27
Union	167	68		107	376	372	571	413	343	84
Vance	166	28		154	322	182	495	410	228	100
Wake	1,872	944		1,056	1,977	1,821	1,855	1,911	1,800	916
Warren	297	14		92	197	114	294	206	114	41
Washington	56	26		41	120	125	210	120	51	38
Watauga	173	175		2	224	85	277	398	329	127
Wayne	208	86		195	768	523	479	433	265	75
Wilkes	175	189		48	351	357	697	803	842	348
Wilson	222	48		174	323	608	526	395	138	82
Yadkin	26	8		25	55	15	73	289	149	75
Yancey	171	94		231	227	186	219	262	156	44

* Period of CWA no ERA Works Program.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NET NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Alamance	352	330	293	343	393	343	378	409	349	159
Alexander	301	250	312	335	367	306	300	297	260	161
Alleghany	196	202	222	189	233	155	148	197	162	83
Anson	350	991	1,214	569	490	552	884	520	385	258
Ashe	450	507	727	787	853	667	595	601	577	404
Avery	444	405	783	508	762	595	734	641	405	210
Beaufort	329	463	700	421	414	362	310	320	191	175
Bertie	584	797	973	682	408	323	217	137	90	72
Bladen	221	226	375	400	438	362	399	444	263	222
Brunswick	444	703	1,266	539	890	721	882	653	486	313
Buncombe	2,673	2,929	2,935	3,952	382	3,710	3,840	3,695	3,268	2,923
Burke	461	571	410	666	472	379	527	586	610	412
Cabarrus	299	407	821	870	848	848	892	779	674	380
Caldwell	427	332	269	449	606	421	401	400	383	228
Camden	174	215	204	171	192	153	99	67	56	32
Carteret	585	1,163	979	665	656	604	646	685	687	521
Caswell	576	414	284	335	459	379	398	196	133	60
Catawba	1,078	4,139	659	586	677	621	543	481	462	317
Chatham	702	542	494	486	514	410	441	273	225	99
Cherokee	421	350	670	542	627	581	833	867	896	602
Chowan	207	1,156	566	350	406	374	449	373	317	159
Clay	115	162	204	293	267	256	335	397	409	256
Cleveland	434	481	850	429	454	442	454	500	462	295
Columbus	194	288	693	464	443	463	621	447	245	253
Craven	1,145	885	948	697	868	984	1,034	738	531	388
Cumberland	945	787	745	748	955	942	1,100	1,061	934	576
Currituck	130	239	386	339	412	247	266	239	225	92
Dare	247	285	316	239	308	359	450	458	283	182
Davidson	743	526	457	599	749	643	533	786	649	378
Davie	311	379	242	241	235	161	151	163	159	83
Duplin	451	838	1,526	794	1,075	732	732	417	271	219
Durham	1,624	901	915	1,413	1,637	1,479	1,938	2,304	1,765	916
Edgecombe	529	657	1,233	931	1,187	831	1,188	1,080	690	325
Forsyth	2,057	1,909	2,743	2,967	2,837	2,459	2,569	2,627	2,293	1,429
Franklin	185	272	710	351	432	266	339	352	232	77
Gaston	573	942	2,039	1,355	2,703	2,191	1,802	1,452	1,452	728
Gates	174	179	191	213	209	192	160	163	136	83
Graham	270	241	252	258	278	188	329	316	288	246
Granville	464	370	436	337	350	156	235	225	131	78
Greene	204	154	225	332	201	155	156	169	118	99
Guilford	3,884	3,380	3,628	4,414	3,915	3,862	4,074	3,645	3,296	1,659
Halifax	492	668	1,274	801	1,267	1,280	1,324	1,077	875	415
Harnett	354	202	391	284	448	396	432	449	375	288
Haywood	435	458	688	590	624	692	729	776	698	435
Henderson	469	363	904	758	591	405	843	784	656	625
Hertford	415	445	414	652	368	246	336	243	186	100
Hoke	256	178	343	277	262	262	323	319	272	191
Hyde	216	329	537	344	439	557	503	346	290	136
Iredell	977	947	884	911	1,008	844	875	825	675	537
Jackson	359	223	455	576	587	260	458	690	691	366
Johnston	872	754	1,020	836	963	868	866	832	635	389
Jones	293	189	429	278	269	300	364	309	216	184
Lee	451	555	544	426	433	459	330	235	205	139
Lenoir	951	747	1,610	740	644	484	579	506	355	238
Lincoln	284	225	204	249	402	251	289	248	205	108
Macon	93	183	358	408	466	334	523	642	609	390
Madison	796	696	697	487	443	568	443	576	513	288
Martin	218	257	312	355	303	211	251	231	188	140
McDowell	577	526	489	302	477	461	526	622	531	331
Mecklenburg	5,091	4,143	4,365	3,388	3,102	3,371	3,544	3,084	2,512	1,945
Mitchell	193	217	386	297	373	426	276	314	223	99
Montgomery	371	396	679	404	529	540	528	413	403	231
Moore	605	1,112	2,120	1,081	1,091	949	551	446	322	196
Nash	954	668	813	889	421	220	210	187	81	92
New Hanover	1,289	1,692	1,584	1,933	2,151	2,281	2,386	2,358	2,222	1,794
Northampton	325	541	519	601	613	310	380	256	192	101
Onslow	388	159	439	289	384	237	239	282	204	136
Orange	330	392	451	587	688	549	643	452	330	139
Pamlico	329	603	853	288	288	248	306	347	302	181
Pasquotank	247	365	570	473	396	378	368	328	253	141
Pender	361	368	465	301	426	329	353	291	150	107
Perquimans	363	251	490	371	351	253	311	275	235	128
Person	661	523	606	438	559	355	272	191	182	118
Pitt	418	594	1,223	833	650	429	567	565	245	115
Polk	418	162	126	123	164	147	146	141	119	90
Randolph	756	624	623	639	718	548	485	411	301	221
Richmond	967	574	1,002	969	954	1,123	953	696	614	358
Robeson	663	1,083	2,343	3,492	1,953	1,117	1,322	1,676	865	498

AVERAGE MONTHLY NET NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935—*Continued*

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Rockingham	656	340	394	501	508	354	482	463	339	166
Rowan	1,098	942	1,497	1,173	1,415	1,388	1,201	966	776	481
Rutherford	586	496	646	674	880	824	897	742	643	418
Sampson	353	664	791	440	615	539	547	354	268	208
Scotland	211	320	1,131	815	718	599	980	920	558	377
Stanly	239	113	126	310	508	521	561	444	408	288
Stokes	473	395	504	422	353	232	235	333	384	176
Surry	430	697	878	802	1,011	739	735	764	570	307
Swain	256	173	238	185	203	202	219	382	479	315
Transylvania	238	248	400	426	214	227	318	357	286	221
Tyrrell	398	607	726	391	345	264	271	178	165	79
Union	470	358	536	603	947	815	773	483	400	198
Vance	1,301	435	469	516	508	332	466	503	379	198
Wake	2,392	3,384	4,311	3,599	3,451	3,157	2,394	2,199	2,051	1,465
Warren	405	519	869	356	439	278	401	251	144	61
Washington	333	360	703	331	342	338	345	235	156	109
Watauga	616	568	769	526	676	560	561	517	434	290
Wayne	632	819	1,153	1,216	1,398	1,101	1,142	905	604	319
Wilkes	307	477	834	918	1,260	1,189	1,029	1,021	949	378
Wilson	1,149	607	1,108	1,204	780	883	959	939	390	338
Yadkin	467	566	679	581	729	361	439	409	315	225
Yancey	287	475	729	565	522	492	353	377	314	163

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Alamance	$ 2,215.11	$ 4,062.70	$ 3,972.18	$ 3,996.79	$ 2,757.78	$ 2,899.80	$ 2,211.50	$ 1,384.34	$ 2,437.33	$ 1,693.32
Alexander	3,421.56	5,501.82	6,186.46	5,965.74	3,128.95	7,531.07	4,365.73	4,240.76	4,706.44	3,463.62
Alleghany	1,316.28	4,082.31	4,879.28	5,683.29	2,108.03	900.89	1,298.08	2,263.87	1,372.91	1,489.85
Anson	4,113.48	9,577.93	11,765.36	7,564.19	3,925.68	8,157.28	5,818.42	4,674.35	3,394.40	3,522.43
Ashe	1,191.94	3,123.50	12,983.51	11,602.76	3,528.47	6,314.12	1,820.85	4,181.03	3,601.54	4,659.55
Avery	933.46	2,554.59	10,702.01	9,546.81	9,057.01	6,404.37	5,795.16	8,739.96	2,368.21	2,532.93
Beaufort	5,640.79	7,449.95	12,339.85	6,152.80	3,805.79	5,898.29	1,033.45	1,294.72	1,437.00	2,893.64
Bertie	6,588.61	13,198.91	10,993.37	9,890.05	4,970.22	4,813.17	2,930.16	3,044.97	1,748.93	1,568.54
Bladen	1,595.96	2,293.94	6,196.90	7,197.91	4,442.04	6,211.67	6,255.94	9,514.17	6,578.49	6,147.49
Brunswick	3,645.89	8,149.04	10,408.92	8,544.44	5,383.44	7,586.00	8,435.29	7,061.67	4,480.98	3,866.11
Buncombe	36,765.83	56,816.89	99,181.15	92,766.10	59,932.80	72,398.62	78,721.98	72,492.17	72,515.11	110,169.87
Burke	6,653.06	11,577.33	10,796.29	5,076.55	2,325.81	4,518.11	5,179.55	6,609.32	8,266.26	6,817.09
Cabarrus	3,828.46	6,348.70	14,540.45	19,314.73	11,388.95	18,009.80	13,429.56	11,497.67	7,019.60	8,773.26
Caldwell	3,312.33	2,360.68	2,595.53	5,121.21	6,550.66	3,226.22	3,808.95	2,495.03	4,309.32	4,782.30
Camden	1,595.39	3,413.37	4,115.84	4,436.34	4,505.87	2,715.90	1,200.99	783.67	759.63	641.42
Carteret	5,826.27	14,307.75	29,764.54	10,451.61	6,965.92	12,318.84	5,320.65	5,577.50	8,622.17	3,784.72
Caswell	4,631.13	10,470.27	7,234.64	6,056.50	2,273.17	1,886.56	932.02	1,256.59	1,693.85	1,401.01
Catawba	7,776.43	9,777.67	12,218.28	8,226.27	10,070.15	7,213.38	6,632.83	6,115.97	7,800.19	7,573.47
Chatham	6,426.32	6,657.05	11,568.14	7,109.58	2,234.24	5,197.43	1,161.08	1,047.61	1,308.72	763.93
Cherokee	2,462.01	6,066.31	13,300.18	6,568.15	5,278.25	9,365.58	7,648.40	5,870.12	4,293.52	12,262.41
Chowan	1,818.27	6,814.07	9,357.46	6,462.79	3,581.05	6,102.07	6,903.17	5,352.23	3,632.55	2,976.09
Clay	994.30	1,874.32	5,273.80	4,997.68	3,541.91	3,348.81	1,799.79	3,293.69	2,635.41	5,707.68
Cleveland	5,148.56	7,761.68	14,238.67	9,040.15	4,981.10	6,878.36	13,404.54	7,344.64	5,437.39	5,705.19
Columbus	2,241.71	6,040.29	14,606.25	11,538.00	4,992.32	7,496.53	8,201.05	7,623.59	3,216.36	6,666.92
Craven	9,668.79	13,621.54	14,367.53	13,535.46	7,560.63	5,630.35	6,174.53	9,298.95	6,444.61	4,485.98
Cumberland	9,354.38	13,396.95	20,009.89	12,513.29	9,872.58	16,321.29	18,036.83	14,780.39	15,693.70	14,658.29
Currituck	1,784.25	3,556.82	5,896.55	5,395.37	4,716.98	3,075.81	1,890.87	1,310.18	2,400.62	1,846.40
Dare	2,033.00	4,643.27	4,551.88	3,597.79	2,282.31	4,715.25	3,627.43	4,473.26	2,935.62	2,517.54
Davidson	5,471.58	5,788.15	7,200.05	8,629.16	10,642.58	10,059.88	7,385.05	10,947.58	6,238.22	7,579.71
Davie	3,172.26	7,121.09	4,064.11	5,389.83	2,117.36	3,289.03	3,528.97	1,602.43	1,623.26	1,566.77
Duplin	6,033.01	12,877.64	19,146.58	13,070.20	11,743.63	11,161.95	9,478.64	6,165.03	3,545.84	1,734.76
Durham	19,508.28	27,372.37	31,278.02	23,202.39	41,523.22	45,847.18	41,062.74	29,577.86	18,023.72	13,945.43
Edgecombe	4,953.96	8,956.73	16,089.73	12,461.24	9,371.71	10,308.00	12,681.57	14,803.92	4,303.60	5,101.04
Forsyth	20,381.75	33,272.16	67,215.40	74,796.64	41,259.47	47,056.72	49,192.84	45,904.93	45,531.39	34,847.65
Franklin	980.27	4,873.99	17,460.64	11,127.68	6,614.89	7,735.39	3,337.85	4,359.64	1,730.44	2,012.79
Gaston	7,507.69	20,306.26	41,425.72	32,436.42	55,433.39	30,920.90	30,376.96	17,899.92	21,971.61	21,631.99
Gates	1,684.46	3,226.77	3,188.39	5,532.56	4,395.77	4,790.28	979.73	2,556.56	2,036.42	1,922.96
Graham	743.09	1,823.93	6,756.13	1,857.70	914.49	597.51	1,638.87	1,969.62	1,594.27	5,459.11
Granville	4,519.78	8,063.47	8,318.55	4,827.12	2,630.64	3,020.16	3,795.33	4,446.30	1,257.43	1,115.36
Greene	3,307.11	2,769.41	4,401.77	6,168.12	1,795.50	2,501.75	3,170.96	2,977.08	2,427.32	2,374.90
Guilford	54,412.69	86,102.51	143,427.95	103,595.27	69,461.75	83,900.06	83,852.28	62,262.18	54,164.59	32,759.86
Halifax	6,062.36	12,680.64	23,277.77	18,221.28	15,544.46	25,043.67	19,710.79	12,678.42	10,943.08	8,443.23
Harnett	3,430.51	2,978.28	6,489.94	6,461.79	2,969.79	4,457.91	1,951.86	2,250.81	1,747.50	2,465.23
Haywood	3,192.55	7,485.98	17,371.38	15,167.26	9,963.40	9,272.56	13,384.97	12,044.43	7,516.25	12,052.24
Henderson	430.40	2,944.38	11,935.15	9,029.77	4,827.88	6,704.08	6,712.01	8,531.22	9,394.86	11,842.12
Hertford	2,960.41	8,474.31	8,317.11	6,321.11	4,289.66	4,979.80	3,621.54	3,241.10	2,563.87	2,613.37

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935—*Continued*

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Hoke	$ 2,657.52	$ 3,063.14	$ 4,637.07	$ 5,510.48	$ 3,614.29	$ 4,521.62	$ 8,234.64	$ 4,905.10	$ 4,280.97	$ 5,234.00
Hyde	2,249.50	7,260.26	11,099.06	6,307.16	2,336.65	4,753.07	1,078.17	423.50	1,097.50	1,242.73
Iredell	10,624.81	15,931.50	14,887.74	16,603.39	11,215.47	12,892.57	13,314.22	8,097.19	4,133.49	5,726.79
Jackson	1,600.17	4,673.31	10,195.71	7,403.48	5,951.47	5,297.78	7,865.27	5,939.58	2,573.41	8,523.22
Johnston	11,099.98	13,844.87	23,310.87	20,619.15	10,898.12	22,448.10	17,178.47	12,481.43	8,990.31	4,830.01
Jones	3,456.08	3,590.40	12,379.49	6,648.08	3,097.67	5,206.96	7,283.68	5,577.98	4,659.93	2,360.60
Lee	6,520.27	10,402.37	12,865.75	6,659.63	1,701.11	4,331.81	2,661.83	762.84	1,091.30	1,447.80
Lenoir	11,432.51	13,714.17	46,324.72	12,715.70	9,581.33	10,157.14	10,176.95	9,224.62	6,772.86	5,365.95
Lincoln	3,283.58	4,458.01	5,660.64	6,064.75	5,151.36	2,010.28	5,916.09	3,188.85	4,320.70	2,305.80
Macon	307.32	1,229.92	4,060.82	54.30	110.52	300.75	6,287.71	5,741.53	4,506.26	9,124.78
Madison	1,358.57	6,129.62	12,288.55	5,260.00	2,807.25	6,301.24	4,432.53	10,852.86	9,011.23	3,558.26
Martin	2,161.10	4,316.29	8,300.65	6,373.53	2,509.81	3,656.09	5,426.06	5,106.86	3,425.82	2,636.72
McDowell	6,293.06	9,154.48	12,557.59	7,955.50	4,162.43	4,693.43	8,262.35	6,893.96	4,499.69	8,264.09
Mecklenburg	87,648.68	78,607.90	88,281.67	64,186.89	23,762.28	32,323.52	40,265.90	31,031.17	30,164.01	45,758.88
Mitchell	3,254.77	3,772.33	10,233.58	6,666.82	3,606.36	3,596.65	1,297.10	1,954.97	764.49	887.85
Montgomery	2,624.94	7,212.39	10,984.59	5,435.90	2,807.90	2,829.76	3,863.96	3,428.95	3,026.01	2,113.48
Moore	2,481.17	23,380.80	29,156.29	16,713.66	10,890.80	9,189.67	6,811.86	4,256.56	3,813.95	2,762.56
Nash	5,846.21	11,799.36	14,794.46	8,596.35	4,549.12	7,815.45	4,434.48	3,756.49	1,115.64	2,281.36
New Hanover	28,392.93	44,776.18	46,525.76	33,960.34	29,575.33	38,104.88	39,125.27	39,868.89	32,156.74	46,405.77
Northampton	5,959.73	12,427.42	9,585.33	10,372.89	3,034.68	4,038.97	4,298.13	2,757.55	2,600.91	2,469.33
Onslow	6,287.33	8,306.59	10,420.00	6,750.58	4,286.46	5,061.47	4,315.99	3,513.08	2,444.12	1,532.33
Orange	8,224.79	10,737.75	14,739.80	10,873.77	9,610.94	9,656.87	8,569.02	9,141.09	4,807.39	3,513.76
Pamlico	4,407.72	12,201.18	14,976.04	11,166.50	4,363.27	4,525.16	5,153.46	6,564.95	4,812.97	3,065.41
Pasquotank	1,806.19	5,690.34	10,262.30	5,837.81	6,291.51	6,932.42	5,537.92	2,849.10	2,785.86	2,254.78
Pender	4,202.76	6,837.67	9,866.58	6,830.33	4,926.57	6,426.26	5,536.29	3,902.16	1,738.77	2,019.12
Perquimans	1,495.95	2,918.33	7,597.79	4,901.67	4,080.92	3,500.11	2,810.28	3,430.69	2,958.54	2,424.27
Person	4,124.99	6,198.38	9,012.84	9,163.13	6,116.37	5,300.54	3,893.50	3,583.77	2,623.78	2,913.35
Pitt	5,076.83	7,802.72	21,614.04	15,858.03	6,437.45	7,231.55	3,075.34	2,747.73	1,643.39	1,860.94
Polk	3,129.61	2,190.70	2,187.78	3,529.82	2,433.31	2,850.72	2,379.82	1,900.06	1,190.61	1,807.46
Randolph	5,697.52	7,739.32	12,385.75	12,647.11	10,354.01	11,005.24	6,169.63	3,737.38	2,959.75	3,692.42
Richmond	3,182.45	2,294.41	5,961.55	6,133.75	5,023.97	6,435.03	4,767.62	6,068.35	5,587.28	5,076.85
Robeson	9,785.92	13,268.97	56,359.23	22,833.02	18,620.02	21,876.90	12,130.58	11,531.51	8,540.82	8,077.86
Rockingham	5,004.62	7,964.22	10,227.55	6,331.35	6,185.13	6,339.95	8,493.77	4,764.50	3,375.53	3,705.13
Rowan	13,694.02	19,171.04	28,699.31	22,807.57	18,359.69	20,038.56	17,271.00	11,401.01	7,459.42	3,493.74
Rutherford	4,517.57	10,308.35	12,616.76	10,537.48	11,144.38	11,129.65	16,779.82	9,030.02	5,976.81	11,112.67
Sampson	5,244.63	10,506.49	15,543.29	14,079.17	6,950.94	12,934.30	8,626.35	5,919.18	3,950.13	4,244.61
Scotland	2,868.72	3,815.36	16,820.70	20,245.85	15,713.61	11,909.96	10,917.86	8,966.80	4,815.99	7,091.34
Stanly	4,528.65	3,297.69	2,760.45	2,500.98	2,067.56	2,805.51	1,804.98	2,569.52	2,502.19	4,753.71
Stokes	2,815.45	5,208.73	8,427.19	7,771.94	1,862.27	3,514.05	2,961.20	4,762.34	5,362.18	4,367.78
Surry	6,166.42	9,723.54	21,340.70	11,935.56	8,645.47	8,094.44	8,685.55	7,444.84	6,345.47	3,911.42
Swain	1,024.96	2,398.99	4,865.36	810.68	2,065.36	3,359.56	2,743.37	4,012.66	1,591.13	6,432.50
Transylvania	1,654.99	3,582.65	8,721.33	1,358.24	1,095.85	4,275.72	6,817.28	7,281.57	3,852.23	4,527.86
Tyrrell	1,081.83	8,782.69	12,300.58	6,372.18	2,278.96	4,037.98	2,648.67	2,166.59	2,093.18	1,880.47
Union	5,398.12	5,372.93	8,297.73	10,392.20	7,055.58	8,343.01	7,358.97	2,755.83	6,500.55	3,854.49
Vance	2,408.38	5,383.08	8,230.90	8,621.93	3,053.47	3,073.16	2,804.79	2,742.19	1,185.50	1,782.21
Wake	29,931.60	64,908.39	104,126.27	53,754.17	33,369.28	44,328.14	23,272.67	21,224.22	13,969.43	17,126.30
Warren	3,607.27	6,566.06	12,363.77	6,820.87	2,806.98	2,444.30	1,908.60	1,575.77	450.53	282.35
Washington	1,197.31	2,933.35	13,007.81	8,498.61	6,334.77	5,063.37	4,263.98	3,547.61	2,442.65	2,010.88
Watauga	3,144.29	6,478.98	15,368.77	7,581.58	6,369.13	9,032.48	6,305.70	3,017.71	3,839.63	3,466.35
Wayne	9,184.79	14,500.70	25,338.75	22,910.91	10,921.29	11,055.89	20,834.85	15,589.75	9,456.56	6,455.21
Wilkes	1,249.04	5,576.67	13,963.71	11,243.20	12,033.76	17,615.56	6,406.36	6,623.50	4,878.31	5,640.48
Wilson	13,838.29	10,524.51	24,825.53	19,963.18	8,000.26	5,213.23	15,806.39	14,759.72	2,477.84	2,963.45
Yadkin	4,565.39	12,955.01	15,374.80	9,663.91	9,790.08	13,138.83	9,031.89	4,396.71	3,487.58	2,728.94
Yancey	1,292.86	5,623.07	12,433.27	4,916.92	3,908.77	8,046.24	2,229.44	4,356.32	2,460.32	1,013.01
TOTAL	$672,829.89	$1,094,131.30	$1,780,577.87	$1,306,398.99	$895,583.04	$1,049,858.30	$970,429.37	$831,970.56	$661,296.19	$707,523.00

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR WORK RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	*FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Alamance	$ 8,830.40	$ 8,879.97		$ 5,660.65	$ 9,343.81	$ 12,129.91	$ 21,141.37	$ 19,791.26	$ 11,798.33	$ 4,130.10
Alexander	830.78	149.53		195.27	2,937.99	1,688.60	6,078.48	7,845.00	4,664.80	1,466.35
Alleghany	2,194.80	1,530.15		1,256.02	3,140.44	2,463.53	3,745.00	5,040.00	2,939.75	973.75
Anson	4,595.59	1,440.01		4,273.70	8,497.20	6,460.25	20,601.15	15,853.35	12,687.65	3,410.35
Ashe	2,375.37	5,178.30		5,599.94	18,896.69	14,390.80	15,778.60	16,745.25	12,553.20	3,842.85
Avery	2,433.64	2,903.41		613.88	3,039.45	3,457.45	6,827.31	7,650.25	6,746.90	2,029.15
Beaufort	1,068.76	943.39		4,942.95	5,104.46	3,064.49	10,661.08	13,425.85	4,264.15	2,059.20
Bertie	3,894.01	427.58		1,073.55	3,409.15	1,489.75	4,322.95	4,434.75	1,961.55	757.70
Bladen	2,942.37	567.20		5,113.00	9,055.80	4,437.10	4,128.50	6,627.35	1,381.95	749.65
Brunswick	3,756.78	1,426.75		4,193.05	11,846.52	10,221.10	10,773.58	14,752.95	10,321.45	5,270.95
Buncombe	35,601.67	26,313.39		30,097.41	77,142.41	112,081.93	99,246.14	110,139.24	71,247.43	21,894.56
Burke	552.36	1,328.33		3,830.02	10,037.15	8,941.25	10,356.00	13,745.70	8,592.80	3,297.70
Cabarrus	3,861.46	3,322.02		3,342.90	12,974.95	19,702.25	23,036.47	25,008.15	20,062.77	7,069.35
Caldwell	1,861.78	447.52		3,227.35	10,007.28	9,481.35	12,509.38	13,860.95	10,626.70	3,742.43
Camden	461.37	489.85		123.30	1,051.63	1,228.95	2,628.10	2,030.65	679.70	403.25
Carteret	3,418.71	12,975.57		9,535.68	15,973.09	12,616.06	21,188.43	17,926.68	22,239.82	14,383.68
Caswell	3,125.36	4,372.77		4,237.52	10,331.09	7,155.52	7,591.95	4,747.08	3 758.95	1,052.55
Catawba	6,462.34	2,258.74		6,618.95	15,310.24	19,035.40	15,381.95	15,663.54	9,861.46	2,552.95
Chatham	2,590.10	1,529.80		3,486.80	13,530.24	6,119.40	11,665.66	11,928.70	6,139.29	2,287.40
Cherokee	3 ,207.77	86.84		4,830.94	6,900.53	4,258.44	8,248.55	15,373.73	16,339.35	4,023.61
Chowan	1,066.57	681.88		2,331.92	6,593.90	5,829.00	8,236.10	7,906.35	6,276.80	1,280.60
Clay	202.71	260.75		510.60	1,317.90	1,837.55	3,891.45	6,367.40	6,257.45	1,679.15
Cleveland	1,397.06	314.60		2,688.20	7,545.96	9,200.45	7,161.10	12,036.05	6,494.10	3,083.10
Columbus	771.85	1,554.03		1,714.70	7,966.96	7,157.48	10,797.69	9,794.21	5,343.26	2,998.43
Craven	13,452.87	6,050.63		8,744.36	26,792.12	66,052.53	54,591.05	23,619.31	14,097.33	7,182.60
Cumberland	4,270.84	1,834.52		4,750.85	11,512.30	11,486.39	14,824.08	23,339.73	11,134.42	2,949.80
Currituck	332.10	65.90		96.30		303.71	7,461.00	6,178.90	4,755.30	941.30
Dare	1,076.97	1,440.80		1,930.20	5,600.00	3,242.85	7,290.16	8,118.82	6,197.45	2,247.85
Davidson	16,760.91	11,400.00		4,211.85	14,588.25	14,886.55	16,370.29	24,392.30	22,371.12	5,059.30
Davie	1,624.87	901.68		558.00	3,356.80	1,270.00	3,074.16	5,400.05	2,782.65	1,008.60
Duplin	5,226.41	1,857.50		6,344.87	13,804.05	9,920.56	11,780.85	10,200.99	6,570.22	4,730.35
Durham	24,237.13	11,528.98		24,912.44	37,485.95	34,936.48	58,422.48	109,316.32	73,402.75	20,171.19
Edgecombe	5,573.20	2,989.16		9,819.92	33,277.55	29,583.42	26,512.74	27,614.80	24,694.90	9,148.00
Forsyth	61,090.46	36,208.15		26,464.91	84,173.46	88,339.61	101,938.88	113,906.82	91,652.78	24,337.91
Franklin	2,721.86	443.43		2,888.80	6,583.75	3,559.70	8,638.45	9,560.30	6,662.25	1,192.85
Gaston	5,214.13	798.35		17,370.74	51,108.40	50,370.06	59,990.82	56,850.55	50,968.26	12,461.37
Gates	795.81	289.63		52.00	1,986.10	1,516.90	3,569.30	3,063.70	1,200.10	514.80
Graham	3,278.88	2,593.54		1,027.21	3,253.27	2,438.76	4,173.26	6,621.94	6,433.15	1,322.85
Granville	5,306.53	1,877.35		7,244.24	7,827.22	2,690.55	3,999.75	7,691.91	3,703.45	2,375.80
Greene	3,933.79	156.55		1,495.13	3,590.46	1,553.35	1,421.41	3,063.65	1,245.05	773.43
Guilford	97,940.09	50,652.60		85,143.24	116,342.10	164,571.29	170,478.22	169,064.37	141,601.67	46,216.60
Halifax	1,415.43	162.08		2,641.53	15,701.47	12,452.36	17,787.35	27,358.20	14,754.80	7,439.75
Harnett	1,138.61	100.00		2,150.13	8,666.73	7,941.77	8,068.87	13,642.50	11,053.01	3,043.47
Haywood	2,442.46	164.08		308.95	7,391.89	23,783.15	18,726.11	15,091.34	14,773.70	1,457.75
Henderson	11,113.71	3,155.34		5,131.25	8,360.81	5,108.29	10,453.00	13,638.65	6,014.85	1,990.35
Hertford	553.78	241.15		1,294.45	3,196.05	1,104.17	5,614.35	4,450.53	2,165.00	747.95
Hoke	1,043.80	237.65		1,642.90	2,514.28	4,414.80	3,724.75	7,597.50	3,644.98	1,240.60
Hyde	966.30	959.00		4,818.04	11,081.33	8,158.63	15,990.81	15,305.54	7,618.10	3,562.70
Iredell	10,594.92	3,647.50		5,469.35	16,201.56	14,947.53	20,465.05	28,929.98	23,865.18	7,145.00
Jackson	2,566.46	1,668.20		1,372.96	2,593.05	880.25	642.41	15,302.88	13,913.45	3,199.05
Johnston	3,402.65	1,291.69		6,388.59	5,913.75	4,354.05	4,981.71	22,206.70	5,704.79	4,383.00
Jones	6,725.33	3,057.68		501.75	7,220.33	8,817.92	6,044.10	5,255.60	4,112.43	1,896.95
Lee	1,196.15	520.28		4,975.43	11,868.34	8,199.65	7,785.41	11,055.06	7,273.53	2,230.20
Lenoir	3,627.72	1,175.01		6,355.90	12,760.39	9,759.30	14,439.48	14,141.51	6,067.83	2,821.19
Lincoln	1,319.68	550.03		2,363.82	4,534.84	8,745.35	7,985.20	9,221.55	5,853.15	2,033.80
Macon	1,011.00	1,284.24		6,644.76	8,360.18	7,071.48	3,721.60	12,586.55	12,080.67	1,518.20
Madison	5,629.75	8,841.71		6,386.87	8,482.75	6,364.10	8,387.45	5,719.60	4,210.70	2,646.50
Martin	2,141.00	766.33		1,995.87	3,551.75	3,490.25	6,969.81	4,862.95	2,743.05	1,671.85
McDowell	242.40	670.70		2,017.65	7,725.55	7,321.60	9,547.07	18,009.33	19,758.05	9,508.86
Mecklenburg	60,774.96	18,956.03		35,611.16	85,032.65	102,888.72	113,043.50	112,257.58	90,327.31	22,175.30
Mitchell	521.45	892.52		2,094.77	5,302.01	5,716.76	4,365.70	6,501.40	4,553.35	1,057.35
Montgomery	827.34			3,763.25	10,087.10	21,694.77	17,929.33	13,001.15	10,807.60	4,243.70
Moore	4,250.72	2,392.97		10,503.35	12,441.90	11,383.22	6,783.27	14,348.93	7,435.98	2,803.52
Nash	456.02	264.27		11,236.80	7,358.25	974.90	2,145.85	3,072.21	999.00	261.00
New Hanover	24,842.35	7,861.70		23,410.73	46,866.22	45,406.94	57,861.41	64,942.69	60,275.34	13,185.86
Northampton	4,851.90	590.40		1,197.15	4,765.43	3,746.35	7,120.07	7,868.33	3,981.23	943.80
Onslow	1,125.50	7.50		1,605.92	3,175.90	1,897.71	3,770.39	9,334.67	4,513.47	2,375.90
Orange	2,006.28	864.98		9,163.64	17,468.89	22,991.99	18,897.76	19,343.73	12,861.05	4,084.09
Pamlico	1,452.79	3,575.29		2,911.38	1,674.59	5,021.29	3,841.47	4,675.40	5,354.56	2,845.64
Pasquotank	2,540.79	213.15		2,252.82	3,411.20	3,513.65	9,096.25	10,372.20	4,418.00	1,781.15
Pender	3,150.46	1,124.86		2,193.40	5,266.45	3,026.60	4,833.85	7,481.65	3,367.60	1,183.05
Perquimans	2,391.22	532.00		742.55	5,187.50	5,316.40	9,459.25	6,765.35	2,863.90	1,610.15
Person	3,336.46	1,180.03		2,039.39	6,974.38	3,451.15	3,791.71	4,225.70	4,241.63	1,628.04
Pitt	11,404.05	3,433.49		8,284.49	11,994.85	6,786.12	22,285.92	22,963.25	6,928.00	3,389.89
Polk	2,684.54	1,764.58		352.50	851.55	667.80	711.18	2,152.85	925.40	223.20
Randolph	5,080.13	6,377.98		2,884.20	9,719.28	10,493.63	11,222.07	13,949.84	10,122.35	3,725.60
Richmond	3,845.23	1,146.50		4,975.15	15,450.65	53,000.29	48,240.98	24,183.29	14,601.50	4,837.10
Robeson	5,102.93	4,225.73		5,500.15	28,686.93	31,176.30	33,768.93	48,575.77	19,896.45	7,795 25

* Period of Civil Works Administration. Program of Civil Works Service not indicated.

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR WORK RELIEF BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935—*Continued*

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	*FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Rockingham	$ 6,634.76	$ 2,916.53		$ 4,036.90	$ 8,966.65	$ 7,906.22	$ 12,718.27	$ 18,981.00	$ 12,703.63	$ 2,760.45
Rowan	17,158.55	7,351.89		3,579.37	12,741.97	19,533.25	24,751.46	30,633.23	26,062.48	13,204.21
Rutherford	5,938.26	1,879.64		2,478.80	8,526.58	13,155.17	12,526.73	19,389.83	9,988.13	3,302.10
Sampson	3,378.34	902.55		2,930.02	11,192.30	5,857.20	8,482.33	8,223.55	4,537.62	1,738.60
Scotland	714.46	484.00		2,151.15	4,876.75	10,054.15	15,686.72	21,698.75	11,376.00	1,253.30
Stanly	526.53	57.60		5,478.40	12,792.25	12,130.90	20,343.30	17,321.20	11,667.20	3,823.80
Stokes	3,532.87	2,931.78		1,849.90	4,326.95	4,244.80	7,027.45	7,480.40	8,888.82	1,667.10
Surry	1,088.42	1,107.38		7,888.88	16,024.15	19,935.96	20,331.14	22,421.97	10,926.85	6,479.43
Swain	1,787.83	1,120.82		3,818.27	1,422.65	1,213.49	2,387.55	8,627.45	10,321.10	1,490.85
Transylvania	3,364.79	1,367.50		10,208.30	6,527.42	6,798.07	3,685.58	3,591.50	2,636.75	779.90
Tyrrell	3,735.34	4,835.20		2,699.85	10,042.82	4,008.42	9,113.75	6,970.84	2,183.85	1,504.00
Union	2,964.13	2,335.12		4,117.50	19,901.18	17,203.24	24,685.45	17,401.85	8,630.10	2,398.00
Vance	4,478.86	520.28		4,041.55	13,787.75	11,334.62	16,024.60	18,524.30	9,979.30	4,582.20
Wake	57,428.35	46,071.11		58,695.38	131,375.16	145,415.70	140,341.42	119,394.53	98,444.76	36,603.81
Warren	4,255.14	756.74		2,177.46	11,379.90	4,595.41	10,997.11	9,162.04	4,492.45	2,869.35
Washington	1,686.26	694.65		1,867.75	7,843.00	5,787.42	10,689.46	8,062.79	2,868.75	4,127.30
Watauga	2,098.10	6,052.85		173.75	4,842.25	1,669.15	8,539.35	12,311.40	6,236.35	3,480.90
Wayne	7,442.43	3,218.47		10,957.22	40,845.83	26,041.46	27,871.30	25,455.41	14,323.93	4,799.50
Wilkes	2,108.34	5,580.05		2,065.62	10,382.58	13,490.00	23,604.68	26,515.30	16,033.61	7,364.00
Wilson	8,812.75	3,194.76		8,833.57	25,245.25	54,153.51	32,807.35	25,372.13	6,452.87	4,494.87
Yadkin	442.03	472.74		1,558.85	1,320.55	716.45	3,330.46	8,400.23	3,039.68	2,132.00
Yancey	2,625.30	1,358.50		7,539.95	6,499.88	4,327.81	4,858.90	7,956.25	4,296.30	1,363.60
Sub-Total	$690,318.57	$389,577.96		$654,884.80	$1,491,941.22	$1,642,812.36	$1,891,841.67	$2,071,396.81	$1,453,883.98	$487,979.44
State Projects				12,734.77	20,557.61					
TOTAL	$690,318.57	$389,577.96		$667,619.57	$1,512,498.83	$1,642,812.36	$1,891,841.67	$2,071,396.81	$1,453,883.98	$487,979.44

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Alamance	$ 1.50	$	$ 3.40	$ 8.05	$ 28.74	$ 21.50	$ 7.00	$	$	$
Alexander		11.50	3.75	54.23	48.00	6.00				
Alleghany		6.40	.65	1.50						
Anson	273.40		18.20	363.15	25.97	2.70	4.02			
Ashe			40.05							
Avery		.90		287.06	1.17					
Beaufort	29.29	15.90	2.60	46.66	153.72	6.10				
Bertie	18.17	34.20	2.00	5.65	9.35	9.50				
Bladen		29.62			2.38					
Brunswick	6.06	9.50	44.40	19.95	25.00					
Buncombe	1,166.02	2,333.68		2,007.63	7,419.73	9,792.83	9,018.14	6,693.01	6,063.72	5,002.95
Burke	19.82	67.10	47.58	29.97	40.29	18.21				
Cabarrus		381.60	228.85	46.98	9.25	3.55				
Caldwell	15.25	8.50	46.55	305.05	241.31	8.75				
Camden			5.00		19.20	7.90				
Carteret	35.38									
Caswell	5.78		2.50		2.70					
Catawba	5.00	4.50	26.73	18.58	33.85	69.30				
Chatham	9.05	17.38	9.40	1.75	25.39	4.35				
Cherokee	6.30	13.59	31.53	46.41	17.51	15.70				
Chowan	4.00	14.22	38.56	16.35	13.89	1.80				
Clay				50.00	75.00	1.00				
Cleveland	40.00	22.46	152.11	78.95	18.20	10.25				
Columbus	14.29	24.96	11.50	19.38	15.24	43.49				
Craven	30.50	51.01	30.69	56.48	62.26	27.76	3.70			3.00
Cumberland	117.49	328.50	345.29	338.45	352.06	94.51				
Currituck	None					None				
Dare				1,697.47	12,298.79	9,014.03	6,912.60	6,966.07	6,880.44	7,102.04
Davidson	16.15	18.75	8.22	292.29	6.85	.50	1.55	15.75		
Davie	5.00	3.20	19.19	9.82	3.50	.70	3.50	2.00		
Duplin	71.45	111.85	34.90	452.35	474.85	.40				
Durham	1,854.67	1,213.91		1,884.26	7,190.42	7,827.17	7,134.26	5,036.38	5,478.34	6,310.91
Edgecombe	106.45	101.72	79.62	127.59	137.63	141.25	68.30	94.46	68.90	
Forsyth	885.43	858.13	466.80	836.05	1,975.32	206.95	181.47	60.06	130.21	
Franklin		22.00	.57							
Gaston	92.81		.63		570.85					29.00
Gates	None					None				
Graham			22.00	4.17						
Granville	18.50	28.40	13.25	90.95	77.80					
Greene	None					None				
Guilford	2,831.03	4,474.33	4,468.31	5,625.53	12,003.91	14,579.25	10,656.13	9,052.96	10,150.60	4,213.17

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS BY COUNTIES AND BY QUARTERS JULY, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1935—*Continued*

COUNTY	THIRD QUARTER 1933	FOURTH QUARTER 1933	FIRST QUARTER 1934	SECOND QUARTER 1934	THIRD QUARTER 1934	FOURTH QUARTER 1934	FIRST QUARTER 1935	SECOND QUARTER 1935	THIRD QUARTER 1935	FOURTH QUARTER 1935
Halifax	$	$ 16.65	$ 20.60	$ 112.35	$ 197.50	$ 23.37	$	$	$	$
Harnett	1.50		4.90	.70	1.50					
Haywood	16.22	70.35	38.68	164.95	394.88	27.60	12.25	1.40	3.75	
Henderson	26.55	41.24	60.18	15.16	12.35					
Hertford	5.00									
Hoke			6.90	6.75						
Hyde	None					None				
Iredell	87.57	8.02	28.18	22.31	311.34	27.26	2.00			
Jackson	5.50	29.71	7.88	1.60	101.00	1.00	4.87			
Johnston	22.80	3.00	.70	63.05	2.00	8.55				
Jones	240.00		58.38	50.00						
Lee	4.90	10.86	65.27	22.70	14.47	6.60			14.61	
Lenoir	18.30	18.94	20.55	452.90	750.67					
Lincoln	20.90	21.50	18.65	17.15	8.95					
Macon	26.42	1.00		177.00	187.93	7.68		1.50		
Madison	44.98	31.86	75.61	214.98	58.33	7.80		3.10		56.00
Martin	9.00	4.49	5.00	7.50	3.35			2.16		
McDowell	130.46	85.61	16.34	212.50	100.00					
Mecklenburg	2,540.38	2,319.93	658.42	2,831.29	11,419.64	13,993.50	12,403.50	7,412.50	9,132.66	1,773.69
Mitchell		5.00	2.25	1.00	3.50	2.75				
Montgomery			1.50	11.06	10.00		2.30			
Moore	13.72	6.65	42.41	101.15	19.52	37.30				
Nash	99.60	90.47	28.95	132.44						
New Hanover	1,389.00	44.12	241.15	480.09	628.18	411.17	296.80	243.50	193.93	214.31
Northampton		10.00	8.35	3.30	16.50	1.85	14.85			
Onslow		23.75	11.20	15.00	12.95	12.50				
Orange	16.10	202.00	58.35	128.91	213.50					
Pamlico	32.65									
Pasquotank	12.12	17.96	1.80	14.53	49.15	12.60				
Pender				2,937.90	1,794.36					
Perquimans	1.00	4.20	1.55		5.40					
Person	5.00	10.25	2.65	11.00	7.50					
Pitt	53.71	44.64	31.98	8.37	5.35	2.48				
Polk	None					None				
Randolph	2.10	18.70	9.40	13.61						
Richmond	84.00	14.93	57.12	74.34	83.22	11.90	4.00	5.00		
Robeson			68.32	120.83	145.76	77.17				
Rockingham	260.40	134.10	103.53	34.20	13.56	1.50				
Rowan	1,543.55	2,111.73	973.21	3,852.11	14,618.06	16,853.82	13,139.42	9,138.27	2,559.23	
Rutherford	5.70	19.40	69.17	512.95	58.05	4.55				
Sampson		25.05	9.45	11.85	15.72	13.05				
Scotland	31.25	12.32	24.10	35.91	75.56	47.59				
Stanly	41.00			213.75	75.00					
Stokes			1.35							
Surry	5.00		4.68	39.12	10.00					
Swain	5.65	9.75	28.18	80.30	11.60		.98			
Transylvania	4.55	16.53	21.40	4.97	44.90	3.40				
Tyrrell	None					None				
Union	18.25	21.85	25.45	23.35	935.86	15.65	8.75			
Vance	39.80	33.90	84.68	81.38	51.99	64.26				
Wake	561.13	1,344.70	255.57	2,263.05	7,739.92	10,178.23	10,052.42	8,087.41	7,021.67	4,920.27
Warren	1.00	5.15	6.85	135.40	224.77	2.75				
Washington	11.75	19.99	48.21	.50	2.03				1.50	
Watauga	43.42	65.60	99.62	20.05	18.15	7.50				
Wayne	154.80	86.25	57.35	72.80	52.35	19.38				
Wilkes	41.60	70.95	174.48	321.30	443.84	.35				
Wilson	95.90	143.97	149.01	395.63	135.96	49.07				
Yadkin		34.50	76.68	4.45	.95					
Yancey				14.29	1.50					
TOTAL	$15,453.02	$17,519.38	$10,071.02	$31,366.49	$84,468.70	$83,849.66	$69,932.81	$52,815.53	$47,699.56	$29,625.33
RURAL REHABILITATION							176,748.45	1,449,885.11	*	
**GRAND TOTAL	$15,453.02	$17,519.38	$10,071.02	$31,366.49	$84,468.70	$83,849.66	$246,681.26	$1,502,700.64	$47,699.56	$29,625.34

* Expenditures by N. C. ERA for Rural Rehabilitation during July and first half of August has been reported by RR Administration.

** Does not include Emergency Education or Student Aid. These programs reported elsewhere.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES GIVE DATA RELATING TO THE FARM AND GARDEN PROGRAM 1934 SEASON

ACREAGE, AVERAGE YIELD, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS RAISED ON ERA COMMUNITY FARMS FOR RELIEF PURPOSES, APRIL 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Crops	Acreage	Average Yield for State	Average Yield by ERA	Production	Value Crop	Income Per Acre
Oats	8	17.0 Bu.	9.0 Bu.	162	$ 113.40	$ 6.30
Corn	3,091	19.5 Bu.	15.8 Bu.	48,900	40,587.00	13.13
Peas	238	9.0 Bu.	4.5 Bu.	1,083	1,299.60	5.44
Potatoes, Irish and sweet	321		87.6 Bu.	28,132	21,099.00	65.73
Buckwheat	116	16.0 Bu.	13.2 Bu.	1,534	1,150.50	9.91
Tomatoes	21	70 Bu.	122.7 Bu.	2,577	2,061.60	98.17
Cabbage	24	4 Tons	4.9 Tons	118	3,540.00	147.50
Beans	60	80 Bu.	64.7 Bu.	3,881	2,328.60	38.80
Turnips	34		49.5 Bu.	1,685	842.50	24.78
Sorghum	140	75.0 Gals.	46.3 Gals.	6,481	3,240.50	23.14
Hay—All Kinds	1,186	1.04 Tons	.83 Tons	982	17,968.80	15.15
Wheat	28	10.0 Bu.	12 Bu.	350	388.50	13.90
Peanuts	120	36.0 Bu.	36 Bu.	4,349	4,870.88	40.59
Cotton	71	320 Lbs.	216 Lbs. .47 Bls.	33½	19,570.70	27.56
Cotton Seed	71	16.7 Bu.	15 Bu.	1,065	532.50	7.50
Tobacco	12	800 Lbs.	840 Lbs.	10,080	2,923.20	243.60
TOTAL	5,480				$122,517.28	$ 22.35
Hay—All Kinds—Interplanted				1,575.6 Tons	29,091.04	
Feed Corn—Interplanted				30,274 Bu.	25,127.42	
TOTAL					$176,735.74	

ACREAGE, AVERAGE YIELDS, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY RELIEF FAMILIES DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Crops	Average	Average Yield for State	Average Yield by Relief Families	Production	Value of Crop
Corn	90,637	19.5 Bu.	12.8 Bu.	1,162,714 Bu.	$ 965,052.62
Wheat	8,978	10.0 Bu.	7.5 Bu.	67,201 Bu.	74,593.11
Buckwheat	895	16.0 Bu.	9.9 Bu.	8,850 Bu.	6,637.50
Peanuts	1,782	1,100.0 Lbs.	1,056.0 Lbs.	1,881,792 Lbs.	65,783.20
Sorghum	3,057	75.0 Gals.	49.9 Gals.	140,340 Gals.	70,170.00
Potatoes, Irish	7,406	74.0 Bu.	63.2 Bu.	468,445 Bu.	351,333.75
Potatoes, sweet	3,815	108.0 Bu.	98.4 Bu.	375,371 Bu.	262,759.70
Cabbage	751	8,000.0 Lbs.	7,581.0 Lbs.	5,693,653 Lbs.	85,404.80
Turnips	1,623		41.0 Bu.	66,486 Bu.	33,243.00
Turnip greens				130,298 Bu.	46,907.28
Peas	1,366	9.0 Bu.	5.6 Bu.	7,622 Bu.	9,146.40
Collards	296	12,000.0 Lbs.	8,940.0 Lbs.	2,644,875 Lbs.	39,673.13
Tomatoes	248	70.0 Bu.	60.9 Bu.	15,095 Bu.	12,076.00
Beans, Snap	564	80.0 Bu.	40.0 Bu.	22,223 Bu.	13,333.80
Beans, Lima	93	50.0 Bu.	9.0 Bu.	797 Bu.	478.20
Watermelons	116	500 Mls.	852 Mls.	98,852 Mls.	9,885.20
Hay—All Tame	12,869	1.04 Tons.	.96 Tons	12,472 Tons	229,484.80
Rye	2,368	7.5 Bu.	5.0 Bu.	12,049 Bu.	13,133.41
Oats	922	17.0 Bu.	9.8 Bu.	9,010 Bu.	6,307.00
Soy Beans	450	12.0 Bu.	11.0 Bu.	4,957 Bu.	5,948.40
Cotton	9,598	320.0 Lbs.	248.8 Lbs.	5,257 Bales	307,113.94
Cotton Seed	9,598	16.7 Bu.	15.0 Bu.	143,970 Bu.	71,985.00
Tobacco	7,982	800.0 Lbs.	623.0 Lbs.	4,972,868 Lbs.	1,442,131.72

In a comparison between the "Average Yield for State" and the "Average Yield by Relief Families," it will be seen that in all cases the average yield per relief family is lower than the state average. This may be explained by a number of factors, including poor land, insufficient fertilizer, lack of work stock, insufficient farm implements, and lack of land sufficient to make a successful crop. On the whole, however, considering the fact that the state average is taken over a period of years, while the figures for relief families are on a one-year basis, a year in which there was a protracted wet season and a long dry spell in certain sections, it is felt that the average yield for relief families was very creditable, in a number of cases being only slightly lower than the state average.

COUNTY TABULATION FOR 1934

COUNTY	Relief Families and Single Persons on Farm and Garden Program	Landlord and Tenant's Agreements for Land	Total Acreage Cultivated	Families Permanantly Rehabilitated	Families Able to Be Removed Temporarily from Relief Roll	Work Stock Available for Relief Families	Cows Owned by Relief Families	Hogs Owned by Relief Families	Poultry Owned by Relief Families
Alamance	248	0	1,020	2	33	47	64	199	2,352
Alexander	400	158	2,986	18	86	189	260	334	4,381
Alleghany	173	14	1,284	66	97	28	230	216	2,543
Anson	447	22	1,853	5	213	59	110	312	3,043
Ashe	694	227	3,144	74	101	83	677	813	10,854
Avery	829	86	3,803	0	85	92	625	501	6,825
Beaufort	692	8	1,463	62	294	84	273	398	2,904
Bertie	97	97	515	5	11	67	1	179	1,131
Bladen	53	48	438	4	13	14	24	128	898
Brunswick	848	1	85	1	7	5	1	42	150
Buncombe	1,051	0	3,595	45	310	387	970	809	12,561
Burke	620	6	2,694	0	40	137	305	253	4,278
Cabarrus	188	19	331	0	50	25	17	53	351
Caldwell	352	0	686	2	24	35	56	149	2,415
Camden	114	64	1,043	7	13	55	23	186	1,679
Carteret	844	0	2,417	0	192	204	124	587	4,873
Caswell	379	308	5,490	54	155	359	372	843	7,582
Catawba	137	24	2,034	18	58	79	115	115	2,141
Chatham	402	60	3,203	47	198	196	243	437	5,296
Cherokee	701	3	4,178	32	201	124	290	295	10,448
Chowan	328	17	1,412	10	14	33	7	430	3,093
Clay	203	15	1,801	15	29	74	222	359	4,359
Cleveland	74	74	657	19	6	14	50	32	858
Columbus	975	54	8,542	271	287	554	413	2,727	16,876
Craven	972	46	740	7	29	14	21	193	1,137
Cumberland	13	14	247	0	2	14	3	10	0
Currituck	322	150	3,179	39	137	102	52	924	7,091
Dare	110	0	25	0	0	0	6	20	2,010
Davidson	777	10	922	2	58	84	151	272	4,169
Davie	116	18	1,098	10	19	51	79	84	1,300
Duplin	251	90	2,741	43	122	116	29	587	3,157
Durham	323	38	1,038	8	100	40	45	150	1,735
Edgecombe	897	24	392	40	188	18	9	43	2,673
Forsyth	624	128	2,179	142	169	138	223	393	6,059
Franklin	187	210	1,385	4	49	40	25	127	1,442
Gaston	1,770	30	1,014	0	234	166	357	462	3,692
Gates	120	124	556	0	19	25	14	207	1,488
Graham	343	67	2,144	3	51	21	473	533	5,549
Granville	141	103	1,173	12	51	95	109	222	2,434
Greene	173	66	330	3	20	11	5	133	770
Guilford	468	19	1,050	72	122	35	25	344	5,460
Halifax	1,127	118	1,191	20	567	17	55	793	2,556
Harnett	189	10	802	1	58	48	48	143	1,508
Haywood	763	187	4,326	60	163	13	412	540	0
Henderson	614	0	2,020	50	112	124	228	134	3,489
Hertford	385	34	424	2	150	58	7	65	1,047
Hoke	39	19	420	7	10	10	3	34	357
Hyde	463	0	1,389	3	12	240	288	1,086	14,227
Iredell	274	22	1,573	0	130	58	128	143	2,479
Jackson	416	179	3,277	0	232	78	541	345	5,073
Johnston	704	55	808	22	12	30	8	60	582
Jones	39	47	419	5	12	10	5	129	626
Lee	393	52	982	35	76	45	61	132	1,872
Lenoir	170	90	5,493	4	9	26	17	221	877
Lincoln	90	7	210	0	10	14	10	10	90
Macon	581	129	1,200	0	186	212	589	462	6,867
Madison	567	53	3,181	57	135	90	446	432	6,870
Martin	262	24	102	0	21	10	0	25	104
McDowell	428	11	1,240	0	79	131	176	126	2,225
Mecklenburg	2,577	37	334	1	4	20	31	34	496
Mitchell	436	25	1,653	118	120	34	333	321	4,657
Montgomery	371	60	2,240	27	180	98	212	328	4,671
Moore	444	67	2,538	52	197	114	186	345	5,742
Nash	322	27	907	48	161	63	44	352	3,859
New Hanover	752	Gardens only.							
Northampton	452	275	1,174	9	102	49	41	497	4,282
Onslow	187	58	2,748	28	98	64	17	599	2,312
Orange	165	167	1,659	63	82	108	125	246	3,255
Pamlico	909	104	2,560	82	77	108	74	536	4,456
Pasquotank	73	53	560	0	27	26	12	126	1,044
Pender	225	92	341	19	25	12	11	133	902
Perquimans	184	23	863	10	40	29	17	321	3,153
Person	304	190	2,914	47	130	187	251	591	5,086
Pitt	389	58	717	36	149	20	12	374	2,492
Polk	70	10	490	0	34	44	54	36	829
Randolph	423	150	1,654	53	107	103	157	292	4,396
Richmond	33	47	135	0	14	6	8	29	282
Robeson	1,234	8	865	1	6	14	150	703	12,000
Rockingham	319	11	475	6	195	93	63	206	1,442
Rowan	653	6	2,145	32	262	79	160	363	4,361

COUNTY TABULATION FOR 1934—*Continued*

COUNTY	Relief Families and Single Persons on Farm and Garden Program	Landlord and Tenant's Agreements for Land	Total Acreage Cultivated	Families Permanantly Rehabilitated	Families Able to Be Removed Temporarily from Relief Roll	Work Stock Available for Relief Families	Cows Owned by Relief Families	Hogs Owned by Relief Families	Poultry Owned by Relief Families
Rutherford	634	20	1,000	1	5	13	15	100	1,065
Sampson	705	40	5,910	27	218	208	90	850	7,644
Scotland	772	42	278	24	25	10	35	285	2,033
Stanly	62	11	1,094	3	28	36	61	99	1,173
Stokes	211	149	2,260	44	104	68	158	272	3,179
Surry	986	41	6,693	316	243	333	692	1,087	10,769
Swain	118	119	1,085	4	66	35	94	79	1,430
Transylvania	426	48	1,800	0	186	55	328	489	4,439
Tyrrell	245	89	2,558	48	49	125	109	1,227	3,894
Union	232	28	290	16	13	15	5	20	137
Vance	284	92	821	27	140	37	50	120	1,106
Wake	945	12	4,471	105	225	182	315	688	10,073
Warren	163	129	623	18	5	29	30	127	1,214
Washington	80	74	1,474	9	65	56	36	424	2,464
Watauga	853	390	5,434	168	408	99	372	1,143	11,436
Wayne	327	38	855	0	25	14	15	125	2,150
Wilkes	478	1	2,966	35	39	103	425	285	10,319
Wilson	407	86	387	18	388	19	1	31	420
Yadkin	246	113	2,489	34	108	106	195	288	3,480
Yancey	431	0	2,579	28	143	80	347	312	5,251
Gardens.									
Greensboro	1,266								
Asheville	1,122								
Winston-Salem	2,211								
Totals	49,686	6,469	176,053	2,965	10,354	8,022	15,451	34,464	366,299

LANDLORD AND TENANT AGREEMENTS (FOR 1934)

COUNTY	Acres	Landlord and Tenant Agreements	Tenants Sharing Crops	Tenants Giving Labor	Tenants Getting Land Free	Tenants Paying Cash Rent	Landowners on Relief
Alamance	None signed						
Alexander	2,120¼	158	147	6	3	2	0
Alleghany	185¾	14	9	0	2	1	2
Anson	311	22	9	2	9	1	1
Ashe	1,421¾	227	201	8	18	0	0
Avery	534	86	67	7	9	3	0
Beaufort	33	8	3	0	3	0	2
Bertie	532	97	49	20	28	00	0
Bladen	448	48	24	0	8	0	16
Brunswick	10	1	0	0	1	0	0
Buncombe	No report						
Asheville	Combined with Buncombe.						
Burke	39½	6	3	1	2	0	0
Cabarrus	222½	19	8	2	3	6	0
Caldwell	No report.						
Camden	393	64	48	1	4	0	11
Carteret	Did not have any signed.						
Caswell	4,237½	308	173	9	36	17	73
Catawba	461	24	22	1	1	0	0
Chatham	780¾	60	45	1	4	4	6
Cherokee	22	3	2	0	1	0	0
Chowan	59½	17	2	0	15	0	0
Clay	144	15	14	0	1	0	0
Cleveland	639	74	49	13	2	6	4
Columbus	223¼	54	8	2	44	0	0
Craven	334	46	0	0	21	0	25
Cumberland	186	14	13	0	1	0	0
Currituck	1,091½	150	89	16	34	10	1
Dare	No relief cases in this county.						
Davidson	182	10	5	1	3	1	0
Davie	317	18	17	0	1	0	0
Duplin	935	90	52	1	20	5	12
Durham	561¾	38	37	0	1	0	0
Edgecombe	254½	24	10	14	0	0	0
Rocky Mount	Did not have any signed.						
Forsyth	1,137½	128	68	0	56	1	3
Winston-Salem	None signed.						
Franklin	1,825¼	210	161	10	27	1	11
Gaston	209½	30	0	0	27	1	2
Gates	501½	124	20	1	66	0	37
Graham	509½	67	35	3	19	9	1

LANDLORD AND TENANT AGREEMENTS—*Continued*
(FOR 1934)

COUNTY	Acres	Landlord and Tenant Agreements	Tenants Sharing Crops	Tenants Giving Labor	Tenants Getting Land Free	Tenants Paying Cash Rent	Landowners on Relief
Granville	588	103	40	4	34	4	21
Greene	336½	66	39	0	26	0	1
Guilford	82	7	3	0	4	0	0
Greensboro	169	12	10	0	1	1	0
High Point	Did not have any cases.						
Halifax	737¼	118	5	3	100	6	4
Harnett	69½	10	2	0	8	0	0
Haywood	1,315½	187	147	30	8	2	0
Henderson	Did not have any signed.						
Hertford	422	34	7	6	18	2	1
Hoke	37¾	19	0	16	3	0	0
Hyde	Did not have any signed.						
Iredell	383	22	18	0	4	0	0
Jackson	1,117¾	179	134	9	3	33	0
Johnston	931¾	55	30	1	20	0	4
Jones	623⅓	47	41	0	6	0	0
Lee	208¼	52	10	8	30	4	0
Lenoir	473	90	37	3	39	6	5
Lincoln	45	7	4	0	0	1	2
Macon	1,004¼	129	92	4	26	3	4
Madison	260¾	53	42	2	8	0	1
Martin	205½	24	0	2	20	2	0
McDowell	44½	11	5	3	1	2	0
Mecklenburg	543¾	37	25	0	6	4	2
Mitchell	72¼	25	16	1	8	0	0
Montgomery	287¾	60	18	5	20	17	0
Moore	1,007	67	23	1	14	9	20
Nash	231½	27	9	0	14	4	0
New Hanover	None signed.						
Northampton	729¾	275	23	25	182	22	23
Onslow	406¼	58	46	1	5	6	0
Orange	2,197¾	167	19	0	145	2	1
Pamlico	464¼	104	0	8	96	0	0
Pasquotank	138½	53	20	0	8	6	19
Pender	326¼	92	18	0	15	1	58
Perquimans	109½	23	15	5	3	0	0
Person	2,164½	190	168	0	12	1	9
Pitt	289	58	5	28	18	0	7
Polk	62	10	4	0	3	0	3
Randolph	1,010¾	150	5	0	2	0	143
Richmond	176	47	7	21	9	10	0
Robeson	133	8	0	7	1	0	0
Rockingham	156	11	9	0	1	0	1
Rowan	137	6	5	0	0	1	0
Rutherford	428	20	12	0	2	1	5
Sampson	186½	40	7	1	27	3	2
Scotland	246¼	42	0	0	42	0	0
Stanly	132	11	0	0	7	0	4
Stokes	1,905	149	118	0	6	4	21
Surry	359⅒	41	16	2	23	0	0
Swain	1,036	119	53	9	13	19	25
Transylvania	203½	48	44	1	2	1	0
Tyrrell	428	89	28	58	3	0	0
Union	272	28	9	3	15	1	0
Vance	913	92	15	61	1	5	10
Wake	190¾	12	7	0	5	0	0
Raleigh	None signed.						
Warren	681½	129	23	27	57	6	16
Washington	964¼	74	4	2	49	0	19
Watauga	2,187¾	390	285	37	45	15	8
Wayne	250	38	18	2	8	3	
Goldsboro	None signed.						
Wilkes	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson	443½	86	30	16	35	3	2
Yadkin	1,458¼	113	106	0	6	1	0
Yancey	None signed.						
TOTAL	52,868.83	6,469	3,267	531	1,737	279	655

NORTH CAROLINA
SPECIAL REPORT OF LAND ACQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE RURAL REHABILIATTION PROGRAM, THROUGH MARCH 31, 1935

STATEMENT A—Land Acquired.

I. Land held under option in connection with the Rural Rehabilitation Program as of March 31, 1935.

County	Total Number of Acres	Total Optioning Price	Number of Families
Anson	1,400	$ 28,000.00	8
Beaufort	246	10,000.00	4
Bladen	767		15
Caswell	842	10,000.00	7
Duplin	879	30,000.00	9
Gates	477	3,500.00	4
Graham	2,164	9,738.00	2
Halifax	5,047	252 350.00	80
Hyde	521	12,000.00	3
Iredell	783	25,000.00	7
Macon		7,500.00	
Nash	687	17,500.00	10
Pitt	1,350	20,000.00	3
Randolph	230	5,800.00	2
Robeson	1,466	29,320.00	19
Rutherford		18,500.00	14
Scotland	628	13,640.00	5
Surry	270	8,100.00	5
Swain	4,300	23,500.00	50
Wilkes	1,083	32,000.00	26
TOTAL	23,140	$556,448.00	273

II. Land purchases or under contract to purchase by the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation from the beginning of the program through March 31, 1935.

County	Total Number of Acres	Total Purchase Price	Number of Families
Chatham	1,816	$ 14,528.00	110*
Duplin	181	1,875.00	3
McDowell	Site	5,000.00	
Robeson	1,180	4,000.00	2
Stokes	267	4,500.00	7
Tyrrell	11,200	36,000.00	43
Wake	582	23,025.00	5
TOTAL	15,226	$ 88,928.00	58

STATEMENT B—Purposes for which Land was acquired.

I. The number of acres under option as of March 31, 1935.

(a)		10,592
(b)		2,164
(c)		5,047
(d)		None
(e)	Land to be cleared	4,300
	Resettlement Land	767
	Self-liquidating Project	270
	TOTAL	23,140

II.

(a)		1,628
(b)		None
(c)		13,016
(d)		582
	TOTAL	15,226

* Transients

ELIGIBLE WORKERS 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, ON RELIEF[1] WITH FIRST PRIORITY RANKING FOR WORK, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF USUAL OCCUPATION, PLACE OF RESIDENCE,[2] COLOR AND SEX*

PART 1. First Priority Ranking For Work. Color or Race—ALL[6]

NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH, 1935

USUAL OCCUPATION	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	65,445	47,592	17,853
White Collar	3,010	1,758	1,252
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	478	190	288
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	331	292	39
Office Workers[4]	1,018	474	544
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	1,183	802	381
Construction	7,033	7,033	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	4,625	4,625	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	2,408	2,408	
Unskilled Workers	19,279	17,103	2,176
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	9,874	9,640	234
Farm Laborers	9,405	7,463	1,942
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	10,217	6,752	3,465
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	1,420	1,406	14
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	8,254	1,654	6,600
Farmers[5]	11,296	10,854	442
Inexperienced Persons	4,894	993	3,901
Unknown Occupation	42	39	3

USUAL OCCUPATION—URBAN	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	30,577	20,828	9,749
White Collar	2,054	1,210	844
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	296	118	178
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	217	193	24
Office Workers[4]	704	328	376
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	837	571	266
Construction	4,491	4,491	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	2,850	2,850	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,641	1,641	
Unskilled Workers	7,845	7,323	522
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	5,798	5,613	185
Farm Laborers	2,047	1,710	337
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	6,726	4,272	2,454
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	805	796	9
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	6,118	1,316	4,802
Farmers[5]	1,123	1,086	37
Inexperienced Persons	1,403	324	1,079
Unknown Occupation	12	10	2

USUAL OCCUPATION—RURAL	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,868	26,764	8,104
White Collar	956	548	408
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	182	72	110
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	114	99	15
Office Workers[4]	314	146	168
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	346	231	115
Construction	2,542	2,542	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	1,775	1,775	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	767	767	
Unskilled Workers	11,434	9,780	1,654
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	4,076	4,027	49
Farm Laborers	7,358	5,753	1,605
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	3,491	2,480	1,011
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	615	610	5
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	2,136	338	1,798
Farmers[5]	10,173	9,768	405
Inexperienced Persons	3,491	669	2,822
Unknown Occupation	30	29	1

[1] Based on complete census of eligible workers on Relief.
[2] "Urban" includes all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more persons in 1930; "Rural" includes open country areas and towns and villages with a population of under 2,500 persons in 1930.
[3] Excludes Certified Public Accountants.
[4] Includes Certified Public Accountants.
[5] Excludes Farm Laborers.
[6] Includes "White," "Negro," "Other" and "Unknown color or race."
*Federal Emergency Relief Administration Division of Research, Statistics and Finance.

PART 2. First Priority Ranking For Work. Color or Race—WHITE

USUAL OCCUPATION	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	38,677	29,980	8,697
White Collar	2,796	1,652	1,144
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	369	158	211
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	295	266	29
Office Workers[4]	990	460	530
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	1,142	768	374
Construction	5,010	5,010	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	3,689	3,689	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,321	1,321	
Unskilled Workers	8,454	7,723	731
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	4,012	3,971	41
Farm Laborers	4,442	3,752	690
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	7,588	5,138	2,450
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	1,194	1,182	12
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	1,317	292	1,025
Farmers[5]	8,587	8,296	291
Inexperienced Persons	3,703	661	3,042
Unknown Occupation	28	26	2

USUAL OCCUPATION—URBAN	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	13,873	10,253	3,620
White Collar	1,889	1,131	758
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	213	97	116
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	190	173	17
Office Workers[4]	678	315	363
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	808	546	262
Construction	2,800	2,800	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	2,073	2,073	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	727	727	
Unskilled Workers	1,873	1,783	90
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	1,307	1,289	18
Farm Laborers	566	494	72
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	4,469	2,970	1,499
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	636	629	7
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	619	155	464
Farmers[5]	614	596	18
Inexperienced Persons	965	182	783
Unknown Occupation	8	7	1

USUAL OCCUPATION—RURAL	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	24,804	19,727	5,077
White Collar	907	521	386
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	156	61	95
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	105	93	12
Office Workers[4]	312	145	167
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	334	222	112
Construction	2,210	2,210	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	1,616	1,616	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	594	594	
Unskilled Workers	6,581	5,940	641
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	2,705	2,682	23
Farm Laborers	3,876	3,258	618
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	3,119	2,168	951
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	558	553	5
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	698	137	561
Farmers[5]	7,973	7,700	273
Inexperienced Persons	2,738	479	2,259
Unknown Occupation	20	19	1

[1] Based on complete census of eligible workers on Relief.
[2] "Urban" includes all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more persons in 1930; "Rural" includes open country areas and towns and villages with a population of under 2,500 persons in 1930.
[3] Excludes Certified Public Accountants.
[4] Includes Certified Public Accountants.
[5] Excludes Farm Laborers.

PART 3. First Priority Ranking For Work. Color or Race—NEGRO

USUAL OCCUPATION	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	26,508	17,410	9,098
White Collar	205	100	105
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	107	31	76
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	34	24	10
Office Workers[4]	26	13	13
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	38	32	6
Construction	2,002	2,002	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	921	921	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,081	1,081	
Unskilled Workers	10,694	9,269	1,425
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	5,832	5,641	191
Farm Laborers	4,862	3,628	1,234
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	2,606	1,600	1,006
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	224	222	2
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	6,921	1,361	5,560
Farmers[5]	2,665	2,515	150
Inexperienced Persons	1,178	329	849
Unknown Occupation	13	12	1

USUAL OCCUPATION—URBAN	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,646	10,536	6,110
White Collar	159	75	84
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	81	20	61
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	26	19	7
Office Workers[4]	25	12	13
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	27	24	3
Construction	1,676	1,676	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	765	765	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	911	911	
Unskilled Workers	5,961	5,531	430
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	4,484	4,318	166
Farm Laborers	1,477	1,213	264
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	2,243	1,293	950
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	169	167	2
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	5,490	1,161	4,329
Farmers[5]	508	489	19
Inexperienced Persons	436	141	295
Unknown Occupation	4	3	1

USUAL OCCUPATION—RURAL	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,862	6,874	2,988
White Collar	46	25	21
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	26	11	15
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	8	5	3
Office Workers[4]	1	1	
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	11	8	3
Construction	326	326	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	156	156	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	170	170	
Unskilled Workers	4,733	3,738	995
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	1,348	1,323	25
Farm Laborers	3,385	2,415	970
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	363	307	56
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	55	55	
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	1,431	200	1,231
Farmers[5]	2,157	2,026	131
Inexperienced Persons	742	188	554
Unknown Occupation	9	9	

[1] Based on complete census of eligible workers on Relief.
[2] "Urban" includes all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more persons in 1930; "Rural" includes open country areas and towns and villages with a population of under 2,500 persons in 1930.
[3] Excludes Certified Public Accountants.
[4] Includes Certified Public Accountants.
[5] Excludes Farm Laborers.

ELIGIBLE WORKERS 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, ON RELIEF,[1] CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF USUAL OCCUPATION, PLACE OF RESIDENCE,[2] COLOR, AND SEX*

PART 1. All Priority Rankings For Work. Color or Race—ALL[6]

NORTH CAROLINA—MARCH, 1935

USUAL OCCUPATION	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	119,972	63,489	56,483
White Collar	4,771	2,402	2,369
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	780	242	538
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	447	373	74
Office Workers[4]	1,468	619	849
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	2,076	1,168	908
Construction	7,987	7,987	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	5,125	5,125	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	2,862	2,862	
Unskilled Workers	30,491	24,219	6,272
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	12,954	12,472	482
Farm Laborers	17,537	11,747	5,790
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	17,511	8,638	8,873
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	1,676	1,658	18
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	18,808	2,253	16,555
Farmers[5]	13,158	12,309	849
Inexperienced Persons	25,461	3,947	21,514
Unknown Occupation	109	76	33

USUAL OCCUPATION—URBAN	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53,780	27,253	26,527
White Collar	3,249	1,670	1,579
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	450	145	305
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	283	245	38
Office Workers[4]	1,015	437	578
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	1,501	843	658
Construction	5,043	5,043	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	3,138	3,138	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,905	1,905	
Unskilled Workers	11,023	9,558	1,465
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	7,519	7,149	370
Farm Laborers	3,504	2,409	1,095
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	11,364	5,579	5,785
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	939	928	11
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	13,083	1,758	11,325
Farmers[5]	1,300	1,225	75
Inexperienced Persons	7,751	1,471	6,280
Unknown Occupation	28	21	7

USUAL OCCUPATION—RURAL	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	66,192	36,236	29,956
White Collar	1,522	732	790
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	330	97	233
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	164	128	36
Office Workers[4]	453	182	271
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	575	325	250
Construction	2,944	2,944	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	1,987	1,987	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	957	957	
Unskilled Workers	19,468	14,661	4,807
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	5,435	5,323	112
Farm Laborers	14,033	9,338	4,695
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	6,147	3,059	3,088
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	737	730	7
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	5,725	495	5,230
Farmers[5]	11,858	11,084	774
Inexperienced Persons	17,710	2,476	15,234
Unknown Occupation	81	55	26

[1] Based on complete census of eligible workers on Relief.
[2] "Urban" includes all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more persons in 1930; "Rural" includes open country areas and towns and villages with a population of under 2,500 persons in 1930.
[3] Excludes Certified Public Accountants.
[4] Includes Certified Public Accountants.
[5] Excludes Farm Laborers.
[6] Includes "White," "Negro," and "Other" "Unknown color or race."

*Federal Emergency Relief Administration Division of Research, Statistics and Finance.

PART 2. All Priority Rankings For Work. Color or Race—WHITE

USUAL OCCUPATION	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	70,829	39,956	30,873
White Collar	4,403	2,242	2,161
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	583	196	387
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	398	338	60
Office Workers[4]	1,418	594	824
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	2,004	1,114	890
Construction	5,742	5,742	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	4,105	4,105	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,637	1,637	
Unskilled Workers	13,884	11,588	2,296
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	5,515	5,385	130
Farm Laborers	8,369	6,203	2,166
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	13,119	6,426	6,693
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	1,419	1,403	16
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	3,209	409	2,800
Farmers[5]	9,943	9,423	520
Inexperienced Persons	19,032	2,670	16,362
Unknown Occupation	78	53	25

USUAL OCCUPATION—URBAN	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	24,413	13,494	10,919
White Collar	2,975	1,547	1,428
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	311	115	196
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	250	219	31
Office Workers[4]	969	414	555
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	1,445	799	646
Construction	3,186	3,186	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	2,305	2,305	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	881	881	
Unskilled Workers	2,920	2,556	364
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	1,874	1,804	70
Farm Laborers	1,046	752	294
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	7,522	3,760	3,762
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	748	739	9
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	1,349	209	1,140
Farmers[5]	723	688	35
Inexperienced Persons	4,975	798	4,177
Unknown Occupation	15	11	4

USUAL OCCUPATION—RURAL	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	46,416	26,462	19,954
White Collar	1,428	695	733
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	272	81	191
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	148	119	29
Office Workers[4]	449	180	269
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	559	315	244
Construction	2,556	2,556	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	1,800	1,800	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	756	756	
Unskilled Workers	10,964	9,032	1,932
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	3,641	3,581	60
Farm Laborers	7,323	5,451	1,872
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	5,597	2,666	2,931
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	671	664	7
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	1,860	200	1,660
Farmers[5]	9,220	8,735	485
Inexperienced Persons	14,057	1,872	12,185
Unknown Occupation	63	42	21

[1] Based on complete census of eligible workers on Relief.
[2] "Urban" includes all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more persons in 1930; "Rural" includes open country areas and towns and villages with a population of under 2,500 persons in 1930.
[3] Excludes Certified Public Accountants.
[4] Includes Certified Public Accountants.
[5] Excludes Farm Laborers.

PART 3. All Priority Rankings For Work. Color or Race—NEGRO

USUAL OCCUPATION	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	48,675	23,264	25,411
White Collar	355	154	201
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	192	45	147
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	47	33	14
Office Workers[4]	48	24	24
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	68	52	16
Construction	2,223	2,223	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	1,005	1,005	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,218	1,218	
Unskilled Workers	16,363	12,480	3,883
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	7,405	7,056	349
Farm Laborers	8,958	5,424	3,534
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	4,352	2,191	2,161
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	255	253	2
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	15,564	1,841	13,723
Farmers[5]	3,158	2,834	324
Inexperienced Persons	6,376	1,267	5,109
Unknown Occupation	29	21	8

USUAL OCCUPATION—URBAN	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	29,263	13,700	15,563
White Collar	267	119	148
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	136	29	107
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	32	25	7
Office Workers[4]	45	22	23
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	54	43	11
Construction	1,841	1,841	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	821	821	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	1,020	1,020	
Unskilled Workers	8,084	6,988	1,096
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	5,636	5,337	299
Farm Laborers	2,448	1,651	797
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	3,817	1,804	2,013
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	191	189	2
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	11,714	1,547	10,167
Farmers[5]	574	534	40
Inexperienced Persons	2,763	669	2,094
Unknown Occupation	12	9	3

USUAL OCCUPATION—RURAL	TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	19,412	9,564	9,848
White Collar	88	35	53
Professional and Technical Workers[3]	56	16	40
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	15	8	7
Office Workers[4]	3	2	1
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	14	9	5
Construction	382	382	
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Building and Construction	184	184	
Semi-Skilled Workers, Building and Construction	198	198	
Unskilled Workers	8,279	5,492	2,787
Unskilled Laborers (Except Farm)	1,769	1,719	50
Farm Laborers	6,510	3,773	2,737
Semi-Skilled Workers, Manufacturing and Other Industries	535	387	148
Skilled Workers and Foremen, Manufacturing and Other Industries	64	64	
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	3,850	294	3,556
Farmers[5]	2,584	2,300	284
Inexperienced Persons	3,613	598	3,015
Unknown Occupation	17	12	5

[1] Based on complete census of eligible workers on Relief.
[2] "Urban" includes all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more persons in 1930; "Rural" includes open country areas and towns and villages with a population of under 2,500 persons in 1930.
[3] Excludes Certified Public Accountants.
[4] Includes Certified Public Accountants.
[5] Excludes Farm Laborers.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES UNDER CWA AND ERA WORK PROGRAMS

(Not including material donated by sponsors)

CLASSIFIED AS TO FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
STATE					
Child welfare survey, state-wide	$	$13,768.80	$	$ 4,000.00	$17,768.80
Symphony orchestra, state-wide, headquarters in Chapel Hill		68,096.42			68,096.42
Office and field ERA sanitary engineers, state-wide		3,718.46			3,718.46
Geodetic control survey, administrative, throughout state		10,776.83			10,776.83
Oyster planting supervision, state-wide		3,215.84			3,215.84
Sanitation supervisory personnel, state-wide		12,924.78		9,450.00	22,374.78
Malarial control supervision, seven districts		12,188.15		12,325.00	24,513.15
Study of trend and extent of unemployment, state-wide		367.35			367.35
Study and survey of rural electrification, 75 selected North Carolina counties		7,274.28			7,274.28
Survey of displaced tenants, state-wide		4,967.80			4,967.80
Promotion birth registration, state-wide		5,872.66			5,872.66
Safety project, state-wide		8,144.42			8,144.42
Caring for and utilizing draught cattle, state-wide		4,741.48			4,741.48
Operation of stock yards, state-wide		887.50			887.50
Propogation of grape vines, state-wide		1,832.88			1,832.88
Rural social research, state-wide		1,468.26			1,468.26
Rural social research, state-wide		1,682.70			1,682.70
Survey of mineral resources, state-wide		1,230.80			1,230.80
Land appraisals, state-wide		187.04			187.04
Survey of corporation land in Chatham County		82.50			82.50
Checking CWA and ERA materials and tools, throughout state		15,072.26			15,072.26
Production of fertilizer, state-wide		131.63			131.63
Supervision of rural rehabilitation construction work, state-wide		230.80			230.80
Supervising and investigation for rural rehabilitation, state-wide		1,012.02			1,012.02
Rural social research, state-wide		9,164.70			9,164.70
Repairs to state ERA office		2,323.06		2,500.00	4,823.06
Searching for stray cattle, state-wide		825.50			825.50
Current relief changes, state-wide		9,287.00			9,287.00
Delivering trucks, state-wide		54.00			54.00
Farm debt adjustment, state-wide		3,770.25			3,770.25
Dismanteling meat cannery into vegetable cannery, state-wide		3,710.06			3,710.06
Inspecting and appraising textile machinery, state-wide		86.55			86.55
Making ERA reports, throughout state		2,762.70			2,762.70
Supply warehouse for beef cannery, state-wide		203.04			203.04
Survey of fish markets, state-wide		115.39			115.39
N. C. relief tannery, Old Fort		131.55			131.55
Checking transcription sheets, office in state office		873.74			873.74
Distribution of surplus commodities, state-wide		549.85			549.85
Lecture-concerts on Negro folk music, state-wide		438.05			438.05
Plantation-tenant study, state-wide		2,219.26			2,219.26
Rural electrification engineer, throughout state		773.68			773.68
Conservation and development campaign, state-wide		524.25			524.25
Assembling data for State Engineering Department, state-wide		1,314.40			1,314.40
Supervising construction fish plants, state-wide	$	$ 5,665.90	$	$	$ 5,665.90
Storing and distributing commodities, Raleigh		736.02			736.02
Farm tax delinquencies at State College, Raleigh		594.81			594.81
Checking occupational code numbers, state-wide		397.10			397.10
Survey personnel for fisheries, state-wide		2,101.72			2,101.72
Transfer of building materials, throughout state		1,420.14			1,420.14
Sign painting, fisheries, Morehead City, Southport, Manteo		659.80			659.80
Perpetual inventory in eight districts		6,990.71			6,990.71
ALAMANCE COUNTY					
Road improvement, Saxapahaw, Swepsonville road	$ 3,116.45	$	$ 112.15	$	$ 3,228.60
Extension Church Street from Burlington city limits	1,182.45		50.00		1,232.45
Improvement, Graham-Hopeville road	3,149.50				3,149.50
Sewerage disposal line repairs, Elon College	2,991.63				2,991.63
Grading and planting shrubbery, E. M Holt school	486.00		150.00		636.00
Building walks, preparing grounds for seeding, Elon College	247.50		15.00		262.50
Repairs to building, windows, Mebane school	30.00		12.50		42.50
Two local sewer lines, Elmire mills and on Stockard Street	2,911.15		656.57		3,567.72
Quarrying and crushing stone and placing same on city dirt streets, Burlington	4,684.95		1,070.00		5,754.95
Road improvement, Snow Camp-Siler City road	3,044.63		75.00		3,119.63
Improvement of Gibsonville-Ossipee road	1,344.90		100.00		1,444.90
Road improvement, Kimesville-Alamance road	2,482.96				2,482.96
Improvement, Daily-Murray road to Caswell County line	2,948.56				2,948.56
Sanitary sewer outfall, Burlington	15,755.00	2,247.10	4,210.00	2,029.75	24,241.85
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	9,241.53	6,332.80	32,062.50	15,092.00	62,728.83
Grading, draining and topsoiling road, route 103 from Mebane to route 144	3,392.62		443.60		3,836.22
Ditch from North Side Disposal Plant of town of Gibsonville	434.46				434.46
Street improvement, Graham	1,174.85		50.00		1,224.85
Street improvement, Graham	2,128.85				2,128.85
Reconditioning streets, Burlington	12,613.65		7,825.00		20,438.65
Cemetery repairs, Mebane	325.63				325.63
Street improvement, Mebane	1,623.03	1,310.10		13.00	2,946.13
Pine Hill cemetery, Burlington	4,452.89	1,922.90	2,000.00	225.00	8,600.79
Construction Willowbrook park, Burlington	2,652.64	643.00		330.00	3,625.64
Burlington City Hall renovation	1,534.44	678.45		39.00	2,251.89
Gilliam cemetery, ground improvement, rebuild fence, grade and topsoil driveways	387.91		84.50		472.41
Road repair, from Mebane to intersection of Foster road	552.10		100.00		652.10
Hopedale-Glenco road repair	383.22				383.22
Street improvement, Elon College	2,833.68	411.20	700.00	75.00	4,019.88
Repairing streets, Burlington	5,814.79	2,141.70		1,264.00	9,220.49
Construction sanitary sewer outfall, Burlington	935.50	307.20	200.00	4.00	1,446.70
Street improvement, Graham	1,603.20	2,675.20		150.00	4,428.40
Road repair, route 10, 10-A, 54, 62, 93, 100, 155	326.00		225.00		551.00
Project signs, Graham	4,668.77		200.00		4,868.77

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road improvement Snow Camp-Siler City road from Cane Creek church	$ 1,357.00	$	$ 815.60	$	$ 2,172.60
General school repair, Burlington district	24,328.41	7,245.66			31,574.07
Tools and sundry equipment, county-wide	244.40	216.71			457.11
Sewing rooms	1,173.90	12,345.83		1,386.00	14,905.73
Recreational directors, Burlington		210.38			210.38
Canning, various parts of county		783.25			783.25
Cannery building, Burlington		126.99			126.99
Recreational directors, Mebane		174.60			174.60
Recreational directors, Burlington		138.15			138.15
Recreational directors, Graham		63.90			63.90
Administrative		9,713.03			9,713.03
Construction mattress tables, Mebane		30.53			30.53
Mattress making, Mebane		974.05			974.05
Community garden, Burlington		2,112.80		950.00	3,062.80
Emergency labor, Graham		14.15			14.15
Pasture projects relief cattle, Burlington		151.17			151.17
Completing barbed wire fence on farm		189.40			189.40
Herding drought cattle		1,326.38			1,326.38
Canning of commodities, Burlington		429.77			429.77
Reconditioning warehouse, Graham		131.06			131.06
Emergency teachers, county-wide		152.50			152.50
Stenographic aid at Courthouse		1,702.20			1,702.20
Nursery School helper, Burlington		100.37			100.37
Fencing Lake Latham farm, Mebane		79.00			79.00
Sewer improvement, Alexander Wilson school		686.70		1,351.07	2,037.77
Sewer improvement, Sylvan school		792.00		560.15	1,352.15
Sewer extension, Saxapahaw school		409.50		250.70	660.20
Sewer improvement, Haw River school		232.45		390.85	623.30
Sewer improvement, negro school, Graham		1,424.90		323.70	1,748.60
Sketches for proposed murals, courthouse		221.60		33.00	254.60
Renovation graded school, Mebane		754.25		451.70	1,205.95
School lunches, relief families		132.00			132.00
Sewer extension, Burlington		979.70		487.30	1,467.00
Installation, occupational records		535.55			535.55
Sanitary sewer line, Burlington		2,104.90		1,298.75	3,403.65
Water shed patrol, Burlington		166.80			166.80
Sewer and water improvement, Graham		1,544.55		1,648.10	3,192.65
Stenographers for reëmployment office, Burlington		518.20			518.20
Street improvement, Graham		1,856.30		1,220.00	3,076.30
Dirt street improvement, Burlington		2,500.30		2,400.00	4,900.30
Sidewalk construction, Saxapahaw		2,255.50		675.00	2,930.50
Sewer outfall, Burlington		20,076.90		16,220.00	36,296.90
Sewer extension, Graham		360.75		268.60	629.35
Renovation of quarters for T. B. patients, Graham		148.60		52.30	200.90
Painting, repairing rural schools		3,485.40		2,548.30	6,033.70
Wildflower paintings in Tempra		200.00		20.40	220.40
Repairs in lieu of rent, A. L. Lindley farm		31.00			31.00
Federal housing program		510.10			510.10
Secretary for farm debt adjustment, Graham		193.60			193.60
Recreational directors, Mebane, Graham, and Burlington		241.89			241.89
Supervision and plowing gardens		516.55			516.55
County store room		961.89			961.89
House numbering map, Burlington		245.60		1,000.00	1,245.60
Home making		1,889.43			1,889.43
Grading grounds, Hillcrest school, Burlington		2,870.70		3,453.25	6,323.95
Construction water line, Graham		251.30		2,171.30	2,422.60
Prices farmers pay	27.00				27.00
Farm housing, Burlington	2,903.08				2,903.08
Census, Burlington	313.70				313.70
Geological survey, Burlington	$ 318.95	$	$	$	$ 318.95
Indexing and bringing up to date old water records, tax records, and meter records, Burlington	175.50				175.50
Reëmployment office, Siler City Road	2,185.81				2,185.81

ALEXANDER COUNTY

Excavating for building additional room to Hiddenite high school	$ 342.90	$	$	$	$ 342.90
Grade and drain Whittenburg Consolidated school grounds	252.90	710.40			963.30
Erect rock retaining wall, Hiddenite high school	835.25				835.25
Regrading and topsoiling two streets, Taylorsville	4,067.45				4,067.45
Planting trees and beautifying town plots, Taylorsville	175.50			25.00	200.50
Overhauling steam pipe line connections between heating plant and Taylorsville high school building	43.20				43.20
County road from Taylorsville via Liledown to intersection N. C. route 96, etc., drain, blast, etc.	4,533.85			556.25	5,090.10
Drain, blast and resurface Sulphur Springs road from Hiddenite to Iredell County line	5,034.35			631.25	5,665.60
Underground sewerage plant at Whittenburg Consolidated school	1,302.40				1,302.40
Repairs to Miller township road	224.40				224.40
Repairing Little River township road	1,550.26		756.25		2,306.51
Construction of sidewalks of Hiddenite	2,971.65				2,971.65
Grading Ellendale school grounds	3,156.75	270.00			3,426.75
Repairs, all hard surface streets in Taylorsville	351.00				351.00
Retaining wall on playground, Stony Point high school	40.75				40.75
Building three miles street and sidewalk in Stony Point	2,782.15				2,782.15
Indexing records for clerk of court office, Taylorsville	84.00				84.00
Privy construction, county-wide	2,774.34	1,926.73	4,062.50	7,282.80	16,046.37
Cement hall floor, Stony Point high school basement	127.35		10.00		137.35
Construction Negro school building, Taylorsville	5,859.40	263.30	500.00	703.51	7,326.21
Improving and grading streets, Taylorsville	234.45		500.00		734.45
Regrading and topsoiling streets, Taylorsville	88.80				88.80
CWA Administration	1,278.33				1,278.33
Tool project, county-wide	390.36				390.36
Canning project, county-wide		190.90			190.90
Covering house, relief family, near Taylorsville		16.00			16.00
Canning fruits and vegetables		1,461.80			1,461.80
Administrative		5,570.63			5,570.63
Emergency teachers, county-wide		72.00			72.00
Building office furniture, Taylorsville		65.64			65.64
Draining branch, Taylorsville		1,941.80			1,941.80
Street work, Stony Point		632.90			632.90
Sewing, Taylorsville		2,764.60			2,764.60
County-wide cattle program		198.05			198.05
Farm relief, county-wide		184.38			184.38
Distribution of government commodities, Taylorsville		1,118.74			1,118.74
Clerical for records for Rural Rehabilitation, county-wide		31.50			31.50
Pasturing ERA cattle, county-wide		4,241.25			4,241.25
Delivered wood, county-wide		25.35			25.35
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		473.70			473.70
Construction at Hiddenite high school building		3,129.35		6,027.75	9,157.10
Quilting projects, county-wide		1,875.43			1,875.43
Home nursing service in county		335.60			335.60

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Grading ball park, Taylorsville high school	$	$ 2,380.35	$	$ 38.40	$ 2,418.75
Grading playground, Hiddenite high school		301.40			301.40
Individual gardens, Stony Point		290.70			290.70
Road repair, county-wide		163.45		1,425.00	1,588.45
Grading streets, Taylorsville		1,057.75		300.00	1,357.75
Home making		373.75			373.75
Stenographic, reëmployment office		192.50			192.50
Sewerage disposal plant at Hiddenite school		616.90		709.73	1,326.63
Repairing books, Hiddenite high school	27.00				27.00
Janitorial, clerical, truck hire, ERA local warehouse	27.00				27.00
Assistant supervisors	508.90				508.90
Census	105.50				105.50
Reëmployment office	727.92				727.92

ALLEGHANY COUNTY

Preparing and serving lunches to school children in relief familes, Piney Creek and Sparta schools	$ 56.10	$	$	$	$ 56.10
Repair road from Piney Creek post office to Scottsville	6,274.80		871.25		7,146.05
Quarry, crush and haul stone for county road from NC 26-18 at Belvins cross roads	5,298.20		1,221.25		6,519.45
Road repairs from Sparta to NC 26	3,561.40		582.50		4,143.90
Road repair from NC 28, Ashe-Alleghany line to NC 8 Laurel Springs	2,311.10		1,440.00		3,751.10
Road repair from Sparta north to NC 26 to Virginia line	5,522.70		740.00		6,262.70
Painting Wolf Branch schoolhouse	36.00		20.00		56.00
Binding and indexing records, courthouse, Sparta	171.00	223.50		194.30	588.80
P-31-3-21	198.80				198.80
Road improvement from Hill's store to Stratford	665.50		250.00		915.50
Road repair from New Hope church to Cranberry church on the county line	619.10		400.00		1,019.10
Sparta high school gymnasium	2,450.40	2,233.10	671.60	162.50	5,517.60
Piney Creek high school gymnasium	2,665.20	2,977.60	671.60	162.50	6,476.90
Improving grounds and painting Wolf Branch school	36.45				36.45
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	493.32		8,062.50		8,555.82
Road improvement from NC 28 from 1 mile east of Stratford to Stratford	809.70		675.00		1,484.70
Digging well, Whitehead school grounds	128.20		20.50		148.70
Building two dams, Roaring Gap state fish hatchery	795.90		733.75		1,529.65
Blacksmith project, county-wide	77.20				77.20
County-wide tools and sundry equipment project	374.10				374.10
Administrative		5,776.37			5,776.37
Fencing leased land		780.60			780.60
County canning campaign, Sparta		526.75			526.75
Construction of cannery, Sparta		51.70			51.70
Farm and garden project, county-wide		8,936.16			8,936.16
Emergency labor, Sparta		14.00			14.00
Construction of work benches, Sparta		37.82			37.82
Driving cattle, county-wide		397.20			397.20
County-wide cattle project		1,102.90			1,102.90
Covering barn on relief farm		19.20			19.20
Installation of occupational records, Sparta		873.25			873.25
Chestnut Grove road construction		1,788.40			1,788.40
Unloading mules		181.30			181.30
Beautifying Sparta high school grounds		1,491.45			1,491.45
Construction of Stratford road		818.80			818.80
Building office furniture, Sparta		209.68			209.68
Highway improvement from No. 691 to county line	$	$ 1,669.10	$	$	$ 1,669.10
Painting ERA office, Sparta		43.83			43.83
Sewing room, Sparta		3,199.77			3,199.77
Highway improvement from NC 18		155.60			155.60
Improvement of Meadow Fork Road		560.60			560.60
Road improvement near Blevins cross-roads		1,250.60			1,250.60
Improvement of highway from New Hope church		356.80		221.25	578.05
Improvement of highway from Coal Kennedy's store		70.20		242.00	312.20
Improvement of fish hatchery grounds, Roaring Gap		620.20		44.00	664.20
Distribution of surplus commodities		180.24			180.24
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment, Sparta		12.60			12.60
Improvement of highway from Piney Creek road, Scottsville		237.70		455.00	692.70
Street improvement, Sparta		45.60		296.25	341.85
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		244.25			244.25
Stenographic help, reëmployment office, Sparta		287.55			287.55
Canning program, county-wide		374.90			374.90
Building fence and clearing land on Rural Rehabilitation farm		355.40			355.40
Census	44.10				44.10
Bureau Agricultural Economics	9.00				9.00
Supervisor and assistant	479.35				479.35
Reëmployment office	932.50				932.50
CWA office	944.40				944.40

ANSON COUNTY

Street repair, Ansonville	$4,890.60	$	$ 2,036.00	$	$ 6,926.60
Resurfacing streets and sidewalks, building small bridges, Morven	1,476.00		1,100.00		2,576.00
Street and sidewalk repairs, Polkton	2,385.85		1,250.00		3,635.85
Repair road, state route 515	7,821.06		2,000.00		9,821.06
Repair county road between Wadesboro and Union County line	4,982.51		1,346.25		6,328.76
Road repair from Wadesboro through Burnsville to Union County line	5,485.31		1,296.25		6,781.56
Dirt sidewalk public school, Lilesville	657.40		288.00		945.40
Sink water connection for free lunch kitchen at school, Wadesboro	48.30				48.30
Repairs, Peachland nigh school	971.09				971.09
Repairs, heating plant, county home	96.00		125.80		221.80
Construction of shed at county home	492.50		291.48		783.98
Repairs to county roads Nos. 20, 19 and 15	6,333.08		390.00		6,723.08
Road repair, county road No. 8, from Ansonville to county road No. 15	5,283.19		700.00		5,983.19
Road repair, county road No. 50, Wadesboro to South Carolina state line	5,564.72		475.00		6,039.72
Grading school grounds, surfacing ball diamonds and play areas, Lilesville	2,397.40		294.00		2,691.40
Assistant librarian, county public library, Wadesboro	14.40				14.40
Street and sidewalk repair, McFarlan	752.00		95.00		847.00
Repairs, Union School for Negroes	27.93		10.00		37.93
Repairs, Deep Creek Negro school	55.10		10.00		65.10
Repairs, Brown Creek colored school	59.17		10.00		69.17
Laying pipe for storm sewer, preparation for planting grass and shrubbery, county home	1,426.85		485.00		1,911.85

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairs, grounds and building, Thomas colored school, Polkton	$ 17.00	$	$ 10.00	$	$ 27.00
Repairs, building and grounds, Ingram colored school	45.80		10.00		55.80
Painting and repairing furniture at colored school, Polkton	131.35		5.00		136.35
Grading grounds at Negro school, Wadesboro	2,106.42		345.00		2,451.42
Repairing grounds at Wadesboro school for white	297.96		25.00		322.96
Outside painting at high school and teacherage at Wadesboro	314.25		10.00		324.25
Construction streets and sidewalks at Peachland school	3,489.50		501.25		3,990.75
School ground improvement at Morven	391.20		25.00		416.20
Painting outside building, Cario school for Negroes, Morven	117.00		10.00		127.00
Painting and repairs at Morven high school	420.98		15.00		435.98
Sanitary privies, county-wide	7,145.39	1,092.20	32,062.50	59,192.98	99,493.07
Paving sidewalks, E. Martin Street, Wadesboro	3,007.48				3,007.48
Surfacing No. 802 Morven to intersection No. 802 and No. 20	747.50		850.00		1,597.50
Repairs to two school buildings, Wadesboro	201.75		25.00		226.75
Janitors for school, county	139.50				139.50
School lunches for undernourished children, county-wide	89.10				89.10
Gardening and farm work for relief, Wadesboro and Polkton	19.20				19.20
Janitorial service for county home and relief buildings	38.40				38.40
General repairs to several county high schools, Salem, Shady Grove, Pinewood, Savannah	859.67		90.00		949.67
CWA Administrative	3,092.61				3,092.61
County drainage engineer	173.10		235.00		408.10
Surveying and preparing drainage map, Brown Creek swamp	99.90		400.00		499.90
Painting hospital, Anson Sanitorium	537.75	115.20	155.00	150.00	957.95
Repairs to county jail, Wadesboro	838.95	773.20		75.00	1,687.15
Repairs to high school building, Wadesboro	395.00	36.00	25.00		456.00
Construction storage boxes, branding tools, Wadesboro	54.00		35.00		89.00
Blacksmith, highway office	132.00		85.00		217.00
Tool project, local warehouse	182.65				182.65
Improvements, Wadesboro water works	6,966.93	13,237.80		3,629.09	23,833.82
Extension Wadesboro sewer works	2,260.75	24,951.80	2,150.00	1,200.00	30,562.55
Sewing project, Peachland	492.30				492.30
Clerical aid, register of deeds office, county		2,179.85		538.63	2,718.48
Librarian, county library		297.45		180.00	477.45
Sewing room, Wadesboro		7,532.97		36.00	7,568.97
Canning, Wadesboro		2,895.11		197.50	3,092.61
Recreational director, Wadesboro		178.00			178.00
Clerical aid relief offices, Wadesboro		662.85			662.85
Dispensing government commodities, county		1,944.25			1,944.25
Clerical work, reëmployment office, Wadesboro		775.25			775.25
Administrative, Anson		8,175.11			8,175.11
Unloading cattle, county-wide		80.20			80.20
Pasture project, relief cattle, county		283.40			283.40
Pasture relief cattle, county		889.30			889.30
Pasture project relief cattle, county		10.90			10.90
Repairing ERA office, Wadesboro		555.75			555.75
Hauling wire for pastures, county		34.65			34.65
Pasture project, relief cattle, county		10.20			10.20
Unloading relief cattle, county		17.25			17.25
Pasture project, relief cattle, county		343.75			343.75
Pasture project, relief cattle, county		24.20			24.20
Rural Rehabilitation, Wadesboro		1,433.89			1,433.89
Unloading relief cattle, county		23.40			23.40
Unloading relief cattle, Wadesboro		37.40			37.40
Unloading relief cattle, Wadesboro		484.80			484.80
Gathering relief crops, county		55.50			55.50
Building salt troughs for cattle, Wadesboro		4.80			4.80
Caretakers and holding pens, relief cattle, county	$	$ 1,364.25	$	$	$ 1,364.25
Hauling and storing feed and food crops, Wadesboro		10.80			10.80
Blood testing relief cattle, Wadesboro		43.05			43.05
Repairing building, relief families, Wadesboro		345.88			345.88
Pasture project, relief cattle, Ansonville		343.40			343.40
Pasture project, relief cattle, Lilesville		12.00			12.00
Pasture project, relief cattle, Morven		209.40			209.40
Pasture project, relief cattle, Ansonville		149.40			149.40
School lunches, Polkton		36.00			36.00
School lunches, Ansonville		18.00			18.00
School lunches, Burnsville, McFarland, Deep Creek		148.50			148.50
School lunches, Wadesboro		22.50			22.50
School lunches, Wadesboro		39.00			39.00
Storage of potatoes, Monroe		46.00			46.00
Nursery school helpers, Wadesboro		97.90			97.90
Clerical, materials and equipment, ERA office, Wadesboro		2,111.25			2,111.25
Clerical aid, ERA office, Wadesboro		761.00			761.00
Grading Ansonville high school grounds		3,560.60		511.00	4,071.60
Clearing lands and cutting wood, Wadesboro		1,022.35		750.00	1,772.35
Installation water and sewer works, Morven		2,623.45		1,895.40	4,518.85
Federal housing program, county		134.85			134.85
Improvement of streets, Peachland		974.60		144.00	1,118.60
Repairs at Lilesville high school		669.60		132.50	802.10
Clerical help, Debt Adjustment Commission, Anson		40.25			40.25
Repairing Wadesboro schools		172.35		33.50	205.85
Stenographer for Emergency Seed Loan office, Wadesboro		343.00			343.00
Repairing house in lieu of rent, occupied by relief family, Lilesville		4.25			4.25
Repairing house in lieu of rent, occupied by relief family, White Store township		15.00			15.00
Repairing Lilesville high school library		73.50			73.50
Grading Wadesboro city school grounds		883.25		87.20	970.45
Inventory of F. S. R. C. storeroom, county		280.00			280.00
Painting and repairing county home, Wadesboro		147.80		187.50	335.30
Visiting home makers, county		1,278.00			1,278.00
Wrapping and crating soap, Lilesville		518.20			518.20
Stenographer for Productive Credit Association, Wadesboro		99.75			99.75
Street improvement, Ansonville		594.00		421.00	1,015.00
Improving N. C. Sanitorium grounds		1,229.00		268.00	1,497.00
Sewing room supervisor, county		44.90			44.90
Care of rehabilitation mules, county		148.50			148.50
ASHE COUNTY					
Construction Cranberry road	$ 8,342.28	$ 890.45	$	$ 1,316.20	$10,548.93
Making sanitary water supply, forty schools, Ashe County	80.00				80.00
Constructing gymnasiums, Healing Spring, Jefferson and Lansing	666.00				666.00
Construction of Apple Grave road	7,309.39	4,745.15		800.00	12,854.54
Construction, Sussex road	4,940.95	2,479.70		1,339.70	8,760.35
Additional classrooms, Lansing high school	186.30				186.30
Construction, Hopkins-Glendale road	6,582.48	470.60		1,072.20	8,125.28
Grassy Creek high school gymnasium construction	857.27	868.90	1,400.00		3,126.17
Construction of Big Laurel road	5,430.91	1,858.00		936.50	8,225.41

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Construction, Mill Creek road	$ 4,499.52	$ 3,352.70	$	$ 1,197.50	$ 9,049.72
Construction of sanitary privies, county	4,312.86				4,312.86
Gymnasium, Elkland high school	1,363.80	2,727.15			4,090.95
Water supply for Nathan's Creek high school	3,028.66	1,302.10		809.65	5,140.41
Nathan Creek high school		1,085.60			1,085.60
West Jefferson high school gymnasium	1,083.92	501.60			1,585.52
County road repair from South Fork bridge to Jefferson-Grassy Creek highway	1,438.80				1,438.80
Construction of road, Negro Mountain	781.62				781.62
Nathan Creek high school gymnasium	897.00	2,529.67	275.00	263.70	3,965.37
Making sanitary water supply for forty county schools	887.50				887.50
Sanitary privies for schools, county	2,393.55	2,036.70	502.00	6,520.00	11,452.25
Fleetwood high school gymnasium	1,657.90	5,126.67		1,018.90	7,803.47
Lansing high school gymnasium	1,448.80	5,887.30		692.50	8,028.60
Fleetwood high school construction	1,003.10	3,129.00	500.00	426.25	5,058.35
Jefferson high school gymnasium	2,122.85	4,040.07		500.00	6,662.92
Jefferson high school construction	4,073.75	6,341.30		425.00	10,840.05
West Jefferson high school	4,843.08	17,282.94	510.00	2,811.50	25,447.52
New River high school construction	2,120.65	3,480.30		550.00	6,150.95
New River high school gymnasium	1,477.40	4,751.17		957.75	7,186.32
Repairing school buildings, Green Valley, Orion, Ball Mountain	2,591.04	3,663.75			6,254.79
Healing Springs high school	1,804.75	5,345.20		422.50	7,572.45
Addition to water system, West Jefferson	65.25	154.20	240.50		459.95
School lunch room, county	217.20	199.50			416.70
Administrative help	2,611.10				2,611.10
Tool and sundry equipment project, county	102.91	233.95			336.86
Canning and preserving food, county		1,691.61			1,691.61
Assistant farm supervisor, county		7,701.01			7,701.01
Administrative		10,229.37			10,229.37
Building cattle pens, West Jefferson		6,271.90			6,271.90
Building mattress tables, West Jefferson		88.42			88.42
Remodeling ERA office, county		387.93			387.93
Distribution, surplus commodities, county		625.60			625.60
Maintenance stock pens, West Jefferson		5,982.83			5,982.83
Emergency labor, West Jefferson		18.90			18.90
Construction work benches, county		29.60			29.60
Making safety kits, county		15.00			15.00
Lunchrooms, Lansing, Fleetwood, New River		1,530.75			1.530.75
Assistant to county school superintendent		63.00			63.00
Sewing room, Jefferson		1,612.70		200.00	1,812.70
Covering West Jefferson cattle pens		2,957.57			2,957.57
Installation of occupational records, county		1,447.90			1,447.90
Assistant librarian, West Jefferson		191.50			191.50
Ditching and draining streets, West Jefferson		1,393.95			1,393.95
Grading Jefferson high school grounds		1,543.75		70.00	1,613.75
Grading Healing Springs high school grounds		890.10			890.10
Repairing Chestnut Hill road		2,089.85		402.50	2,492.35
Highway improvement between No. 16 and No. 681		3,135.95			3,135.95
Highway improvement on Jefferson Boone highway		1,772.05			1,772.05
Photograph records, county		117.60		30.00	147.60
Improving state road from No. 681, Phoenix Creek, Bower's Bridge		1,197.20		70.00	1,267.20
Improving Nathan's Creek high school grounds		940.49		222.50	1,162.99
Janitorial work, ERA office, West Jefferson		74.40			74.40
Federal Housing Administration project, West Jefferson		192.60			192.60
Clearing grounds, New River school		402.80			402.80
Visiting housekeepers, county	$	$ 222.60	$	$	$ 222.60
Rural survey and farm classification, county		7.50		26.00	33.50
Stenographic help, reëmployment office, county		315.00			315.00
Highway improvement near Haynes Gap		545.40		384.00	929.40
Caretakers of livestock, West Jefferson		18.10			18.10
Beautification, Jefferson cemetery		263.80			263.80
Buying material for canning, county		1,091.80			1,091.80

AVERY COUNTY

Red Cross sewing room, county	$ 18.00	$	$	$	$ 18.00
Cleaning, ditching and scaling banks of state roads, county	33.00				33.00
Crushing rock for surfacing Sugar Mountain Road	927.00				927.00
Repair, route 194, county	4,581.60	2,585.95	1,373.24		8,540.79
Repair, Flat Springs road	5,036.40	2,122.50	1,011.94		8,170.84
Repair, Big Meadows road	3,894.40	745.92	1,128.12		5,768.44
Repair, Linville Gap road	4,796.80	136.80	1,376.97		6,310.57
Grading, Granberry high school grounds	141.10	3,310.50			3,451.60
Ditching, grading, draining, small fill, Newland	873.55				873.55
Grading school grounds, Newland	1,359.60	1,263.70	197.80		2,801.10
Grading and surfacing streets, Newland		3,084.60		2,136.49	5,221.09
Grading athletic field and playgrounds, Newland high school	1,748.55				1,748.55
Constructing road, Linville to Roseboro	2,441.60		1,582.15		4,023.75
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Newland	333.84				333.84
Interviewer for women, reëmployment office, county	148.50				148.50
Janitorial service, relief offices, Newland	18.00				18.00
Clerical work, relief office, Newland	48.00				48.00
Improving Linville streets	293.75				293.75
Improving Linville streets	293.75				293.75
Newland sewer system installation	641.85				641.85
P-31-6-30	414.90				414.90
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	2,121.78	4,342.12			6,463.90
Disbursing office	.31		382.23		382.54
Gymnasium, Altamont high school and Crossnore community completion	12.00				12.00
County project manager	224.46	169.45			393.91
Clerical help, CWA office, county	1,211.90				1,211.90
Emergency relief education, county		285.00			285.00
Sewing room, Newland		3,822.30		711.13	4,533.43
Janitorial, county		167.55			167.55
Administrative		4,194.67		950.31	5,144.98
Rural Rehabilitation, county		4,413.36		87.88	4,501.24
Threshing small grain, county		455.55		184.12	639.67
Construction work benches, county		10.80			10.80
Pasture rental, relief cattle, Newland		1,579.99		458.72	2,038.71
Repairing building for potato storage, Plumtree		32.00		257.56	289.56
Digging and hauling potatoes, Plumtree		375.75		54.85	430.60
Emergency labor, county		9.00		26.00	35.00
Building office and painting, ERA office, Newland		70.00		124.20	194.20
School lunches, Wilson Creek, Toe River, Altamont		1,124.10			1,124.10
Repairing storage house, Newland		11.70			11.70
Installation of occupational records, Newland		529.60			529.60
Repairs to Altamont high school		1,716.90			1,716.90
Supervising distribution of commodities, Newland		559.35		262.78	822.13
Baling hay, Bell View Farm		42.90		45.45	88.35

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Care of Rural Rehabilitation mules, county	$	$ 48.30	$	$	$ 48.30
Improvement of Jonas Ridge road		2,106.75			2,106.75
Highway improvement up Henson Creek		584.55			584.55
Assistant for home economists, county		510.90			510.90
Highway improvement from No. 194, Vale		393.00			393.00
Assistant to reëmployment officer, county		123.60			123.60

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Dispensing government commodities, Washington	$ 51.00	$ 2,271.10	$	$	$ 2,322.10
Janitor, Federal building, Washington	48.00	278.40			326.40
School lunches, Belhaven	19.50				19.50
Janitorial service, Washington	36.00	95.40			131.40
Clearing parking space for school busses, Washington	522.74				522.74
Beautification streets, Bath	1,811.57		326.00		2,137.57
Construction brick shed rear of city office, Washington	1,550.66		1,371.16		2,921.82
Road repair between route No. 1 and Pinetown	4,140.25		75.00		4,215.25
Road repair, Bonnerton-Aurora	3,587.94		75.00		3,662.94
Road repair, NC 126 from route No. 30 to Pitt County line	2,307.80		40.00		2,347.80
Road improvement, Belhaven	7,543.53		886.60	135.50	8,565.63
Road repair between Ransomville and Yatesville	2,139.75		50.00		2,189.75
Repair maintenance of school busses Aurora, Washington, Bath, Pantego	1,052.32				1,052.32
Rebuilding Old Home state highway	1,563.87				1,563.87
Repairing colored school near Bath	895.71				895.71
Repairs, Bridge Street, Belhaven	1,748.90		45.00		1,793.90
Drainage at Porter's Creek	835.55				835.55
Road repair, Hamtown road	824.16				824.16
Road repair between Washington and Douglas cross roads	3,658.70		640.00		4,298.70
Road repair, Core Point road	1,559.45		502.00		2,061.25
Road improvement, from route No. 91 to Camp Leach to No. 92	4,909.48		885.00		5,794.48
Drainage, Pantego	1,790.51		100.00		1,890.51
Assistant janitorial service, Washington schools	54.00				54.00
Janitorial service, Highland school Washington	119.70				119.70
Janitorial service, Legetts school, Washington	145.80				145.80
School lunches, Bath	18.00				18.00
Sewing room, Washington	283.20			566.00	849.20
Clerical work, Washington	211.05				211.05
Road improvement, Winsteadville-Pamlico beach road	1,953.05		425.00		2,378.05
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	7,277.68		32,062.50		39,340.18
School lunches for relief families, county-wide	83.55				83.55
Building public play ground, Aurora	1,222.40				1,222.40
Drainage at municipal park, Jacks Creek, Washington	9,564.80	5,180.30		1,500.00	16,245.10
Drivers for school busses, Aurora	326.70				326.70
Sewing room, Belhaven	81.00	669.35		300.00	1,050.35
Clearing out Pungo River	441.31		181.00		622.31
Building museum, Washington	2,015.29	514.10	1,190.20		3,719.59
Building concrete sewers, Washington	4,464.31	1,284.45			5,748.76
Cleaning Oakdale cemetery, Washington				214.96	214.96
Drainage of Shumake Creek, Belhaven	1,137.77				1,137.77
Mosquito eradication, Belhaven	661.99	3,915.00	65.00		4,641.99
Building addition to school toilets, Pantego	875.82	1,465.60			2,341.42
Grading Washington colored school grounds	687.07				687.07
Improving Jackson swamp road	$ 593.25	$	$ 705.00	$	$ 1,298.25
Drainage, Aurora	331.66	74.20			405.86
Administrative	151.60				151.60
Tool project	383.85				383.85
Tool project	36.00				36.00
Reindexing real estate records	364.50	1,624.15		384.00	2,372.65
Administrative, Washington	2,753.44				2,753.44
Public library work, Washington		597.80			597.80
Resident home managers (canning) county-wide		996.63			996.63
Repairs to city hall, Belhaven		889.70		589.75	1,479.45
School teacher, county-wide		132.00			132.00
Farm relief program, county-wide		858.45			858.45
Administrative		7,098.69			7,098.69
Cattle corral, relief cattle, Belhaven		95.20			95.20
Forest fire prevention, county-wide		1,337.80			1,337.80
Caring for relief cattle, Belhaven		143.55			143.55
Janitor at Federal building, Washington		7.20			7.20
Re-indexing records		55.20			55.20
Emergency labor		10.50			10.50
Clerk in reëmployment office, Washington		760.60			760.60
Clerk in office of district engineer, Washington		15.60			15.60
Clerk in seed loan office, Washington		692.35			692.35
Typist clerks for CCC enrollment, Washington		25.20			25.20
Caring for relief cattle, county-wide		210.40			210.40
Caring for dairy cows, Pinetown		120.00			120.00
Installing toilet and sewer facilities, Pantego		680.00			680.00
Cold storage plant, county-wide		1,488.25			1,488.25
Holding pens at slaughtering house		31.80			31.80
Night watchman, Washington		58.80			58.80
Construction of hide storage house		12.00			12.00
Remodeling district office, Washington		1,638.11			1,638.11
Sanitary privies, county-wide		3,280.80		57,129.52	60,410.32
Manufacture of office furniture		815.00			815.00
Installation of office records		912.36			912.36
Janitorial help, ERA office		477.20			477.20
Drainage, Winsteadville, Ransomville and Sidney		1,993.90			1,993.90
Malaria control, drainage engineer and party, county-wide		180.00			180.00
Clerks and typist in ERA office		722.05			722.05
Care of Rural Rehabilitation mules		131.00			131.00
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		174.05			174.05
Drainage, Lucas canals and ponds, Bath Township		1,379.40			1,370.40
Drainage around Washington		549.40			549.40
Improving athletic field, Washington		262.55		145.40	407.95
Preparing land of ERA farms		24.15			24.15
Water supply for fire prevention in Pantego		218.00		50.00	268.00
Painting building and tank, Belhaven		47.60		56.00	103.60
Clerk, Farm Debt Adjustment, Washington		141.75			141.75
Clerical help, ERA office		460.95			460.95
Truck, drivers and helpers, county-wide		1,331.80			1,331.80
Garden supervisors		260.00			260.00
Stenographer for home demonstration office, Washington		78.40			78.40
Visiting housekeeper, county-wide		1,637.20			1,637.20
Federal housing program, county-wide		128.25			128.25
Clerical help in county office		314.00			314.00
Emergency labor, county-wide		52.30			52.30
Nursing, county-wide		70.00			70.00

BERTIE COUNTY

Sidewalk and street improvement, Lewiston	$ 2,568.40	$	$ 150.00	$	$ 2,718.40
Building sand coated sidewalks, and grading streets, Woodville	1,097.90		90.00		1,187.90
Building sidewalks, repairing streets, Windsor	1,956.85		60.00		2,016.85

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Building sidewalks, repairing streets, Kelford	$ 1,369.80	$	$	$	$ 1,369.80
Road repair, between Roxobel, Aulander and Rhodes	3,661.75				3,661.75
Road construction, Askewville	6,658.75	495.00			7,153.75
Road improvement on Roanoke River bottom	1,214.65		178.00		1,392.65
Grading road and bridging swamp near Mars Hill	397.40		87.50		484.90
Grading and draining sidewalks and streets, Aulander	2,005.19				2,005.19
Road construction from Merry Hill to Windsor	2,381.25		445.00		2,826.25
Road repair, twelve miles of county roads around Republican	3,792.91		370.00		4,162.91
Road improvement around Colerain	2,097.20				2,097.20
Road improvement, county road east of Lewiston	3,475.89		670.00		4,145.89
Building sidewalks, Powellsville	2,178.15		75.00		2,253.15
Road construction, Roanoke River bottom	3,860.18				3,860.18
Repairs to schools, county-wide	354.60	1,495.05			1,849.65
Repairs to Aulander school building	698.25		175.00		873.25
Sanitary toilets at thirty Negro schools, county-wide	198.67		350.00		548.67
Administrative	1,514.78				1,514.78
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	3,591.53	3,899.05		6,311.76	13,802.34
Drainage, Windsor	3,317.84		115.00		3,432.84
Drainage on Cashie River, Windsor	681.02		12.00		693.02
Drainage for malarial control, Windsor	1,576.35	951.80	175.00		2,703.15
Construction cement sidewalks, Colerain	2,216.27	1,461.15		1,230.00	4,907.42
Malarial control near Woodville	1,339.45				1,339.45
Drainage of residences in Windsor	559.70				559.70
Road repair from Todd's Cross to route 35 near Colerain	689.98		445.00		1,134.98
Drainage mosquito control, Aulander	2,284.00	2,780.35			5,064.35
Cleaning main drainage canal, Windsor	611.32				611.32
Rent on instrument level rod, etc.	40.00				40.00
Tool project, county-wide	480.44				480.44
Canning program, county-wide		1,798.75			1,798.75
Nurse for county health officer, county-wide		432.00			432.00
Farm supervisors, county-wide		2,335.90			2,335.90
Drainage of Cashie River		243.45			243.45
Civic improvement, Roxobel		727.80			727.80
Painting school buildings, county-wide		209.50		138.66	348.16
Administrative		10,542.37			10,542.37
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		59.10			59.10
Pasture project, relief cattle		340.20			340.20
Pasture project, relief cattle		733.80			733.80
Pasture project, relief cattle		129.90			129.90
Drainage near CCC camp, Windsor		1,423.05			1,423.05
Gasoline for drainage engineer		429.24			429.24
Emergency labor, county-wide		134.47			134.47
Office maintenance		403.20			403.20
Emergency Labor		9.15			9.15
Distribution surplus commodities		287.42			287.42
Drainage in Windsor township		2,320.80			2,320.80
Construction of culvert, Aulander		572.60		557.50	1,130.10
Distribution of goods to unemployed, county-wide		473.26			473.26
Installation of occupational records		436.55			436.55
Malarial control drainage, Colerian		447.60			447.60
Drainage near Askewville school		54.00			54.00
Malarial control drainage in Woodville		569.20			569.20
County malarial control drainage supervisor, county-wide		785.10			785.10
Moving relief clients, county-wide		18.67			18.67
Supervision and planting gardens, Windsor and Lewiston		112.50			112.50
Federal Housing program		174.05			174.05
Repair of ERA office		4.80		63.40	68.20
Clerical help, reëmployment office		126.00			126.00
Visiting housekeepers		$ 409.65			$ 409.65
Malarial control drainage, south Aulander		496.60			496.60
Malarial control drainage, Broad swamp		47.86			47.86
Clerical help, ERA office		37.50			37.50
Janitor service, ERA office		359.18			359.18

BLADEN COUNTY

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road repair, highway 53 from White Oak to Cumberland County line	$ 3,344.40	$	$ 1,140.00	$	$ 4,484.40
Road repair, road from Ammons to Cumberland County line	1,317.15		302.50		1,619.65
Road repair from Bryant's mill to Center road	3,078.45		287.50		3,365.95
Road repair, route 21 from Kelly to Long View	3,975.55		1,105.00		5,080.55
Malaria drainage, Bryant swamp	8,141.60	5,447.00			13,588.60
Road repair, route 41 from White Lake to Sampson County line	4,096.95		1,105.00		5,201.95
Painting Bladen courthouse and jail	391.15		300.00		691.15
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	300.00		1,708.75		2,008.75
General school repair, county-wide	772.55				772.55
Malarial drainage in Clarkton	6,381.75	1,040.00	37.50		7,459.25
Construction, young farmers tar heel camp, White Lake	2,541.94	117.60		300.00	2,959.54
Malarial drainage, tar heel camp		752.00			752.00
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	4,543.45		20,062.50		24,605.95
Roadside beautification of state highways, Elizabethtown to White Lake	295.00		540.00		835.00
Construction two room addition to county jail, installing water system in jail	1,046.50				1,046.50
Road repair, route No. 211 at Council crossing	2,134.40				2,134.40
Building one room addition to courthouse at Elizabethtown for relief office	692.05				692.05
Administrative	1,320.65				1,320.65
Drainage engineering assistants	126.00				126.00
Malarial drainage in and near Council		576.20			576.20
Drainage supervisor and equipment, county-wide	372.35	409.98			782.33
Elizabethtown sewer line	13,819.43	12,068.55			25,887.98
Tool project, county-wide	499.05				499.05
Home canning project, county-wide		1,425.16		131.00	1,556.16
Canning centers, county-wide		1,629.80			1,629.80
School repairs, Tar Heel		44.80		69.10	113.90
Bladenboro school repairs		11.40		288.75	300.15
Painting county schools		167.40		255.75	423.15
Repairs to Duplin school		70.20		140.25	210.45
Repairs to Kelly school		21.60		17.50	39.10
Abbottsburg school repairs		168.00		71.50	239.50
Repairs to White Oak school		434.75		319.65	754.40
Distribution surplus commodities		1,031.64			1,031.64
Clerical help, ERA, Elizabethtown		213.35			213.35
Administrative		5,011.84			5,011.84
Pasture for relief cattle, White Oak township		1,110.45			1,110.45
Pasture for relief cattle, Carver's Creek township		2,664.45			2,664.45
Pasture for relief cattle, South River		1,926.97		30.00	1,956.97
General herding projects, county-wide		2,809.21			2,809.21
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Elizabethtown		537.75			537.75
Repairing Indian school, Carver's Creek township		505.60		107.20	612.80
Bladenboro nursery school		111.70			111.70
Clerical work, ERA office		168.00			168.00
School lunch supervisors, county-wide		494.60			494.60
Lunch room, county-wide		42.00			42.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing houses Rural Rehabilitation farms, Hutaff and Lyon farms	$	$ 769.55	$	$	$ 769.55
Painting Clarkton high school		29.60		290.36	319.96
Bookkeeper for farm debt adjustment, Elizabethtown		400.80			400.80
Constructing temporary house, rural rehabilitation farm, Hutaff farm		2,130.31			2,130.31
Truck equipment and drivers		224.20			224.20
Plow hands, Rural Rehabilitation farm, county-wide		80.50			80.50
Home makers, county-wide		1,346.01			1,346.01
Nurses for relief families		163.70			163.70
Rounding up relief cattle		160.00			160.00
Rounding up relief cattle		164.00			164.00
Clerical reëmployment office		374.75			374.75

BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Completing addition, Waccamaw school	$4,491.96	$	$	$	$ 4,491.96
Grading and curbing, Brunswick County hospital grounds	1,630.84		100.00		1,730.84
Lunch room, schools in Shallotte	1,227.94				1,227.94
Mosquito control, Southport	16,622.66				16,622.66
Repairs, Southport streets	8,005.61	4,264.40			12,270.01
County-wide school repairs	73.50		253.73		327.23
County-wide school repairs	217.85		435.00		652.85
Laying sewer pipe, Leland school	349.55		200.00		549.55
Road repairs, Makatoka, north to county line	3,044.15		570.00		3,614.15
Repair, Fort Caswell road	3,338.35	2,050.65	285.00	544.00	6,218.00
Road repair, Leland to Navassa road	2,408.50				2,408.50
Road repair, Shallotte to Holdings beach road	3,921.40		525.00		4,446.40
Road repair, Supply to Holdings beach road	3,879.00				3,879.00
Drainage in Waccamaw township	540.55				540.55
Planting oysters, all along coast	3,325.45	12,671.08	2,675.00	2,675.00	21,346.53
Malarial drainage survey, county-wide	251.70	543.53			795.23
Repairing county jail	261.60		73.00		334.60
Repairing county schools, county-wide	185.25		80.40		265.65
Drainage, Waccamaw River	491.75				491.75
County privy repair, county-wide	546.30	330.40			876.70
Repairing courthouse, Southport	104.10				104.10
Repairing consolidated county schools, county-wide	232.10		50.00		282.10
Rebuilding Warnke road	1,285.45				1,285.45
Lunch room, Town Creek consolidated school	290.53				290.53
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	1,559.68				1,559.68
Administrative	4,345.66		84.00		4,429.66
Librarians for county schools, county-wide	256.50				256.50
Malarial mosquito control, Dutchman creek	915.55	1,429.72			2,345.27
Painting school busses, county-wide	123.76	428.00			551.76
Malarial control, Ashe	559.25				559.25
Malarial control drainage	1,275.50	4,812.75			6,088.25
Road repair, Bolivia to Smith's crossing	718.26		535.00		1,253.26
Road repair, Seaside and Bennettowns roads	1,424.40		785.00		2,209.40
Road repair, Winnabow, Funston, Town Creek to Mill Creek roads	571.75		785.00		1,356.75
Tool project, county-wide	154.22	687.00			841.22
Home and community canning	268.56	2,355.83			2,624.39
County home canning building		144.00		181.55	325.55
Garden supervision, county-wide		655.90			655.90
Janitors for ERA office		476.20			476.20
Supervision local warehouse, Southport		1,120.40			1,120.40
Stenographic help ERA office, county office		1,997.93			1,997.93
Pasture for relief cattle, Leland		768.30			768.30
Administrative		9,563.45			9,563.45
Census of school children, county-wide	$	$ 378.80	$	$	$ 378.80
Pasture for relief cattle, county-wide		1,058.40			1,058.40
Unloading pen		259.10			259.10
Construction of county home, near Southport		582.90		6,277.06	6,859.96
Pasture for relief cattle, North West township		1,081.60			1,081.60
Pasture for relief cattle, Town creek township		825.20			825.20
Forest fire prevention, county-wide		4,837.92			4,837.92
Pasture for relief cattle, Town creek township		776.90			776.90
Repairing plumbing in county schools, county-wide		344.60			344.60
Herding relief cattle, county-wide		7,556.90			7,556.90
Pasture for relief cattle, Waccamaw township		213.20			213.20
Sewing room, Southport		4,870.85			4,870.85
Community farm and garden, county farm		2,021.70			2,021.70
Pasture for relief cattle, North West township		481.50			481.50
Repairs to ERA office, county office		205.95		139.80	345.75
Rural Rehabilitation, county-wide		18.44			18.44
Cutting and storing beef, county-wide		542.79			542.79
Clerical work, ERA office, county office		916.55			916.55
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		414.00			414.00
Addition to colored school, Southport		207.60		80.02	287.62
Bookkeeper for farm debt adjustment		36.00			36.00
Distribution of relief commodities, county-wide		58.50			58.50
Repairing ERA sub-office, Shallotte		145.03			145.03
Sewing room, Leland		1,971.35			1,971.35
Sewing room, Ashe		305.90			305.90
Sewing room, Shallotte		1,493.60			1,493.60
Home makers, county-wide		1,089.34			1,089.34
Malarial control drainage, lakes and ponds, county-wide		20.00			20.00
Federal housing program		418.90			418.90
Rounding up relief cattle, county-wide		38.70			38.70
Construction of fish holding and canning plant, Southport		14,278.81		3,000.00	17,278.81
Repairs to jail, Southport		67.20		147.90	215.10

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Geodetic control survey	$ 1,815.72	$	$	$	$ 1,815.72
Repairs at county home	3,403.58				3,403.58
Sewing rooms, Emma Woodgin	1,479.80	10,708.49		180.00	12,368.29
Additional classrooms Arden school, Limestone township	351.36		311.00		662.36
Highway beautification	2,119.53		390.00		2,509.53
Road repair, route 20 from Juno to Piney Mountain road	14,137.57				14,137.57
Three miles sidewalk	6,929.82		271.00		7,200.82
Road repair, route 695 between Barnardsville and Yancey County line	5,074.77		270.00		5,344.77
Road surfacing on Y. M. C. A. and Lake Gap road, Black Mountain	5,588.50		610.00		6,198.50
Road repair, Weaverville to Reames Creek road	5,653.99		1,520.00		7,173.99
Road repair, connecting New Found River with Herron Cove Road	4,419.00				4,419.00
Repair maintenance, Weaverville streets	8,754.61		594.00		9,348.61
Road repair, Piney Mountain Road to Madison County line	5,678.86	241.90	195.00		6,115.76
Improvements public schools, waterline, Swannanoa	196.65				196.65
Repairs to Grassy Branch road from Riceville to Oteen	5,593.68				5,593.68

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Grading athletic field, Chandler high school	$ 122.10	$ 2,476.10	$ 353.00	$ 70.00	$ 3,021.20
Sanitary privy construction	8,312.82	7,068.70		14,889.28	30,270.80
Improving school grounds, Flat Creek schools	1,448.80		1,195.50		2,644.30
Grading athletic field, Sand Hill school	2,748.96		32.50		2,781.46
Clerical help, county courthouse	829.50	1,931.05			2,760.55
Road repair, Pond road in lower Harmony township	1,945.66		124.50		2,070.16
Road repair, Flat Creek	2,100.54		285.00		2,385.54
Road repair, Beech-Barnardsville	4,551.91	3,343.40	108.00		8,003.31
Road repair on the Old Fort-Morgan Hill-Upper Flat Creek roads	3,775.20		440.00		4,215.20
Road grading, upper Harmony	6,774.98	5,610.85	576.00	356.00	13,317.83
Road repair, Glady fork road	54.50		370.00		424.50
Surfacing road, Emma section	54.00		560.00		614.00
Nursing project, county-wide	141.21				141.21
Maintenance and repairs to water works, Black Mountain	4,357.33				4,357.33
Lake and community house, Black Mountain	4,566.07	4,255.78		5,080.11	13,901.96
School building repair, Weaverville	912.00	90.80	50.00	16.00	1,068.80
Rebuilding golf course, Black Mountain	733.25	14,970.80	3,000.00	1,865.00	20,569.05
Locating proposed road from Martin's Creek to Yancey County line	1,127.43		50.00		1,177.43
Clerical help, Buncombe County	616.00				616.00
Grading and beautification school grounds, West Buncombe school	1,305.14	300.00	393.50	128.75	13,873.39
Repairs, four cottages, mountain test farm, Swannanoa	55.50		30.00		85.50
Repair building, mountain test farm, Swannanoa	183.15		195.00		378.15
Repair buildings, State Test Farm, Swannanoa	341.50	57.40	134.00	123.20	656.10
Ditching and grading test farm lands, Swannanoa	91.35				91.35
Janitors, Buncombe County schools, county-wide	45.00				45.00
Administrative	3,767.10				3,767.10
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	1,649.67	2.80			1,652.47
Road construction near Beaver Lake	4,028.15				4,028.15
Highway beautification, No. 69		14,676.40			14,676.40
Nurses, county home		408.00			408.00
Canning and preserving, Oakley and Woodfin		10,902.46		1,655.10	12,557.56
Water line extension, Haw Creek		244.80		390.00	634.80
Highway repair, No. 695		502.20		115.50	617.70
Farm relief garden, county-wide		3,110.97			3,110.97
Administrative		14,554.86			14,554.86
Making mattresses, county-wide		5,952.49		315.00	6,267.49
School repair, Swannanoa		215.02		368.62	583.64
Construction at county sanitorium		641.70		1,064.61	2,289.95
Grinding cattle bones			273.50	1,100.00	1,373.50
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		492.60		840.00	1,332.60
Construction at Chandler high school		1,935.15		2,388.76	4,323.91
Recreation park road improvement, Asheville		2,142.40		2,399.78	4,542.18
Haywood road, widening and relocation		6,762.92		2,613.50	9,376.42
Installation of occupational records, county office		8,339.80			8,339.80
Purchase and maintenance of trucks, Asheville		3,162.62			3,162.62
Maintenance and repair of waterworks, Black Mountain		3,403.60		1,450.15	4,853.75
Sewing room, Weaverville		3,835.35			3,835.35
Federal housing program		902.40			902.40
Supervision of transient labor, Weaverville		475.55			475.55
Making chairs (hand labor) near Black Mountain		875.00			875.00
Hospital grounds improvement, Oteen		7,919.75			7,919.75
School ground improvement, Barnardsville	$	$ 2,040.10	$	$	$ 2,040.10
Beautification of Flat Creek school grounds		1,026.75			1,026.75
Lindley training school repairs, Asheville		135.00			135.00
Office help in U. S. Geological office, Asheville		141.75			141.75
Feeding and care of Rural Rehabilitation mules, county-wide		765.00			765.00
Construction of athletic field, Asheville senior high school		13,394.60		7,287.10	20,681.70
Miramonte road sewer, Asheville		473.30		289.67	762.97
Supervisor, teachers and clerks, ERA programs, Asheville		420.00			420.00
Commodity distribution, Asheville		3,283.78		600.00	3,883.78
Haywood road sanitary sewer		89.75		74.73	164.48
Jr. stenographer, emergency crop loan, county office		308.00			308.00
Home gardens and small farms, county-wide		4,512.62			4,512.62
Farm garden, North Fork		9,879.42		500.00	10,379.42
Razing buildings, Oteen		4,813.00		517.00	5,330.00
Road construction with highway No. 69		2,899.75		1,193.00	4,092.75
Emergency labor for repair, ERA Buildings		441.67			441.67
TVA soil erosion demonstration, county-wide		116.00			116.00
Shelborne road, sanitary sewer		393.00		269.00	662.00
Razing building No. 709, Oteen		277.60		78.13	355.73
Repair, county school buildings, county-wide		1,224.50		3,430.00	4,654.50
Greenhill Avenue sewer		614.00		240.40	854.40
Tending Japanese beetle traps, Asheville		226.80			226.80
Demonstration home makers, county-wide		795.74			795.74
Clerical help, reëmployment office		884.85			884.85
Maintenance of building and equipment of cannery, Asheville		182.60			182.60
Vegetable cannery operation, Asheville		19,140.23		520.00	19,660.23
Street sewer, Asheville		1,037.80		791.25	1,829.05
Watchman for ERA property, Asheville		667.88			667.88
Drainage or incinerator tract, Asheville		405.25			405.25
Surfacing Lakey gap road		586.73		1,785.00	2,371.73
Repairing Weaverville high school		225.75		624.50	850.25
Feeding and handling ERA cattle, county-wide		1,354.81			1,354.81
Land water line, Asheville	1,732.15		44.36		1,776.51
Janitorial service, city schools	303.30				303.30
Bridge across on Chunnus Cove Road	1,771.55		264.87		2,036.42
Clerical help city schools	424.95				424.95
Resurface Broadway	5,225.31		2,677.62		7,902.93
Beautification, city owned property	6,437.93		1,208.50		7,646.43
General park improvement, city parks	9,829.10		1,720.76		11,549.86
North Fork River line	133,947.69	51,936.30	16,063.38	473.74	202,421.11
Resurface Chestnut Street	2,788.95		991.15		3,780.10
Widening of Merriman Avenue	10,177.59	4,671.15	2,407.03	41.37	17,297.14
Sewing for white women, city	1,013.55	39,935.00		3,897.76	44,846.31
Water main, north Ann Street	436.50		109.77		546.27
Hornney Heights swimming pool	3,212.00	16,697.02		6,321.52	26,230.54
Resurfacing Haywood Street	3,542.60	2,846.40			6,389.00
Widening of Broadway	9,766.60	14,077.70	2,053.62	311.38	26,209.30
Widening of Biltmore Avenue	15,621.14	12,440.67	4,094.80	194.79	32,351.40
Skating rink at Recreation Park, Asheville	5,305.70		51.28		5,356.98
Repairs to Public Relief Building, Asheville	1,373.40		464.12		1,837.52
Silico Street sewer	4,174.40	168.60	894.12		5,237.12
Repairs to Biltmore Fire Station	427.52	3,503.55	232.71		4,163.78
Public Health nursing, Asheville	108.00				108.00
Indexing clerks, Sondley Library	42.00	690.40			732.40
Woodyard for Relief Department, Asheville	2,585.80	23,851.20			26,437.00
Painting and repairing city schools, Asheville	5,673.59	16,760.50	1,817.63	627.95	24,879.67
Librarians for high schools and elementary schools, Asheville	45.00				45.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing water line Houston and Hall streets	$ 874.20	$	$ 166.14	$	$ 1,040.34
Construction of barracks at Recreation Park, Asheville	1,095.00		136.20		1,231.20
Resurfacing Montford Avenue	5,931.61	2,637.05			8,568.66
Drain lake, Craig City Recreation park	453.15		70.40		523.55
Rhododendron gardens park, Asheville	1,242.89	2,846.40			4,089.29
Construction of sidewalks in vicinity of schools	2,382.35				2,382.35
Administrative	4,219.88				4,219.88
Office and attendance help, city schools		231.90			231.90
Sewing room for negro women, Asheville		18,942.95		1,179.07	20,122.02
Stenographer, Mayor's office		21.60			21.60
Clerical help, City Health Department		937.80			937.80
Stenographer, office of city engineer		378.00			378.00
Recreational and educational program for negroes, Asheville		474.55			474.55
Department of Relief cannery, Asheville		8,748.80		3,138.32	11,887.12
Administrative		21,191.24		2,570.84	23,762.08
Playground Director, Asheville		619.20			619.20
Janitors for city schools		2,637.05			2,637.05
Secretary and vocation rehabilitation		598.05			598.05
Secretary and District Engineer's office		675.00			675.00
Building and purchasing Relief Office equipment, Asheville		1,245.22		979.92	2,225.14
Tool and sundry equipment, Asheville		946.00			946.00
Coöperative farm garden, Asheville		13,940.35		1,160.23	15,100.58
Testing and distribution of cattle, Asheville		9,932.75			9,932.75
Workers in Department of Relief Building, Asheville		12,629.87		79.45	12,709.32
Commodity storage and distribution		684.25		2,016.48	2,700.73
Home garden and canning instruction, Asheville		2,235.00			2,235.00
Mattress making, Asheville		9,610.00		314.51	9,924.51
Street resurfacing, Asheville		2,045.40			2,045.40
Supplies and equipment stock pens, Asheville		1,662.20			1,662.20
Emergency labor, Asheville		52.30		159.84	212.14
Construction of tables, canning beef, Asheville		9.60			9.60
Tables for mattress making		26.40			26.40
Emergency corning beef, Asheville		2,339.25			2,339.25
Dispensors of government commodities		2,250.83		2,100.27	4,351.10
Clerical workers in Department of Relief, Asheville		6,806.58			6,806.58
Assistant attendance officer		1,149.25			1,149.25
Installation of canning equipment, Asheville		3,589.20			3,589.20
Secretary and local office Federal Housing Administration, Asheville		418.60			418.60
Meat cannery operation, Asheville		52,009.67		3,049.35	55,059.02
Installation of heating equipment of mattress factory, Asheville		50.00		201.32	251.32
General street improvments, Asheville		3,691.50			3,691.50
Planning project, Asheville		41,575.30			41,575.30
Repair and equipment barn, Asheville		614.25		12.38	626.63
Construction of Commodity Building, Asheville		3,016.92			3,016.92
Boning of beef, Asheville		1,916.22		48.77	1,964.99
Cattle barn operation		1,648.95			1,648.95
Helper and incidentals in nursing schools, Asheville		85.30		54.54	139.84
Relief nurses, Asheville		1,045.25			1,045.25
Sewer construction, Haywood Road		244.50			244.50

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
BURKE COUNTY					
School lunches, Drexel school	$ 27.00	$	$	$	$ 27.00
School lunches, Valdese school	29.70				29.70
School lunches, Salem school	27.00				27.00
Janitor service school, Valdese	6.30				6.30
Janitor service, school, Oak Hill	18.00				18.00
Janitor service, school, Oak Hill	40.50				40.50
Janitor service for school, Valdese	9.00				9.00
Janitor service for school, Valdese	18.00				18.00
School lunch for Hildebrand school	46.80				46.80
Janitor service for schools, Glen Alpine	68.40				68.40
Janitor service school, Drexel	9.00				9.00
Janitor service, school, George Hildebrand school	4.50				4.50
Janitor service, Icard school	9.00				9.00
School lunches, Jonas Ridge	29.70				29.70
Sewer extension, Morganton	1,216.85				1,216.85
Road repair, Dysartville	3,622.07				3,622.07
Road surfacing, Rhodhiss	3,296.42				3,296.42
Widening Morganton road	7,087.90				7,087.90
Sidewalk, Valdese	3,714.18				3,714.18
Road repair, Clearwater Branch road	4,641.26				4,641.26
Widening streets, Drexel	1,412.95				1,412.95
Repairing school buses	1,269.10				1,269.10
Water supply, Oak Hill school	445.00				445.00
School ground improvement, Oak Hill school	591.35				591.35
Installing steam heating plant, Morganton	72.50				72.50
Laying concrete walks on school ground, Oak Hill school	1,524.01				1,524.01
Constructing and surfacing driveways at school, county-wide	495.00				495.00
Beautifying school grounds, Morganton	1,524.94				1,524.94
Road repair, route 10 near Catawba lines	3,462.66				3,462.66
Streets repaired at Connelly Springs and Hildebrand	768.10				768.10
Repairing cottages and barns, superintendents' home NC school for deaf, Morganton	1,757.78	235.00			1,992.78
Grading playground at Glen Alpine school	1,322.30				1,322.30
Improving grounds at primary school, Oak Hill School	1,137.00				1,137.00
Beautifying school grounds at Glen Alpine	3,138.45				3,138.45
P-31-12-61	3,550.80				3,550.80
Improvements and beautification of streets and cemetery, Morganton	1,460.80				1,460.80
Repairing public schools, county-wide	2,038.90				2,038.90
Improving streets and school grounds, Glen Alpine	5,358.15				5,358.15
P-31-12-65	1,957.85				1,957.85
P-31-12-66	267.15				267.15
P-31-12-67	2,305.94				2,305.94
Constructing sidewalks at Drexel		2,972.60		150.00	3,122.60
Construction concrete sidewalks, Glen Alpine	8,915.02	292.90		151.66	9,359.58
Construction of curb and gutters, Morganton	3,533.35	2,279.55		1,781.00	7,593.90
Janitorial, Morganton school	114.90				114.90
P-31-12-73	1,171.80				1,171.80
Janitorial service, county-wide	31.50				31.50
Laying sidewalks, Valdese	1,722.79				1,722.79
Repairing State Hospital, Morganton	3,068.77				3,068.77
Repairing public school buildings, county-wide	2,284.71				2,284.71
Repairing buildings and grounds of Morganton city schools	17,195.87				17,195.87
Privy construction, county-wide	7,706.36	3,093.80		32.327.54	43,127.70
Street beautification and improvement, Morganton	3,847.72				3,847.72

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Beautification of Oak Hill school	$2,218.30	$ 16.00	$	$	$ 2,234.30
Repairs and alterations to buildings, Glen Alpine	610.20				610.20
Repairing school, Valdese high school	1,895.75				1,895.75
Administrative	3,543.46				3,543.46
Constructing water supply system, Glen Alpine	2,287.37	352.15		264.60	2,904.12
Water and sewer system, Glen Alpine		3,004.50			3,004.50
Road construction, Route No. 18 to Caldwell County line	1,450.90				1,450.90
Johnson Road repairs	1,276.70				1,276.70
Completing rock wall around Court Square	436.55				436.55
Street construction, Valdese	1,536.24	2,325.00		469.53	4,330.77
Sidewalk construction, Morganton	4,008.04	9,711.92		576.00	14,295.96
Sewer extension, Valdese	418.95				418.95
Repainting steel water tank, Morganton	149.74	40.00			189.74
Community House, Morganton	516.10				516.10
P-31-12-112 through 120	9.45				9.45
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		339.17			339.17
Canning and preserving, county wide		3,613.68			3,613.68
Grading Rock School ground		440.40			440.40
Jonas Ridge school lunch		108.00			108.00
Painting school buses, county-wide		481.95			481.95
Farm and garden supervision, county-wide		2,041.63			2,041.63
Improving school grounds, Morganton		593.00			593.00
Administrative		6,914.08			6,914.08
Rock School repairs		8,149.50		7,507.89	15,657.39
Rock School construction		230.40		1,134.10	1,364.50
Commodity distribution, county-wide		3,603.82			3,603.82
Paving streets, Valdese		4,433.60		2,562.50	6,996.10
Playground and Athletic Field repairs, Morganton		1,127.00			1,127.00
Painting N. C. School for Deaf, Morganton		254.00		90.00	344.00
Emergency labor, county office		11.70			11.70
Reëmployment clerical help, Morganton		1,458.30			1,458.30
Construction electric line, Glen Alpine to Oak Hill		860.00		738.00	1,598.00
General farm relief, county-wide		1,940.29			1,940.29
Commodity warehouse, Morganton		6.00			6.00
Beautifying Glen Alpine school grounds		3,431.10		23.75	3,454.85
Fish Hatchery on Whites Creek		237.80		1,215.69	1,453.49
Installation of social service records		634.90			634.90
Valdese athletic field		1,084.80		200.00	1,284.80
Repairing books of Morganton Library		209.90			209.90
Janitor for ERA office, county office		267.20			267.20
Painting of State School for Deaf, Morganton		140.00		312.50	452.50
Beautification of Drexel colored school grounds		268.00			268.00
Making comforts, county-wide		5,862.01		10.25	5,872.26
Grading Athletic Field, Morganton high school		1,022.00			1,022.00
Secretary assistants, Farm Debt Adjustment		316.75			316.75
Beautification of Chesterfield school ground		975.20		92.82	1,068.02
Beautification of Mull school grounds		1,963.00		103.12	2,066.12
Work on county school grounds, county-wide		949.40		126.62	1,076.02
Beautifying Morganton graded school grounds		841.20			841.20
Beautifying county school grounds, Icard		494.60		72.32	566.92
Painting and repairing county school buildings, county-wide		405.40		16.50	421.90
Home making, county-wide	$	$ 7,333.99	$	$	$ 7,333.99
Urban individual gardens, county-wide		483.40			483.40
School lunch room, Morganton		40.50			40.50
School lunch room, Shiloh school		21.60			21.60
School lunch room, Rock Hill School		18.90			18.90
School lunch room, McAlpine school		18.00			18.00
School lunch room, Dry Pond school		19.80			19.80
School lunch room, Chesterfield school		22.50			22.50
School lunch room, George Hildebrand school		45.00			45.00
School lunch room, Absher school		36.00			36.00
Moving commodity house to new location		9.75			9.75
Administrative		58.50			58.50
School lunch room		61.20			61.20
Lunch room		8.50			8.50
Lunch room		41.40			41.40
Hauling potatoes		18.00			18.00
Distribution of commodities		31.50			31.50
Lunch room		64.80			64.80

CABARRUS COUNTY

Drainage of streams, Concord	$ 6,092.05	$		$ 450.00	$ 6,542.05
Road repair, old Charlotte road and Robert mill road	4,192.30			270.00	4,462.30
Road improvement, Rocky River and Pioneer mills	4,718.30				4,718.30
Drainage, Popular Tent road	4,728.50				4,728.50
Hauling and stocking field in county	2,993.70			1,270.00	4,263.70
Road improvement, county-wide	5,284.25			810.00	6,094.25
Road improvement, county-wide	4,955.15			810.00	5,765.15
Drainage of streams in Kannapolis	6,582.30				6,582.30
Widening of Means Street, Concord	354.60				354.60
Beautifying Concord high school grounds	3,571.45	251.70			3,823.15
Drainage of Rocky River	9,166.78	2,363.70		1,000.00	12,530.48
Water works extension, North Concord	3,114.80			8,646.00	11,760.80
Privy construction, county-wide	14,464.52				14,464.52
Janitorial service, Concord schools	294.60				294.60
Painting buildings, inside and out, draining school grounds, Jackson school	8,766.42			1,968.00	10,734.42
Wood cutting, county-wide	253.20				253.20
Sewing room, county-wide	333.60				333.60
Clerical work, Cabarrus schools	75.00				75.00
Janitorial service, Concord city schools	232.20				232.20
Grading south Spring Street	651.30				651.30
Painting public buildings, Concord	4,417.15	401.00			4,818.15
Drainage Brown brickyard swamp	871.15			50.00	921.15
Reconstruction Garmon's mill bridge	1,119.73				1,119.73
Construction school gymnasium, Kannapolis	9,656.05	2,761.45			12,417.50
Construction of underpass and approaches to underpass, Jackson training school	1,564.34				1,564.34
Construction of dirt sidewalks, Concord	1,824.30			300.00	2,124.30
Grading and draining Negro cemetery, Concord	3,527.40				3,527.40
Drainage of Coddle creek	7,053.60	578.80			7,632.40
Painting city schools, Concord	2,727.08	1,618.26			4,354.34
Improving school grounds at Bethel school	428.60				428.60
Administrative	4,171.98				4,171.98
Nurses and stenographers, county health department, Concord	216.00	2,187.90			2,403.90
Librarians, city and county schools	310.50				310.50
P-31-13-39 through 42	10.80				10.80

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	$ 2,293.86	$	$	$	$ 2,293.86
Stenographer, Concord		496.80			496.80
Janitor service, Concord		1,155.00			1,155.00
Librarian, Concord		307.80			307.80
Construction new waterline, Concord		149.70		264.00	413.70
Construction new waterline, Concord		93.00		507.92	600.92
Cutting wood, county-wide		6,907.50			6,907.50
Nurses preventorium		253.80		3,407.95	3,661.75
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		7,289.51			7,289.51
Street construction, Concord		464.70		280.00	744.70
Traffic control (clerical work), Concord		351.90			351.90
Maintenance of water works, county-wide		802.20			802.20
Construction of playground, Mt. Pleasant		481.50		220.00	701.50
Privy construction, W. Kannapolis		1,717.50		3,034.50	4,752.00
Construction new street, Concord		317.40		327.00	644.40
Canning and preserving, county-wide		3,433.68			3,433.68
Recreation facilities, W. R. Odell high school		122.40		342.40	464.80
Mattress making, county-wide		3,335.68			3,335.68
Construction of new sewer, Concord		855.30		593.50	1,448.80
Construction of new waterline, highway No. 15 to Minecall school		129.90		540.78	670.68
Garden products, county-wide		746.20			746.20
Administrative		13,528.13			13,528.13
Making mattress covers, county-wide		82.58			82.58
Maintenance of school buildings		2,580.10			2,580.10
Repairing school busses, Concord		1,515.60			1,515.60
Eradication of disease bearers, Kannapolis to Concord		3,718.20			3,718.20
Eradication of disease bearers, African River		5,806 80			5,806.80
Cemetery landscaping, Concord		227.70			227.70
Drainage, Kannapolis		189.90			189.90
Clerical help, reëmployment office		1,118.95			1,118.95
Wall construction, Slippery Rock		230.70		287.00	517.70
Sewing room, Concord		14,126.30		689.00	14,815.30
Repairing houses, relief families, county-wide		72.36			72.36
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		119.08			119.08
Repairs to two schools, Kannapolis		81.60		87.50	169.10
Repairing ERA office		164.70			164.70
Grading athletic field, Cannon Memorial high school		4,302.10		620.00	4,922.10
Construction of school buildings, Hartsell mill		5,039.70		17,859.87	22,899.57
Repair playgrounds, Concord high school		369.40			369.40
Farm Rehabilitation (cancelled), county-wide		1,507.29			1,507.29
Construction of gymnasium, Logan colored school		3,782.70		4,177.51	7,960.21
Repairing warehouse, Concord		1,097.05		773.20	1,870.25
Distribution of cattle, county-wide		129.20			129.20
Pasture for relief cattle, Harrisburg		12.00			12.00
Pasture for relief cattle, T. M. Query farm		4.50			4.50
Sewing room, Kannapolis		1,132.05		790.00	1,922.05
Records and clerical work, county-wide		1,229.70			1,229.70
Remodeling mattress building, Concord		81.75			81.75
Pasture for relief cattle, W. R. Archibald farm		381.90			381.90
Pasture for relief cattle, J. A. Teeter farm		7.20			7.20
Pasture for relief cattle, H. T. Wallace farm		391.50			391.50
Construction of recreation facilities and playground, Concord high school		13,656.80		1,903.04	15,559.84
Improvement of county roads		2,495.60		2,878.20	5,373.80
Construction of sidewalks, Mt. Pleasant		348.25		172.80	521.05
Construction of main waterline, Rain Street, Concord		$ 94.80	$	$ 635.84	$ 730.64
Construction of new water main, Booker Street, Concord		192.30		806.80	999.10
Cutting wood, Kannapolis		1,970.90			1,970.90
Construction of disposal plant, Harrisburg high school		1,398.00		1,174.00	2,572.00
Installation of occupational records		1,153.09			1,153.09
Engineer for sanitation, county-wide		143.32			143.32
Grading sidewalks, Concord		880.70			880.70
Construction of teacherage, W. R. Odell high school		1,710.60		2,577.61	4,288.21
Privy construction, county-wide		3,079.80		4,833.17	7,912.97
Federal Housing Program		609.85			609.85
Construction of Winecoff high school playground		1,187.60		73.45	1,261.05
Construction of sewer line, Concord		699.20		491.50	1,190.70
Construction of water works in Jackson Park section		115.80		141.68	257.48
Remodeling county jail and courthouse		67.40		242.43	309.83
Grading Hartsell school grounds		301.30			301.30
Making furniture for relief families		1,294.97			1,294.97
Construction of water works, Concord		256.80		493.50	750.30
Extension of garden projects, county-wide		404.25			404.25
Purchases of mules for ERA, county-wide		516.70			516.70
Construction of sewer line, Concord		1,177.70		427.30	1,605.00
Nurses county preventorium, Concord		610.40		3,269.95	3,880.35
Japanese beetle traps, Concord		30.00			30.00
Construction sewer line, Concord		881.20		190.00	1,071.20
Water works extension along highway 15		351.60		853.00	1,204.60
Visiting home makers, county-wide		1,620.87			1,620.87
Grading Faggart Cross roads school grounds		2,424.40		81.30	2,505.70
Clerical help, ERA office, Concord		310.40			310.40

CALDWELL COUNTY

Improvement of streets, Granite Falls	$ 7,810.70	$	$ 150.00	$	$ 7,960.70
Road improvement on Zack's Fork road	4,978.53	171.25	1,275.00	1,240.00	7,664.78
Drainage and surfacing Connelly Springs road on No. 17, south	4,828.65		825.00		5,653.65
Draining surface of Greasy Creek and Goforth roads out of Lenoir	3,978.38		830.00		4,809.38
School privies, county-wide	365.10				365.10
Construction of electric line, Granite Falls	753.75	99.00	600.00	585.00	2,037.75
Sewer line in streets of Lenoir	23,889.75				23,889.75
Road improvement, Buffalo road	5,328.13	135.50	785.00	720.00	6,968.63
Grading sidewalk (work in cemetery), Lenoir	2,335.05		425.00		2,760.05
Surfacing streets, Granite Falls	2,286.72	437.90	1,360.00	2,137.00	6,221.62
Road improvement, Stair Hill	4,164.47	898.50	715.00	100.00	5,877.97
Road improvement, Granite Falls via Dudley Shoals to route 90	5,595.88				5,595.88
Community building and park, Lenoir	4,861.48	2,099.65	1,300.00	692.75	8,953.88
Mosquito control, Lenoir	825.45				825.45
Rebuilding bleachers, Lenoir public school	205.60		70.00		275.60
Day nursery, Lenoir	126.00				126.00
Privy construction, county-wide	8,315.09				8,315.09
Construction gymnasium, Hudson	2,344.77	278.00	214.00	236.84	3,073.61
Paint and general repair on jail and county home, Lenoir	1,363.02				1,363.02
Librarian and assistant, county library, Lenoir	18.00				18.00
Privy construction, Lenoir	952.94	4,322.70	538.64	9,684.84	15,499.12
Repairs to public school building, Lenoir	47.48				47.48
Street improvement, Blowing Rock	596.32				596.32

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Road repair from Whitnel schoolhouse to intersection Ganewell road	$ 1,716.80	$	$	$	$ 1,716.80
Drainage and surfacing Indian Grave road	1,933.85	814.85		1,020.00	3,768.70
Road improvement, Calico road	1,094.25				1,094.25
Tools, county-wide	189.55				189.55
Administrative, Lenoir	2,013.75		150.00		2,163.75
Librarian, county library, Lenoir		1,744.45		770.00	2,514.45
Sewing room, Lenoir		1,481.35		40.00	1,521.35
Improving and surfacing streets, Lenoir		13,772.80		7,363.00	21,135.80
Administrative		5,534.73			5,534.73
Improving and surfacing streets, Lenoir		14,358.10		9,796.00	24,154.10
Canning, county-wide		4,938.75			4,938.75
Recreational program, Lenoir		519.00		250.09	769.09
Farm and garden program, Lenoir		86.85			86.85
Paving on Payne Street, Lenoir		1,256.75		1,544.50	2,801.25
Assistants, reëmployment office		696.90			696.90
Distribution of cattle, county-wide		552.30			552.30
Teaching illiterate classes, county-wide		537.50		72.00	609.50
Dispensing surplus commodities, Lenoir		2,566.55		230.00	2,796.55
Farm and garden supervision, county-wide		322.50			322.50
Covering and remodeling houses for relief families, county-wide		291.46			291.46
Grading and draining, Hibriten road		864.15		177.00	1,041.15
Emergency labor, county-wide		13.40			13.40
Addition to Hudson teacherage		77.05		77.00	154.05
Sewing room, Lenoir		3,229.99		110.00	3,339.99
Personnel for Federal Housing Administration, county office		1,140.80		353.00	1,493.80
Cutting wood, county-wide		2,227.70		100.00	2,327.70
Grading grounds at community house, Lenoir		131.80		190.00	321.80
General farm relief, county-wide		267.80			267.80
Installation of social service records, county office		785.40			785.40
Painting welfare offices, Lenoir		33.45			33.45
Repairing City Hall, Lenoir		5,315.55		5,574.13	10,889.68
Landscaping of county farm, highway 18 near Lenoir		1,332.00		70.00	1,402.00
Nursing care, county-wide		86.40			86.40
Repairing Dudley Street, Granite Falls		569.00		780.00	1,349.00
Painting county home building, near Lenoir		354.75		265.00	619.75
Repairs and renovation to ERA office, county office		554.64			554.64
Secretary assistants, Farm Debt Adjustment, county office		286.13			286.13
Janitorial services, ERA office, Lenoir		224.50			224.50
Clerical help for PWA engineer, local office		283.50			283.50
Road improvement from Globe to Upton		1,253.70		985.00	2,238.70
Home making, county-wide		6,198.20			6,198.20
Urban individual garden, Lenoir		405.00			405.00

CAMDEN COUNTY

Road repair, county road	$ 1,109.25	$	$	$	$ 1,109.25
Repairs, county courthouse	1,034.04				1,034.04
Painting courthouse		92.95		5.00	97.95
Road repairs, road from Shiloh to Currituck line via Indian town	3,347.75		470.00		3,817.75
Road repair from Delcross to Indian Town	3,156.70		520.00		3,676.70
Road repair from Shiloh to Old Trap via Philadelphia colored church	3,519.30				3,519.30
Workmen to improve grounds at Camden high school	222.50		300.00		522.50
Construction of privies, South Mills high school	84.60				84.60
Administrative	1,579.58				1,579.58
Road construction, county road west of Belcross	$ 1,219.70	$ 1,374.00	$ 370.00	$ 854.00	$ 3,817.70
Road improvement, state highway route 343	3,072.25				3,072.25
Privy construction, county-wide	756.68	51.70		2,063.46	2,871.80
Painting school buildings, county-wide	503.00	370.25	287.50	205.00	1,365.75
Demolition of burned buildings, South Mills school	325.05				325.05
Tool and sundry equipment, Camden County courthouse	30.66	25.09			55.75
Lunch rooms for relief children, South Mills school		89.10			89.10
Home canning, county-wide		990.66			990.66
Gardening, Camden, county-wide		61.50			61.50
Administrative		3,445.51			3,445.51
Painting South Mills school		616.10		131.92	748.02
Eradication and control of mosquitoes, county-wide		1,379.86			1,379.86
Malarial control survey, county-wide		1,236.12			1,236.12
Practical nursing, county-wide		213.30			213.30
Emergency labor, county-wide		32.30			32.30
Assistants to farm supervisor in Camden County		886.57			886.57
Caring for cows		236.20			236.20
Assistant school janitors, county-wide		207.60			207.60
Store house on Camden courthouse grounds		530.85			530.85
School lunch room, county-wide		691.00			691.00
Handling and distribution of commodities, county-wide		92.49			92.49
Malarial fever control, county-wide		150.10			150.10
Drainage of Portahonk Creek in Shiloh community		1,090.40			1,090.40
Beautification of courthouse		217.40		72.70	290.10
Constructing sewer system, South Mills high school		784.00		801.85	1,585.85
Installation of occupational records, Camden County		236.90			236.90
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		216.51			216.51
Malarial control drainage, Gumberry Swamp		51.10			51.10
Malarial control drainage, Camden Swamp		431.25			431.25
Sewing rooms, county-wide		1,857.68			1,857.68
Herding wild cattle in Camden County		22.40			22.40
Repairing Horse Shoe farm house, South Mills		83.50			83.50
Malarial control drainage, South Mills		37.15			37.15
Home making and canning, county-wide		98.40			98.40
Clerical help, Farm Debt Adjustment at Camden		7.35			7.35
Clerical help, ERA office		145.00			145.00

CARTERET COUNTY

Repairs to Comfort colored school, Beaufort	$ 401.60	$	$	$	$ 401.60
Repairs to Atlantic teacherage, Atlantic	37.80				37.80
School repair, Davis school	91.80				91.80
Repairs to Harkers Island school	4.20				4.20
Road repair for Bogue to Stella	3,034.95				3,034.95
Sewer repairs, Morehead City	2,437.72				2,437.72
Grading and beautifying school grounds, Beaufort	2,163.05	217.65			2,380.70
Construction of docks for public use, Turner Street, and Craven Street, Beaufort	1,665.84				1,665.84
Grading and claying Beaufort streets	9,418.10	727.05			10,145.15
Road construction, Fort Macon Park	21,974.22	436.00			22,410.22
Road improvement from Inland Waterway to Craven County line	1,688.66				1,688.66

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road repair, road from Cedar Island west 4 miles across tidal flat	$ 462.00	$	$	$	$ 462.00
Paint and repair Municipal Hospital, Morehead City	3,393.39				3,393.39
Improving streets and alleys, Morehead	4,540.58				4,540.58
Public playgrounds, Morehead	42.60				42.60
Paint and renovate Municipal Building, Morehead City	1,387.38				1,387.38
Drainagein and around towns of Beaufort and Morehead City	6,659.10				6,659.10
Improving public school grounds and athletic field, Morehead	4,243.40				4,243.40
Restoration and improvement of grounds and buildings, U. S. Fisheries, Biological Station, Beaufort	3,566.22				3,566.22
Road repair on Harkers Island	2,307.10		50.00		2,357.10
Draining and clearing Deep Creek, Newport Township	185.85				185.85
Sidewalk construction, Newport	2,432.77				2,432.77
Draining swamps, Newport Township	352.50	3,148.95			3,501.45
Repair Beaufort colored school	3,537.65	1,347.75			4,885.40
Oyster planting, county	35,407.13	10,867.80		2,470.00	48,744.93
Digging well for Beaufort graded school	1,356.77				1,356.77
Repairing Beaufort graded school	3,185.09				3,185.09
Repairs, Beaufort colored school	1,788.97	507.75			2,296.72
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	3,196.79				3,196.79
Repairs electrical equipment, Beaufort school	284.50				284.50
Repairs, Morehead city school (colored)	1,039.12	166.80			1,205.92
Repairs, grounds and building, Lukens school	647.85				647.85
Repairs, building and grounds, Merrimon colored school	323.18				323.18
Repairs and painting, Stella colored school	18.00	540.60			558.60
Repairs, school and ground Bogue colored school	254.55				254.55
Repairs school and grounds, Portsmouth school	683.77				683.77
Repairs school and grounds, North River colored school	1,666.95				1,666.95
Repairs, school and grounds, South River school	369.38				369.38
Repairs, building and grounds, Merrimon white school	560.82				560.82
Repairs to Harkers Island school	507.65	1,648.35			2,156.00
Repairs, school and grounds, Cedar Island school	274.75				274.75
Repairs, school and grounds, Smyrna school	426.81				426.81
Repair, school and grounds, Williston school	575.37				575.37
Repairs to Davis school	590.68	213.60			804.28
Repairs of Straits school	75.00	496.20			571.20
Repairs, grounds and building, county home	1,622.49				1,622.49
Drainage at Marshallberg		866.40			866.40
Drainage of ponds, Harkers Island	1,080.25	2,038.00			3,118.25
Extension of Front Street, Beaufort	1,053.50	2,231.50		720.00	4,005.00
Construction of playground equipment, athletic equipment, library equipment, tables, chairs, for white school and teacherage, Beaufort school	2,881.12				2,881.12
Drainage at White Oak		121.42			121.42
Construction school privies	1,508.49	673.85		152.00	2,334.34
Repairs, Atlantic teacherage	214.80	370.80			585.60
Repairs, Otway school	237.96	619.05			857.01
Repairs, Newport school		1,439.30			1,439.30
Repairs to Marshallberg school	422.37	216.00			638.37
Repairs to Stacey school	347.10	194.40			541.50
Repairs to Bettie school	93.82	286.80			380.62
Repairs to Smyrna school		409.50			409.50
Repairs to Wild Wood colored school	45.00	361.20			406.20
Repairs to Camp Glenn school	166.00	436.80			602.80
Repairs to White Oak school	$ 133.93	$ 1,477.35	$	$	$ 1,611.28
Repairs to Sea Level school	318.66	322.90			641.56
Repairs to Atlantic school		1,520.05			1,520.05
Repairs, building and grounds, Mansfield school (colored)	87.68				87.68
Morehead school gymnasium	159.09	6,226.52			6,385.61
Laying sidewalk and grading Beaufort graded schools	1,725.90	399.60		672.50	2,798.00
School lunches, county-wide	357.90	1,377.21			1,735.11
Tool project, county-wide	903.51	121.42			1,024.93
Gymnasium Beaufort school	4,360.96	16,841.35		2,250.00	23,452.31
Research, Comparative Embryology, Beaufort		113.44		3,000.00	3,113.44
County library and branches		2,056.50			2,056.50
Installing sewer at Camp Glenn		755.55			755.55
Repairs to electrical and water system at Camp Glenn.		335.40			335.40
Construction of boxing ring, Camp Glenn		227.70			227.70
Repairing sewers, Camp Glenn		86.40			86.40
Canning program, county-wide		2,138.05			2,138.05
Repairs to buildings, Camp Glenn		3,078.15			3,078.15
Malaria control survey project, county-wide		773.17			773.17
Stenographers in public offices, Beaufort		1,263.50			1,263.50
Drainage of ponds, Beaufort		1,522.75			1,522.75
Farming and garden program		1,714.13			1,714.13
Administrative		9,386.83			9,386.83
Holding pen for cattle		149.63			149.63
Construction of pathway, Portsmouth Island		332.40			332.40
Care of cattle, county-wide		3,394.49			3,394.49
Sewing room, county-wide		6,804.90			6,804.90
Emergency labor		22.00			22.00
Stenographer, Farm Debt Adjustment		105.35			105.35
Clerk, reëmployment office		922.95			922.95
Women workers in public office, Beaufort		1,150.80			1,150.80
Supervisor and filing clerk for cattle, Beaufort		352.70			352.70
Distribution of commodities		4,090.44			4,090.44
Repairs, county home		434.40			434.40
Secretary and canvasser for Federal Housing Survey.		286.50			286.50
Installation of occupational records		1,304.67			1,304.67
Drainage around Sea Level		649.40			649.40
Repairs to docks, Morehead City		529.05		400.00	929.05
Repairs to Diamond Back Terrapin ponds		216.40			216.40
Stenographers for various offices, Beaufort		1,372.00			1,372.00
Repairs to county courthouse and annex		3,528.48		3,554.35	7,082.83
Grading and surfacing streets, Morehead City		1,281.70		1,440.00	2,721.70
Photography of work projects, county-wide		602.35			602.35
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		329.00			329.00
ERA office repairs in lieu of rent		258.68			258.68
Caring for mules, rural rehabilitation		30.00			30.00
Malaria control drainage around Stella		13.50			13.50
Malaria control drainage around Otway		1,313.00			1,313.00
Cattle searching, county-wide		368.00			368.00
Clerical help for Farm Credit Administration		241.50			241.50
Drainage engineer, county-wide		110.39			110.39
Construction of garage, Fish Hatchery, Pivers Island		334.25		317.57	651.82
Paving driveway, Fish Hatchery, Pivers Island		295.00		1,166.00	1,461.00
Drainage near Mill Creek		313.50			313.50
Repairs to Morehead City school		724.90		991.75	1,716.65
Garden supervision, Beaufort and Morehead		90.00			90.00
Relief nursing, county-wide		249.38			249.38
Home makers, county-wide		2,034.28			2,034.28
Distribution of commodities, Morehead City		274.70			274.70
Janitor service, ERA office		437.73			437.73

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Tying fish nets	$	$ 3,229.43	$	$	$ 3,229.43
Drainage near White Oak school		1,272.55			1,272.55
Fish freezing and holding plant, Morehead City		74,969.41		11,000.00	85,969.41
Clerk for reëmployment office		557.90			557.90
Drainage of ponds, Davis		295.10			295.10
Drainage of ponds, Stacey		87.50			87.50
Stenographers, various offices		1,275.75			1,275.75
Clerk help, ERA office		147.00			147.00
Grassing causeway to Pivers Island		79.70		450.00	529.70
Clerical help in county offices		316.00			316.00
Marine laboratory building, Beaufort		765.95		400.00	1,165.95
CASWELL COUNTY					
Lunches in schools of county	$ 258.75	$ 414.90	$	$	$ 673.65
Construct privies at 40 one-teacher schools	739.36				739.36
Repair road west of Milton and construct two bridges	1,563.40				1,563.40
Road repair, road from Leasburg toward Frogsboro	1,688.90				1,688.90
Road repair, Park Springs road from route 48 to Balkwell	2,016.00		290.00		2,306.00
Road repair, between Rockingham County line to Quick	1,165.40		329.00		1,494.40
Repair county courthouse	1,486.08				1,486.08
Tearing down and rebuilding White school (colored), Blanche	575.84		275.00		850.84
Digging 20 wells at colored schools, county-wide	5,849.25	392.20		200.50	6,441.95
Road repair from Cherry Road school to route 62	2,597.10				2,597.10
Road improvement from route 54 east toward Cherry road school	1,704.00				1,704.00
15 men to be used with road section, foreman and floating gangs	892.80				892.80
Road repair from Blackwells by Park Springs to route 14	1,834.00				1,834.00
Road improvement north from route 57 east of Milton	1,780.54		345.00		2,125.54
Road repair, State road in county	3,031.60		40.00		3,071.60
Painting and repairing Yancey colored school	1,907.96		92.50		2,000.46
Administrative	1,265.50				1,265.50
Sewing room, county-wide	148.00	244.85			392.85
Repairs to buildings and grounds, County schools, county-wide	8,777.38	470.60	710.00	310.00	10,267.98
Repairing school buildings		4,099.05		2,289.25	6,388.30
Repairing and construction of desk		537.20		211.50	748.70
Repairing and plumbing sewers		3,808.50		5,557.00	9,365.50
Four-room addition to Cobb high school	4,827.88	935.35			5,763.23
Construct Pitt privies at 20 one-teacher schools, county-wide	572.10				572.10
Administrative	3,239.06				3,239.06
Grading streets and sidewalks, Milton	1,033.35				1,033.35
Office equipment rental	112.00				112.00
Construct athletic field Cobb Memorial school	1,581.85				1,581.85
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	965.08				965.08
Construct dam and lake for civic center, Yanceyville	901.96	7,892.01	394.00	394.00	9,581.97
Construct road around lake to clubhouse, construct one tennis court, civic center, Yanceyville	53.25		400.00		453.25
Club house and buildings for civic center, Yanceyville	950.77	3,292.10	147.00	147.00	4,536.87
Tools and sundry equipment	127.80	73.50			201.30
Janitors in schools	54.00	710.50			764.50
Nurses in school	63.45				63.45
Building athletic field, Prospect Hill		2,656.84		289.60	2,946.44
Canning leaders, county-wide		229.38			229.38
Caswell County schools, Milton, Samora		19,983.26		19,105.10	39,088.36
Administrative		11,263.29			11,263.29
Building septic tank and filter, Yanceyville		2,412.75		1,504.95	3,917.70
Community gardens, county-wide		102.94			102.94
Emergency labor, county-wide	$	$ 108.84	$	$	$ 108.84
Building office partition, Yanceyville		171.23			171.23
Warehouse and storage rooms, Yanceyville		888.74		377.18	1,265.92
Handling surplus commodities, county-wide		120.00			120.00
Installation of social service records, county office		634.40			634.40
Repair work on dwelling house		17.40			17.40
Federal housing program		302.40			302.40
Federal housing program		196.20			196.20
Care of rural rehabilitation mules, county-wide		12.00			12.00
Improving athletic field, Milton, Samora schools		2,353.60		340.00	2,693.60
Grading Anderson high school athletic field		116.60			116.60
Stenographer farm debt adustment		1.80			1.80
Repairing store house in lieu of rent, Milton		75.00		55.50	130.50
County storeroom, county-wide		972.74			972.74
Repairing houses, Culver farm, Milton Township		128.43			128.43
Home making, county-wide		1,244.12			1,244.12
Building and repairing barns on Culver farm		221.78			221.78
Repairing building on Paschall farm, Leasburg Township		38.06			38.06
Clerical reëmployment office		106.05			106.05
CATAWBA COUNTY					
Janitorial service, Newton	$ 57.60	$	$	$	$ 57.60
Clerical work, county department of welfare, Newton and Hickory	391.20				391.20
Repairing paved streets, Hickory	11,889.40		821.25		12,710.65
Dirt fill on Second Street, preparing dirt streets and sidewalks, Newton	3,821.28		165.00		3,986.28
Truck hire, Catawba	5,531.92		480.00		6,011.92
Painting school busses, county-wide	2,116.56				2,116.56
Repairing College Avenue extension, Hickory	185.90		15.00		200.90
Shaping and grading Carolina Park, Hickory	326.10				326.10
Construction of ball park, Newton	5,247.33	282.80	665.00		6,195.13
Repairing Sulphur Spring road	5,734.94		861.25		6,596.19
Research weak places on county road	5,873.10		771.25		6,644.35
Paving sidewalks on Second Street and College Avenue, Newton	1,880.00				1,880.00
Engineering project, county-wide	541.80		170.00		711.80
Improving all dirt streets, Hickory	2,576.00				2,576.00
Street repairs, Hickory	401.20		40.50		441.70
Construction of small gymnasium, Sherril's Ford school	2,869.60		1,165.45		4,035.05
Construction of swimming pool, Newton	9,295.66	1,834.05		515.00	11,644.71
Repairs to dirt streets and sidewalks, beautifying cemetery, Conover	4,366.39		920.00		5,286.39
Road repair, county	5,954.90				5,954.90
Road repair, county	4,410.69		1,111.25		5,521.94
Road repair, county	4,188.10		977.50		5,165.60
Construction of buildings at County Home	611.93	546.00		12.00	1,169.93
Repairs and painting at County Home		517.90		47.50	565.40
Repairing county school trucks, improvement school grounds, county-wide	8,020.65	2,612.50		598.20	11,231.35
Paving 2 miles of sidewalk, grading and sanding sidewalks, repairs to gymnasium, Maiden	6,495.32				6,495.32
Improvement Oakwood cemetery, Houcks, Hux Chapel, and colored cemetery	838.35		100.00		938.35
Improvement Cedar Street from East 10th Avenue to Burch Avenue, Hickory	537.65		30.00		567.65

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road repair, Hickory to Catawba River	$11,949.90	$	$ 1,700.00	$	$13,649.90
Improving sidewalk and streets, Claremont	3,417.66		225.00		3,642.66
Painting and repairing Hickory school building and teacherage	5,785.25				5,785.25
Construction of new streets, Hickory	1,207.40	325.60	295.25	99.75	1,928.00
Improvement of street from 4th and 7th Avenue, Hickory	1,089.30		361.00		1,450.30
Sewer line for 6th Avenue, 12th and 13th streets, Hickory	2,768.43		78.40		2,846.83
Clerical and supervisory for projects, Newton	50.40				50.40
Clerical, social, teaching, and janitor service, Hickory school	197.40				197.40
25 lunch rooms in county	879.00				879.00
Road repair, southwestern part of county	1,793.36		700.00		2,493.36
Road repair, county roads north of route 10	1,907.34		1,000.00		2,907.34
Road repair, southern part of county	5,571.88				5,571.88
Construction of gym, Blackburn school	500.00				500.00
Construction of gym, Mountain View school		808.90		1,177.00	1,985.90
Blacksmiths for CWA highway projects, county-wide	152.20				152.20
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	10,433.78	5,925.85	42.50	14,580.50	30,982.63
Nursing and janitorial services, county-wide	634.80				634.80
Highway beautification, No. 10	1,671.35	294.80			1,966.15
Surface treatment from 9th Avenue to 11th Avenue	366.85				366.85
Addition to school building, Oxford school	2,561.60	6,161.20		2,685.63	11,408.43
Administrative	3,649.65				3,649.65
Alterations and additions for five county schools	382.00				382.00
Sidewalks, construction, Conover	4,167.75	1,236.50		1,400.00	6,804.25
Construction of ball park, Erookford school	5,015.60	2,310.10		484.60	7,810.30
Construction new sidewalk, Brookford school		429.00		40.00	469.00
Street and sidewalk construction, Hickory	2,943.50	154.50		71.00	3,169.00
Construction of water and sewer laterals, Hickory	473.81				473.81
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	1,907.78	777.80			2,685.58
Cutting wood near Hickory		3,130.25		480.00	3,610.25
Supervisor for relief food conservation, county-wide		2,215.26			2,215.26
Farm foreman, county-wide		2,498.10			2,498.10
Bituminous surface treatment, Hickory		75.90		294.80	370.70
Bituminous surface treatment, Hickory		727.10		1,830.33	2,557.43
Clerical help in Superintendent of welfare office, Hickory		1,774.40			1,774.40
New construction of sewer line, Hickory		1,367.60		637.50	2,005.10
New construction of water line, Hickory		1,736.90		2,563.75	4,300.65
Stone quarry and rock crushing, Hickory		9,064.15		4,712.61	13,776.76
Preventorium for needy children, Newton		331.20		740.00	1,071.20
Sewing room, Hickory		3,270.34			3,270.34
Administrative		8,510.80			8,510.80
Distributing cattle, county-wide		79.20			79.20
Making mattress tables, Hickory		95.03			95.03
County cattle herding project, county-wide		1,392.02			1,392.02
Constructing sewer line, Hickory		6,343.65		5,973.50	12,317.15
Mattress making, Hickory		795.79			795.79
Surface treatment of 10th Avenue, Hickory		490.10		465.00	955.10
Surface treatment of 17th Avenue, Hickory		1,724.10		1,037.60	2,761.70
Grading Brookford school grounds, Hickory		1,290.50		2,210.00	3,500.50
Storage distribution of commodities, county-wide	$	$ 4,053.96	$	$	$ 4,053.96
Grading, construction, sidewalks, Catawba		955.05		1,201.50	2,156.55
Construction of sewer line, Hickory		6,906.80		4,287.25	11,194.05
Federal housing survey		343.50		5.00	348.50
General farm relief		2,933.40			2,933.40
Installation of social service records, county office		1,413.13			1,413.13
Clerical help for PWA engineer		224.70			224.70
Survey for traffic control, Hickory		396.00		3.00	399.00
Installation of corrugated metal culvert, Hickory-Shelby		2,315.20		3,669.40	5,984.60
Janitorial services ERA offices, Hickory		304.00			304.00
Construction of sanitary sewer line, Hickory		2,313.50		903.20	3,216.70
Resurfacing streets, Hickory		348.10		747.75	1,095.85
Construction of water line, Maiden		203.00		500.00	703.00
Construction of sewer line, Hickory		2,005.35		817.90	2,823.25
Construction of sewer line, Hickory		2,415.85		781.67	3,197.52
Construction of gym, Banoak school		830.80			830.80
Secretary assistance, farm debt adjustment		138.60			138.60
Farm and garden program, county		185.82			185.82
Construction of sewer line, Hickory		286.75		129.23	415.98
Construction of storm drain line, Hickory		768.05		675.10	1,443.15
Construction of alley, Hickory		1,101.20		358.18	1,459.38
Construction of sewer lines, Hickory		2,385.30		1,392.60	3,777.90
Home making, county-wide		6,324.45			6,324.45
Urban individual gardens, county-wide		850.05			850.05
Erection of street markers and signs, Hickory		86.50		750.30	836.80
Preventorium for chidren, near Newton		864.20		570.00	1,434.20
School lunch room, county		850.50			850.50
School lunch room, county		28.80			28.80
School lunch room, county		21.60			21.60
Janitress		676.50			676.50

CHATHAM COUNTY

Road repairs, county	$ 576.75	$	$	$	$ 576.75
Playground improvement and repairs to school building, Moncure	27.00				27.00
Road repair, Roberson Creek road from No. 90 to Gums Springs road	2,830.20				2,830.20
Road repair, from Siler City to intersection Mt. Vernon road	2,905.40		150.00		3,055.40
Municipal water works, Siler City	31,695.61	11,313.99			43,009.60
Drainage of creek through Pittsboro	268.24				268.24
Repair and paint school trucks, county-wide	339.68				339.68
Graveling streets, Haywood	1,014.35		237.50		1,251.85
Road repair, Pittsboro-Liberty road	3,117.05				3,117.05
Road repair, Holly Springs road, beginning at Corinth to Wake County line	1,203.10				1,203.10
Repair, Moncure streets and sidewalks	651.21	12.67			663.88
Construction of gymnasium, Pittsboro school	1,981.41	571.35	805.68		3,358.44
Road repair from Glenn to Cumnock to May's Chapel Church	1,883.75		100.00		1,983.75
Road repair, Farrington road	1,059.80		225.00		1,284.80
Sidewalk construction, Bennett	2,165.24				2,165.24
Developing springs for Pittsboro water supply	1,965.35				1,965.35
Community house for Brown's Chapel	753.23		237.76		990.99
Repairing and painting 11 white and 0 colored schools in county, county-wide	11,567.64	4,165.05			15,732.69
Sanitary privies for county schools		635.10			635.10

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Gymnasium and cafeteria, Siler City high school	$ 2,260.10	$ 1,080.55	$	$	$ 3,340.65
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	1,082.54				1,082.54
Repairs of streets and sidewalks, Bynum	1,375.05		200.00		1,575.05
Road repair, Webster road to route 60	1,107.85				1,107.85
Repair streets and sidewalks, Goldston	862.14	1,077.95	522.50		2,462.59
Repairs to streets and sidewalks, Pittsboro	1,384.16	2,962.75			4,346.91
Construction of brick garage, Pittsboro		1,739.55			1,739.55
Tool project, county-wide	580.18				580.18
Street repair, Pittsboro	80.59		361.00		441.59
Administrative	3,781.56				3,781.56
Assistance and county school office		1,439.70			1,439.70
Canning program, county-wide		813.21			813.21
Construction of community house, Pittsboro		1,321.41			1,321.41
Farming and gardening program, county-wide		7,718.68			7,718.68
Administrative		6,153.92			6,153.92
Mattress making		1,123.68			1,123.68
County-wide, sewing room		3,801.98			3,801.98
Pasture for relief cattle, Bear Creek		156.75			156.75
Pasture for relief cattle		663.45			663.45
Pasture for relief cattle, near Mt. Vernon Springs		258.55			258.55
Pasture for relief cattle, southwest Chapel Hill		332.25			332.25
Repairing building for mattress factory, Goldston		106.25			106.25
Emergency labor, county-wide		16.20			16.20
Transporting cattle, county-wide		847.30			847.30
Repairing warehouse for ERA, Pittsboro		45.80			45.80
Draining Lane's Creek		11,676.41			11,676.41
Building mattress tables, Goldston		54.50			54.50
Repairing building for sewing room, Siler City		108.60			108.60
Care for cattle, county-wide		835.74			835.74
Building garage and warehouse, Pittsboro		246.04			246.04
Janitorial service and distribution of commodities, county office and county-wide		1,657.75			1,657.75
Hot lunches for relief school children, county-wide		703.55			703.55
Clerical help reëmployment office		569.80			569.80
Installation of occupational records, local office		665.00			665.00
Malarial control drainage, Pittsboro		7,074.14			7,074.14
Grading Goldston high school grounds		723.25			723.25
Overall factory, Goldston		809.40			809.40
Making comforts, Goldston		2,313.19			2,313.19
Home making, county-wide		564.15			564.15
Demolishing building and constructing office building, Pittsboro		1,213.05			1,213.05
Stenographer ERA office		195.00			195.00

CHEROKEE COUNTY

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Beautifying grounds and repairing building, Andrews high school	$ 321.30	$	$	$	$ 321.30
Beautification of courthouse	131.40				131.40
Beautifying school grounds, Murphy high school	2,148.85	1,029.10			3,177.95
Extension of streets, Andrews	1,940.16	3,905.00			5,845.16
Extension of streets, Murphy	1,710.90				1,710.90
Clearing and improving pasture land, county farm	310.50				310.50
Road repair, Marble to Andrews	4,538.56				4,538.56
Sewing room, Andrews	72.00	4,301.10			4,373.10
Sewing room, Murphy	115.50	7,272.61			7,388.11
Road building, Oak Park road	5,668.69	3,859.90	780.00		10,308.59
Road building, Wehutty road	5,235.54	6,860.95	1,000.00		13,096.49
Road repair, Grand View road	$ 4,903.72	$ 3,491.40	$ 1,070.00		$ 9,465.12
Road building, River road		2,045.20			2,045.20
Reëmployment office	168.00				168.00
Building streets, Marble	1,357.05	1,098.30			2,455.35
Stone gymnasium and athletic field, Andrews high school	12,126.94	4,404.00			16,530.94
Reëmployment office	93.60				93.60
Repair public building, county fair ground	1,778.65	268.90	400.00		2,447.55
Repair to courthouse	454.50				454.50
Painting and repairing county home	691.50				691.50
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	2,368.97	2,218.80			4,587.77
Improving grounds, Peachtree school	370.80				370.80
Tool project	235.87				235.87
Geodetic control survey, county-wide	236.28				236.28
Administrative, county	1,743.91				1,743.91
Construction mill and repair tenant house, Elrod		124.00			124.00
Clerical workers, various offices, clerk superior courts office		378.20			378.20
Relief farms and gardens, county-wide		2.16			2.16
Administrative, county		10,147.04			10,147.04
Repairing extension water line, Murphy		1,517.90			1,517.90
Repairing county courthouse		141.50			141.50
Repair of library books, Andrews		103.20			103.20
Reëmployment office		748.80			748.80
Clerical workers, various offices, county agricultural office		291.60			291.60
Pasturing and feeding cattle, county-wide		804.65			804.65
School librarian, Andrews		85.00			85.00
Distribution of special commodities, county-wide		1,756.76			1,756.76
School lunches (30), county-wide		1,643.40			1,643.40
Making office equipment, county-wide		71.70			71.70
Clerical work, social service records		513.45			513.45
Care of rural rehabilitation mules, county-wide		419.60			419.60
Feed and care of ERA mules, county-wide		84.41			84.41
Repairing county roads		17,423.60			17,423.60
Repair to reservoir and county roads, Andrews		1,328.00			1,328.00
Repairs to water lines and sheds, Murphy		1,483.90			1,483.90
Construction of county fair grounds		148.80			148.80
Improving school property, Murphy		1,258.80			1,258.80
Repair of streets and sidewalks, Marble		1,379.00			1,379.00
Photographic records, District No. 1		7.55			7.55
Better housing survey, county-wide		196.80			196.80
Food conservation (canning), county-wide		1,023.00			1,023.00
Road-side beautification, No. 10 and 28		865.20			865.20
Janitorial service ERA, Murphy		18.60			18.60

CHOWAN COUNTY

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing highway, Pierce Mill and Wildcat road	$ 1,973.90	$ 760.40	$	$ 216.00	$ 2,950.30
Rebuilding road, Edenton and St. John	3,228.10	1,149.70		161.00	4,538.80
Road repair, Dillard Mill road from route No. 2 to Cannon's Ferry	2,507.70				2,507.70
Painting and repairing Edenton school	805.10				805.10
Repairing Negro primary school, Edenton	74.35				74.35

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Construction school building, Chowan high school	$ 1,312.25	$ 418.50	$	$	$ 1,730.75
Replanting trees in Edenton	482.20				482.20
School ground improvements, Edenton City School	636.30				636.30
Municipal sewerage system, Edenton	10,174.50	15,059.20			25,233.70
Repairing highway, Rocky Hock schools	2,361.50	565.20		240.00	3,166.70
Wiring Edenton colored high school	33.00	30.75		50.00	113.75
Painting school buildings, Chowan high school		284.95		122.05	407.00
Road repair, Bare Swamp Field to Perquimans County line	2,809.56				2,809.56
Painting and repairing, Edenton graded schools	495.30				495.30
Privy construction, county-wide	1,876.94		6,069.00		7,945.94
Repairing highway, Valhalla	1,167.40	1,761.30		269.00	3,197.70
Malarial control, Edenton		129.90		15.00	144.90
Painting school at Edenton.	120.81	20.25	30.00		171.06
Tool project, county-wide		34.84			34.84
Administrative	1,462.74				1,462.74
Manager for commissary, Edenton		410.40			410.40
Clerical help county home demonstration, Edenton		201.30			201.30
School cafeterias, county-wide		240.30			240.30
Nursing, county-wide		37.35			37.35
Removing trees and grading high school grounds, Chowan high school		202.75			202.75
Domestic service, county-wide		63.60			63.60
Sewing for relief families, county-wide		279.48			279.48
Janitor service, Edenton		413.30			413.30
Farm labor, county-wide		3,528.36			3,528.36
Administrative		5,084.29			5,084.29
Relief canning, county-wide		1,638.06			1,638.06
County-wide malarial control		4,018.12		317.00	4,335.12
Pasture for relief cattle, Long Beach		380.25			380.25
Pasture for relief cattle, Bear Swamp, Tyner		229.20			229.20
County-wide cattle project		1,054.30			1,054.30
Pasture for relief cattle, Tyner		490.55			490.55
Pasture for relief cattle, Greenfield		92.60			92.60
Emergency labor, Edenton		17.00			17.00
Building cabinets, reëmployment office, Edenton		6.00			6.00
School cafeteria, Chowan high school		252.50			252.50
School cafeteria, Edenton graded school		445.00		150.00	595.00
School cafeteria, Center Hill school		102.60			102.60
School cafeteria, Beech Fork school		47.70			47.70
Sewing room, county-wide		420.15		36.00	456.15
Historical federal building survey, Edenton		115.56			115.56
Transportation of commodities, county-wide		509.43			509.43
Installation of occupational records, county office		604.85			604.85
Distribution of commodities. county-wide		734.75			734.75
Sewer construction, Edenton		4,387.95		3,048.50	7,436.45
Sewing room, county-wide		1,135.73			1,135.73
Cutting ditch around Negro high school, Edenton		16.00			16.00
Reconstructing road in Yeopin township		1,433.00			1,433.00
Reconstructing road in north end of county		1,278.60			1,278.60
Federal housing program, Edenton		204.05			204.05
Home making and canning, county-wide		214.50			214.50
Clerical help, reëmployment office, county office		372.60			372.60
Malarial control drainage, Edenton		864.00			864.00
Clerical help, ERA office, Edenton		120.00			120.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
CLAY COUNTY					
Addition to Hayesville school, Hayesville	$ 3,302.46	$ 8,021.93	$	$ 325.00	$ 11,649.39
Road repair, Tusquitee road	3,147.44				3,147.44
Road repair, from Depot Road on Tusquitee Road to Downings Creek Road	3,768.28				3,768.28
Road repair, Gum Log Road, from No. 28 to Georgia Line	2,326.09				2,326.09
Road building, Hiawassee road, Hayesville to Georgia Line	4,676.24	276.00		715.00	5,668.24
Constructing school building, Shooting Creek	1,724.90	1,387.80		225.00	3,337.70
Road building, Sweet Water road	3,136.27	1,980.60		595.00	5,711.87
Landscaping Elk School grounds	173.27				173.27
Reëmployment director and two assistants	55.00				55.00
Privy construction, county-wide	1,846.78	690.90		7,262.57	9,800.25
Tool project, county-wide	329.71				329.71
Administrative	886.46				886.46
County-wide sewing rooms		4,923.67			4,923.67
Improving roads, county-wide		5,603.80		900.00	6,503.80
Administrative		4,525.38			4,525.38
Water line to Shooting Creek school, Shooting Creek		215.70		153.18	368.88
Privy construction, four schools, Ogden		126.90		80.92	207.82
Privy construction, four schools, Shooting Creek		122.70		80.92	203.62
Driving cattle, Murphy		249.60			249.60
Lunch room, Hayesville		39.00		507.25	546.25
Lunch room, Shooting Creek		27.70		507.25	534.95
Lunch Room, Ogden school		42.95		258.05	301.00
Lunch room, Sweet Water		26.05		258.05	284.10
Lunch room, Upper Tusquitee		24.25		258.05	282.30
Lunch room, Fires Creek		26.05		258.05	284.10
Lunch room, Elf school		33.65		507.25	540.90
Lunch room, Oak View		61.35		258.05	319.40
Remodeling ERA office		358.54			358.54
Beautifying Shooting Creek school grounds		3,284.25		1,344.50	4,628.75
Privy construction, 16 schools		369.70		323.68	693.38
Truck hire for hauling commodities		555.07			555.07
Cattle fieldmen and miscellaneous items, county-wide		528.04			528.04
Beautifying Ogden School Grounds		17.60		198.37	215.97
County school lunch rooms, county-wide		845.50			845.50
Clerical help for social service records		218.70			218.70
Lunch room supervisor, county-wide		151.20			151.20
Repairs to water works, Hayesville		304.90		289.08	593.98
Federal housing survey		280.80			280.80
Street repairs, Hayesville		1,899.40		1,062.50	2,961.90
Distribution of special commodities		262.50			262.50
Teaching in CCC camp		87.50			87.50
Canning (food conservation)		659.00			659.00
Stenographer, Reëmployment office		255.60			255.60
Janitors, ERA office, Hayesville		20.00			20 00
CLEVELAND COUNTY					
Painting courthouse, barn at jail and two rooms at jail, Shelby	$ 2,628.34	$	$	$	$ 2,628.34
Grading fairground	8,025.55	3,653.50		1,764.00	13,443.05
Repairs to public schools, Shelby	1,235.55				1,235.55
Road repair, Lattimore	4,392.28				4,392.28
Road repair, Waco-Fallston road	4,702.83				4,702.83
Road repair, Polkville	4,371.59				4,371.59
Painting Piedmont high school building, constructing tennis court, improving athletic field	4,159.18				4,159 18

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Construction and repairs to buildings at county home	$ 1,451.32	$	$	$	$ 1,451.32
Street improvement, Longdale	1,202.95				1,202.95
Street improvement, Shelby	7,722.14				7,722.44
Street improvement, Kings Mt.	8,152.65		736.00		8,888.65
Addition, 1 room to Maple Springs colored school	304.20		400.00		704.20
Construction gymnasium, Casar school	1,775.35	507.95		370.55	2,653.85
Painting and repairing building, grading athletic field, Kings Mt. school	1,980.50		350.00		2,330.50
Repairing boilers, and plumbing, Cleveland schools	231.00		300.00		531.00
Repairs to buildings and grounds, No. 8, township school	1,909.25		161.90		2,071.15
Repairs and painting Boiling Springs public schools	757.33		50.00		807.33
Painting and repairing Grover school building	1,264.51		300.00		1,564.51
Grading streets, cleaning public cemetery, Grover	617.30				617.30
Construction of gymnasium at Waco school	1,614.55		1,099.00		2,713.55
Painting and repairing buildings, Bathware school, Kings Mt.	495.94				495.94
Enlarge room, Philadelphia colored school	167.07				167.07
Privy construction, county-wide	1,091.03				1,091.03
Improving and painting, Moriah school	899.35				899.35
Building gymnasium, Belwood school	1,966.40	93.70		46.00	2,106.10
Cleveland County fairgrounds	9,214.98	5,480.25		3,510.75	18,205.98
Highway maintenance project, county-wide	1,965.80				1,965.80
Improving streets, Lattimore	966.40				966.40
Repairing and painting, Shelby schools	7,273.72				7,273.72
Improving atheltic field, building gymnasium, Mooresboro	2,163.00	161.30		52.75	2,377.05
Privy construction, county-wide	12,616.73	4,573.10		69,692.35	86,882.18
Park and playground improvement	413.95				413.95
Grading and repairing streets, King's Mountain	2,416.70				2,416.70
Constructing gymnasium, Grover school	2,307.80				2,307.80
Repairing and improving ERA office, Shelby	229.72				229.72
Painting building and grading grounds, Trinity school	413.50				413.50
Repairing and painting school, Patterson Springs	903.80				903.80
Addition of two class rooms to school building at Earl	1,512.15				1,512.15
Painting building, Patterson Grove school	132.00				132.00
Painting building, improving grounds at Mt. Pleasant school	439.08				439.08
Painting school building and gymnasium, No. 3 township school	1,525.34				1,525.34
Beautifying school grounds, Zion school	361.40				361.40
Painting and repairing school buildings, Casar	377.25				377.25
Grading streets and beautifying town of Longdale	321.75				321.75
Repairing building, improving grounds, Bethlehem school	491.60				491.60
Repair and paint school building, Waco school	1,763.93				1,763.93
Office personnel, Shelby	2,647.50				2,647.50
Highway construction from Shelby to Patterson Springs	5,315.53				5,315.53
Repairing and painting Ebeneezer school	530.50				530.50
Paint building, grade grounds, Ellis Chaple colored school	485.05				485.05
Painting Lattimore school	498.00	173.20		44.50	715.70
Construction of athletic field, Kings Mountain	$ 2,325.00	$ 429.30	$	$ 105.50	$ 2,859.80
Improve road from highway to Beaver Dam school	276.20				276.20
Painting county home	962.60	116.85		99.50	1,178.95
Tool and sundry equipment	648.60	57.00			705.60
Constructing water mains, Shelby		1,604.10		2,522.20	4,126.30
Constructing water mains, Kings Mountain		743.00		381.15	1,124.15
Emergency education program at Shelby		12.00			12.00
Canning fruits and vegetables, Shelby		1,017.70		222.00	1,239.70
Painting nurses home, Shelby		146.40		102.85	249.25
Administrative		7,724.09			7,724.09
Repair and maintenance sewers, Kings Mountain		1,497.50		500.88	1,998.38
Sewer pipe, construction and installation, Shelby		2,766.40		912.80	3,679.20
Repair streets, Shelby		2,211.60		805.00	3,016.60
Emergency labor, Shelby		84.70			84.70
Emergency nursery school, Shelby		108.00		250.00	358.00
Janitorial service, public units, Shelby		438.20		48.00	486.20
Improving high school grounds, Kings Mountain		5,275.25		262.00	5,537.25
Labor and service for farm program, Shelby		305.04			305.04
General improvement, athletic field, Shelby high school		1,010.80		184.00	1,194.80
Emergency labor for rural rehabilitation, Shelby		100.40			100.40
Building feed racks and watering troughs, Shelby		36.70			36.70
Grading race track, Shelby		6,302.00		324.00	6,626.00
Slaughtering ERA cattle, Shelby		328.68			328.68
Beautification of cemetery, Shelby		1,265.60		513.00	1,778.60
Meat cutting		43.20			43.20
Distribution of surplus commodities		408.85			408.85
Installation of occupational records		651.83			651.83
Federal housing program, Kings Mountain		120.00			120.00
Federal housing program, Shelby		297.90			297.90
Painting Shelby schools		306.40		295.75	602.15
Street improvement, Shelby		4,964.40		14,198.00	19,162.40
Sewing rooms, Shelby and Kings Mountain		5,964.96			5,964.96
Sewing rooms, county-wide		65.90			65.90
Supervision of individual gardens, Shelby and Kings Mountain		1,261.60			1,261.60
Grading park, Grace school grounds		843.20		175.00	1,018.20
Improving Dover Mills school grounds		1,238.05		576.50	1,814.55
Repair of Watterson Street, Kings Mountain		206.70		245.00	451.70
Clerical help superintendent of schools' office		40.80			40.80
Beautifying Shelby negro school grounds		255.50		228.00	483.50
Tending Japanese bettle traps, county-wide		80.80			80.80
Building partitions, ERA office		139.48			139.48
Clerical help for Red Cross		54.60			54.60
Home making program, county-wide		4,045.05			4,045.05
Clerical help for rural rehabilitation office		36.00			36.00
Janitorial service, ERA office, at Shelby		49.30			49.30
Sewer extension, Shelby		289.25		321.50	610.75
Sewer construction, Kings Mountain		134.10		284.20	418.30
Repairing streets, Kings Mountain		1,165.50		706.00	1,871.50
Clerical help, Shelby		282.60			282.60
Sewer extension, Shelby		323.20		357.20	680.40
Disinfecting barns, east of Shelby on No 20		250.30			250.30

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
COLUMBUS COUNTY					
Sanitary privies, county	$ 8,247.17	$ 2,046.94	$ 2,604.20	$	$ 12,898.31
Sanitary privies		338.00		12,750.00	13,088.00
Road repair from Tabor to Iron Hill	2,471.25				2,471.25
Road repair from R. V. White's filling station on route 130 to Nakina	1,973.15				1,973.15
Road repair from South Whiteville to Old Dock	455.00				455.00
Road repair from Old Dock to Brunswick County line	2,702.00				2,702.00
Waccamaw River drainage	3,823.30	2,871.00			6,694.30
Soles Swamp drainage	2,613.70				2,613.70
Cow Branch drainage	4,296.63	1,638.10			5,934.73
Porter's Swamp drainage	5,642.52	1,709.80			7,352.32
Seven Creek drainage	4,337.95				4,337.95
Bogue's Swamp drainage	4,380.15				4,380.15
White Marsh drainage	725.75	1,087.60			1,813.35
White Marsh extension project	258.50				258.50
Dan's Creek drainage	4,357.01	516.90			4,873.91
Building court area between two Whiteville school buildings	1,865.57				1,865.57
Repairing heating and plumbing system, county schools	270.15				270.15
Repairing county school buildings	216.70				216.70
Constructing sanitary privies, county-wide	25,158.72		40,062.50		65,221.22
Physical examination to school children, county-wide	12.30				12.30
Roadside beautification, State Highway	15.75		540.00		555.75
Constructing septic tank, Chadbourn	7,802.08	1,150.30	3,127.15	460.17	12,539.70
Cerro-Gordo drainage project	778.20				778.20
Repairing county home	438.75		100.00		538.75
Bolton street ditches	727.88	284.10			1,011.98
Drainage, Creek branch	728.30				728.30
Planting of trees on sidewalks and drives, Bolton	547.85				547.85
Repairing sewer line, South Curtis Street	176.35				176.35
Beautifying building and grounds Hallsboro and Wananish schools	395.10				395.10
Drainage canals of Chadbourn	2,152.75				2,152.75
P-31-24-44	274.51				274.51
Improving athletic field of Whiteville high school	37.45				37.45
Drainage of western prong (branch)	764.15				764.15
Draining Welches Creek and tributaries	905.60				905.60
Livingston creek drainage	2,367.75	1,055.00			3,422.75
Tabor drainage	743.53	946.00			1,689.53
Extension of sewerage line, Whiteville	8,978.83	2,162.95	1,950.00	576.00	13,667.78
Tool project	648.20				648.20
County administrative	2,954.70				2,954.70
County-wide canning		4,461.79			4,461.79
Gardens, county		1,546.36			1,546.36
Reconditioning old jail, county		419.17		210.04	629.21
Administrative		8,284.47			8,284.47
Mattress tables, Tabor, N. C.		88.19			88.19
Distributors for commodities, county		1,354.55			1,354.55
Hauling, county		845.68			845.68
Construction of office equipment		34.42			34.42
Pasture for relief cattle, Green Swamp		1,836.80			1,836.80
Tabor school grounds		1,146.30		2,294.60	3,440.90
Mattress making, Whiteville		3,056.41			3,056.41
Pasture for relief cattle, Cattail Bay		717.20			717.20
Watchman for relief cattle, county		487.20			487.20
Clerical work reëmployment, Whiteville		629.25			629.25
Clerical work ERA office, county		535.71			535.71
Sewing room, county		3,594.40		290.00	3,884.40
Home makers, county		1,666.22			1,666.22
Mattress room, Whiteville		795.48		156.00	951.48
Cattle pasturing equipment, Green Swamp		238.85			238.85
Propagating Scuppernong grape vines, county-wide		1,850.05			1,850.05
Herding and feeding cattle, county-wide	$	$ 1,061.75	$	$	$ 1,061.75
Clerical help, Debt Adjustment Association		408.00			408.00
Clerical workers, ERA office, county		743.78			743.78
Office equipment, county		202.07			202.07
Street construction, Chadbourn		1,347.10		1,325.90	2,673.00
Repairing books in county schools		479.00			479.00
Painting school buildings, Chadbourn, Fair Bluff		965.80		2,046.50	3,012.30
County school garage, Whiteville		81.90		249.10	331.00
Equipping school library, Whiteville		232.00		173.00	405.00
Truck and drivers for rural rehabilitation, county		17.06			17.06
Truck equipment and drivers for ERA		1,032.29			1,032.29
Paving streets, Whiteville		2,059.90		29,750.00	31,809.90
Construction and installation of cannery, Chadbourn		1,159.66		1,012.25	2,171.91
Enlarging ERA office, county		127.50			127.50
Gas and oil for ERA truck, county		240.45			240.45
Operation cannery (food), Chadbourn		5,386.21			5,386.21
Strawberry and bean pickers, Tabor		173.60		1,080.00	1,253.60
Federal housing program, county-wide		283.60			283.60
Land utilization survey, county		430.75		66.00	496.75
Janitors and material, ERA office		40.32			40.32
Rounding up relief cattle, county		8.80			8.80
Clerical help reëmployment office		12.25			12.25
Clerical help resettlement administration		19.60			19.60
CRAVEN COUNTY					
Sewing room for white women, New Bern	$ 1,080.60	$ 13,266.86	$		$ 14,347.46
Sewing room for colored women, New Bern	764.70	2,760.12			3,524.82
Street and sidewalk improvement, Bridgeton	2,063.25				2,063.25
Repairs to city buildings, New Bern	5,844.30		4,100.00		9,944.30
Road improvement, Ernul to Beaufort County line	1,686.20				1,686.20
Road improvement from Lima to Streets Ferry	2,189.40				2,189.40
Road improvement, Cove City to Jones County line	1,462.60				1,462.60
Road improvement from Carteret County line to route 10	1,870.20				1,870.20
Road improvement, from Jones County line to Rockwell farm	1,298.40				1,298.40
Road construction, Williams road from route 118 to Dixon road	1,500.50				1,500.50
Sewerage colored residential section of New Bern	3,652.60				3,652.60
Mechanical service on school busses, county-wide	459.30				459.30
Repairs to toilets in white schools throughout county	1,886.86				1,886.86
Sanitary toilets for rural schools, county-wide	1,159.55				1,159.55
Reclaiming bulkheading and filling in Union Point property	2,188.95				2,188.95
Malarial control, county-wide	40,558.69				40,558.69
Malarial control Salt Marsh	5,915.40				5,915.40
Beautification of streets, New Bern	1,478.45				1,478.45
Repairing county schools, county-wide	9,078.63	114.00			9,192.63
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	8,632.20				8,632.20
Repairs to county courthouse and jail, New Bern	4,654.58	2,870.10			7,524.68
Repairs to county buildings, New Bern	591.60				591.60
Forest fire prevention, county-wide	831.30	5,202.98			6,034.28
Reconditioning ball park, New Bern	431.75				431.75

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing roofs of county schools, county-wide	$ 431.05	$ 2,760.12	$	$	$ 3,191.17
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	447.59	1,087.40			1,534.99
Administrative	3,210.25				3,210.25
Demolishing of houses, New Bern		407.20			407.20
Records and clerical work, county offices		7,364.78			7,364.78
Home canning, county-wide		9,670.56			9,670.56
Sewerage in colored section, New Bern		620.30		682.50	1,302.80
Colored recreational grounds, New Bern		1,192.70			1,192.70
Community gardens, county-wide		14,241.02			14,241.02
Commissary, county-wide		13,858.01			13,858.01
Administrative		11,299.70			11,299.70
Curbing on National Avenue, New Bern		495.90		278.90	774.80
Repairs to U. S. cemetery, New Bern		825.10		2,220.50	3,045.60
Cattle herdsmen, county-wide		25,705.44			25,705.44
Pasture for relief cattle, county		3,644.40			3,644.40
Pasture for relief cattle, county		1,221.80			1,221.80
Pasture for relief cattle, county		2,037.20			2,037.20
Plumbing and heating repairs, county schools, county-wide		2,225.15		2,220.50	4,445.65
Landscaping Union Point park		203.70			203.70
Repairs to ERA building, New Bern		533.22			533.22
Assistant cattle supervisor, and assistant bookkeeper		555.00			555.00
Pasture for relief cattle, county		9,496.75			9,496.75
Pasture for relief cattle, Great Lakes area		32.40			32.40
Slaughter house and canning plant, New Bern		18,899.92		12,077.80	30,977.72
Installation of canning equipment, New Bern		880.06			880.06
Lunch rooms, New Bern		234.30			234.30
Attendance, officers (cancelled)		94.50			94.50
Repairs to Fairgrounds road		709.55			709.55
Garden supervisors, county-wide		250.20			250.20
Canning beef, New Bern		53,583.29			53,583.29
Operation of abattoir		11,185.75			11,185.75
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		710.26			710.26
Nursery schools, New Bern		55.25			55.25
Installation of occupational records, county office		646.00			646.00
Janitor for ERA building, county office		1,073.40			1,073.40
Cleaning out sewers, New Bern		163.20			163.20
Laying floor in armory, New Bern		572.10			572.10
Federal housing program, New Bern		742.55			742.55
School lunch rooms, county-wide		430.05			430.05
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		174.00			174.00
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		2,343.58			2,343.58
Repairing brick streets, Bridgeton		958.00			958.00
Remodeling district office, New Bern		2,662.98			2,662.98
Drainage around Bridgeton		3,465.45			3,465.45
County drainage engineer, county-wide		531.03			531.03
Drainage around New Bern		3,702.60			3,702.60
Drainage, Vanceboro		140.15			140.15
Cattle searching, county-wide		2,949.63			2,949.63
Repairing floors of ERA office, county office		182.18			182.18
Nursing for clinic, county-wide		264.50			264.50
Drainage at James City		2,059.05			2,059.05
Tool project, county-wide		838.75			838.75
Garden supervisors, around New Bern		302.10			302.10
Street repair, New Bern		1,072.11			1,072.11
Making kraut, county-wide		365.15			365.15
Beetle trap tenders, New Bern		70.00			70.00
Home makers, county-wide		983.41			983.41
Operation of vegetable cannery, New Bern		9,890.16			9,890.16
Repairs to New Bern city schools		61.00		1,173.87	1,234.87
Filling records, ERA office		59.25			59.25
Repairs to library building, New Bern		1,318.00			1,318.00
Emergency labor, county-wide	$	$ 105.95	$	$	$ 105.95
Stenographer, reëmployment office		258.30			258.30
Repairs to new store room, New Bern		45.65			45.65
Clerical help, ERA office		104.65			104.65
Repairs to Neuse Forest school		269.75			269.75
Clerical help in county office		2,304.70			2,304.70
Repairs to warehouse, New Bern		41.00			41.00
Education camp, New Bern		1,967.97			1,967.97
Truck driver and mechanic, ERA office		245.00			245.00

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Construction of road, normal school road	$ 4,082.23	$	$	$	$ 4,082.23
Fill, Matthews' Bridge, Back River Township	1,492.80				1,492.80
Excavating for swimming pool, municipal water works	7,357.89		1,381.00		8,738.89
Improving State normal school road	3,235.26				3,235.26
Road improvement from Linden to Loope road	1,464.65				1,464.65
Road improvement from Broadwater Bridge to Cumberland line	2,322.28				2,322.28
Beautification of parkways on main streets, Fayetteville	399.15				399.15
Digging ditch east side of reservoir, waterworks	7,190.39				7,190.39
Improving athletic stadium, Fayetteville high school	6,936.33				6,936.33
City water plant, Fayetteville		9,217.63		262.00	9,479.63
Grading, draining, and filling at municipal water plant and completing city park	5,483.00		202.50		5,685.50
Construction of road, Fayetteville		2,848.90		110.00	2,958.90
Road repair, highway No. 53 from Cedar Creek to Bladen County line	1,003.75				1,003.75
Road repair from route No. 22 to Hope Mills	2,768.05				2,768.05
Improvement to ground and buildings, Convalescent Home	2,350.95				2,350.95
Privy construction, county-wide	13,720.54	6,506.28		80,555.86	100,782.68
Malarial drainage, around city of Fayetteville	10,051.98	13,316.12			23,368.10
Repairs to State normal school, Fayetteville	1,582.00				1,582.00
Constructing Tennis Courts at Fayetteville	1,977.83	836.32			2,814.15
Painting buildings, improving grounds, Fayetteville graded schools	1,342.27				1,342.27
Repairing buildings, digging well and beautifying grounds, Confederate Womens Club, Fayetteville	124.20				124.20
Improving building and grounds, constructing athletic field, Godwin school	759.52				759.52
Drainage, Gray's Creek	1,034.05				1,034.05
Improving buildings and grounds, Gray's Creek school	632.11				632.11
Improving buildings and grounds, Linden school	781.49				781.49
Improving buildings and grounds, Hope Mills school	858.49				858.49
Improvement, building and grounds, Wade school	1,022.40				1,022.40
Improvement, building and grounds, constructing athletic field, Beaver Dam school	494.50				494.50
Improvement, building and grounds, Eastover school, near Fayetteville	747.86				747.86
Construction at Massey Hill school, Fayetteville	4,575.65	4,924.21			9,499.86
Grading and draining school grounds		180.00			180.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Painting and repairing old school building, Massey Hill	$	$ 1,161.75	$	$	$ 1,161.75
Improving building and grounds, Long Hill school, near Fayetteville	1,016.30				1,016.30
Grading school grounds, Haymount elementary, E. E. Smith negro schools, Fayetteville	201.60				201.60
Improving school buildings and grounds, county-wide	702.68				702.68
School repairs, county-wide	112.90				112.90
Improvement, school building and grounds, Falcon	718.47				718.47
Drainage for Sandy Creek district, Cedar Creek Township	2,573.19				2,573.19
Repairs to school building and grounds, South River school	1,224.65				1,224.65
Roadside beautification, Depot to Cross Creek park	1,531.20				1,531.20
Improvement, building and grounds, 71st Township	607.20				607.20
Road repair, NC 217 from NC 221 via Linden to Little River bridge	1,159.50				1,159.50
Drainage, head of Locke Creek, Cedar Creek township	766.60				766.60
Malarial control, Cedar Creek and Flea Hill townships	2,999.54				2,999.54
Beautifying Ft. Bragg road	8,193.18				8,193.18
Malarial control drainage, Wade	1,677.75				1,677.75
Playground supervisors (school), county-wide	725.70				725.70
Clerical work, county clerks office	679.20				679.20
Supervisors for school lunch rooms, county-wide	280.00				280.00
Women census takers	13.50				13.50
Nurses and janitress for convalescent home	139.20				139.20
Drainage, Cedar Creek, Beaver Dam township	2,367.95				2,367.95
Malarial control, Carver's Creek township	2,109.39				2,109.39
Repairing books, Fayetteville Public Library	102.60				102.60
Improvements to buildings and grounds, State Fish and Game refuge	5,844.09	3,549.25		100.00	9,493.34
Improvement building and grounds, Cedar Creek school	512.82				512.82
Improving Sunnyside school, near Fayetteville	475.50				475.50
Painting county school busses	971.19				971.19
Repairing county colored schools	2,680.08				2,680.08
School repairs, Orange Street (colored) Person street (white)	381.66				381.66
Repair roofs on county school building, county-wide	1,899.05	315.00		270.00	2,484.05
Oil treating, State Normal School road	216.00				216.00
Repairing Cumberland Mills school	47.33	148.00			195.33
Repairs to county home	1,222.72	312.45		184.50	1,719.67
Signs for all county projects	12.00				12.00
Clerical help, NRA offices	48.60				48.60
Cleaning public buildings		819.75			819.75
Cook for convalescent home		120.85			120.85
Nurses for convalescent home		534.15			534.15
Librarian, City Library, Fayetteville		678.38			678.38
Geodetic control survey		106.94			106.94
Women to assist in canning		1,724.41			1,724.41
Vocational recreational director		127.00			127.00
Clerical helpers, ERA office		411.60			411.60
Distribution of surplus commodities		1,495.20			1,495.20
Assistants in rehabilitation		1,040.40			1,040.40
Administrative		11,953.59			11,953.59
Clerical help, Transient Bureau		97.50			97.50
Making mattress tables		224.10			224.10
Mattress factory		2,691.25			2,691.25
Pasture for relief cattle		1,809.42			1,809.42
Pasture for relief cattle		494.50			494.50
Pasture for relief cattle		875.55			875.55
Karnhaw pond, storage basin, near Fayetteville		4,039.35		1,362.00	5,401.35
Assistant attendance offices, county-wide	$	$ 155.40	$	$	$ 155.40
Sewing room, Fayetteville		4,637.86			4,637.86
Tools (fencing pastures)		13.35			13.35
Repairing school equipment, city schools		86.40			86.40
Care of cattle, Murphy swamp		383.70			383.70
Care of cattle, Ewing pasture		193.40			193.40
Pasture for relief cattle		209.60			209.60
Emergency labor		14.40			14.40
Hauling surplus commodities		105.00			105.00
Janitor ERA office		883.80			883.80
Repairing and equipping ERA office		779.45			779.45
School lunch room managers, county-wide		532.00			532.00
Storage on surplus commodities		4.95			4.95
Fire prevention		252.00			252.00
Propagating scuppernong grape vines, county-wide		1,313.99			1,313.99
Constructing athletic field, State normal school		6,263.35		8.85	6,272.20
Hauling and storing rehabilitation produce		323.78			323.78
Purchase and operation of ERA truck		2,328.98			2,328.98
Storing feed for cattle		70.00			70.00
Malarial control drainage, Wade		825.00			825.00
Malarial drainage, Hope Mills		1,988.00			1,988.00
Constructing road from River to Russle street		4,070.02		4,687.72	8,757.74
Installation of social service records		1,091.25			1,091.25
Federal housing program		368.55			368.55
Quilting project		50.00			50.00
Stenographer, farm debt adjustment		181.50			181.50
Repair library books, Fayetteville		277.50			277.50
Community gardens, Fayetteville		1,698.34			1,698.34
Malarial control drainage of small lakes and ponds		32.00			32.00
Photographer		14.87			14.87
Assistants for federal housing administration		348.73			348.73
Repairing Husk building for sewing room, Fayetteville		378.77			378.77
Repairing building (Assembly Room)		405.24			405.24
Tending Japanese Beetle traps		46.80			46.80
Visiting housewives		681.30			681.30
Sewing room supervisor		54.19			54.19
Reëmployment helper		796.95			796.95
Hauling surplus commodities		18.98			18.98
Care and supervision of cattle		427.10			427.10
City sanitation inspection		135.00			135.00

CURRITUCK COUNTY

Clerical help, offices of farm and home agent, cotton program	$ 148.50	$	$	$	$ 148.50
Rebuilding Currituck school garage	655.20				655.20
Repairing Poplar Branch school	202.50				202.50
Repairing Powells Point school	75.00				75.00
Road repair, route 34, Run's Swamp to Virginia line	1,460.70				1,460.70
Building up and widening Laurel Swamp	2,687.18	3,002.40			5,689.58
Road repair, east and west of Shawboro	2,826.29				2,826.29
Road repair from Moyock to route 344, Tulls Creek	2,858.22				2,858.22
Constructing sand fence and bulkhead, Currituck Beach	4,050.21		575.00		4,625.21
Fence erected at Corrola school, Whale's Head	144.00				144.00
Painting Poplar Branch teacherage	135.00				135.00
Repairing building, improving school grounds, Snowden	707.46				707.46
Privy construction, county-wide	710.85	866.00		2,063.46	3,640.31

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing county school furniture, county-wide	$ 541.88	$	$	$	$ 541.88
Repairing schools, removing old wall, Moyock	463.95				463.95
Administrative	927.83				927.83
Tools for county projects, county-wide	10.55				10.55
Relief canning, county-wide		1,234.15		57.50	1,291.65
Farm rehabilitation		2,084.10			2,084.10
Administrative		4,790.52			4,790.52
Emergency labor, county-wide		10.80			10.80
Constructing supply house on county courthouse square		421.57			421.57
Improving ERA office		23.61			23.61
Caring for cows, county-wide		30.60			30.60
Storage and distribution of commodities, county-wide		263.78			263.78
Farm relief, care of mules		135.14			135.14
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		113.67			113.67
Eradication of mosquitoes, Knott's Island		2,046.00			2,046.00
Eradication of mosquitoes, Moyock		604.40			604.40
Eradication of mosquitoes, Laurel Swamp		1,174.60			1,174.60
Installation of occupational records		790.10			790.10
Survey of fishermen		45.60			45.60
Sewing room, county-wide		1,009.20			1,009.20
Painting and repairing jail		208.70			208.70
Malarial control drainage, southern section of county		737.30			737.30
Distribution of commodities		242.88			242.88
Malarial control drainage around Currituck		2,013.80			2,013.80
Clerical help, county home demonstration and farm agent		298.20			298.20
Moyock school septic tank		650.80		102.50	753.30
Malarial control drainage, Mamie		268.80			268.80
Malarial control drainage, North Grandy		280.80			280.80
Malarial control drainage, Hog Quarter		463.40			463.40
Malarial control drainage at Jarvisburg		403.20			403.20
Malarial control drainage at Barco		870.40			870.40
Malarial control drainage, Grandy		722.80			722.80
Improving school grounds, at county schools, county-wide		648.40		105.43	753.83
Plastering Poplar Branch school		826.90		567.00	1,393.90
Improving roads, Knott's Island		1,111.20			1,111.20
Home making and canning, county-wide		286.20			286.20
Repairing Currituck wharf		26.00		131.25	157.25
Malarial control drainage, Knott's Island		244.80			244.80
Clerical help, ERA offices		150.00			150.00

DARE COUNTY

Beautifying East Lake school grounds, East Lake	$ 36.80	$	$	$	$ 36.80
Beautifying Rodanthe school school grounds, Rodanthe	347.30				347.30
Drainage by ditching at Buxton	3,598.95				3,598.95
Repairing courthouse in Dare County, Manteo	2,784.47				2,784.47
Repairing dyke surrounding Avon, N. C.	3,178.95				3,178.95
Oyster planting, county-wide	11,345.64	4,567.60			15,913.24
Repairing roads about Manns Harbor and East Lake	1,749.10				1,749.10
Clerical help county home demonstration office	36.00	72.00			108.00
New Inlet bridge	1,009.40	1,305.00		3,369.84	5,684.24
Kitty Hawk school, Kitty Hawk	315.30	1,363.56			1,678.86
Repairing and painting Avon school building	167.50				167.50
Painting Buxton school, Buxton	189.06				189.06
Repairing county school buses, Manteo and Kitty Hawk	389.40				389.40
Repairs to Frisco school	157.27				157.27
Painting Rodanthe school building, Rodanthe	$ 266.50	$	$	$	$ 266.50
Restoration of old Fort Raleigh	4,907.40	9,286.37			14,193.77
Administrative help CWA office	1,806.63				1,806.63
Repairing and painting Colington school	54.10	265.80			319.90
Manteo colored school	400.85	386.40			787.25
Repairing, painting and rewiring school building	318.00				318.00
Painting and repairing Manteo school	160.05				160.05
Sanitary privies, county-wide	208.50	110.20		1,011.50	1,330.20
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	320.00	308.49			628.49
Clerical help, Register of Deeds office, Manteo		297.00			297.00
Caring for old man and wife, Salvo		540.00			540.00
Reconstruction of houses, Stumpy Point		371.60		304.25	675.85
Erecting grand stand, Fort Raleigh		264.60		255.00	519.60
Administrative		2,822.53			2,822.53
Teaching adult illiterates, Stumpy Point		144.00			144.00
Repair to Buxton school, Buxton		595.00		283.84	878.84
Clerical help, sheriff's office, Manteo		183.00		24.00	207.00
Painting Avon school, Avon		222.00		45.66	267.66
Painting Hatteras school		218.40		147.04	365.44
Repairing Frisco school building		143.20		213.24	356.44
Improving ERA office, Manteo		70.00		40.30	110.30
Dyking, Stumpy Point		166.80		211.00	377.80
Repairing and painting Rodanthe school		61.20		76.80	138.00
Painting and repairing Stumpy Point school		76.00		58.20	134.20
Engineer, Rodman, and chainbearing for drainage, county-wide		876.91			876.91
Manteo high school ground		68.40			68.40
Production and distribution of goods, county-wide		468.75			468.75
Malarial control drainage, Hatteras		382.20		14.60	396.80
Malarial control drainage, Salvo		633.40			633.40
Malarial control drainage, Frisco		869.40			869.40
Malarial control drainage, Avon		1,334.70			1,334.70
Malarial control drainage, Rodanthe		917.20			917.20
Malarial control drainage, Buxton		528.45		14.60	543.05
Shingling house, Manteo		31.20		34.65	65.85
Emergency labor, Manteo		35.25			35.25
Surplus commodities		3,325.32			3,325.32
Drainage engineering party, Roanoke Island		320.80			320.80
Improving streets, Manteo streets		865.40		900.00	1,765.40
Installation of occupational records		366.58			366.58
Cutting wood for helpless women, county-wide		100.00			100.00
Construction of house, Wanchese		187.30		241.34	428.64
Malarial control at Stumpy Point		323.10			323.10
Resurfacing road from Buxton to Hatteras		641.80			641.80
Repairing Lake Neighborhood road		747.57		450.00	1,197.57
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		199.00			199.00
Librarians for public library		285.60		575.00	860.60
Clerical help, reëmployment office		367.50			367.50
Malarial control around Kitty Hawk Bay		369.20		1,245.00	1,614.20
Malarial control at Duck		910.75			910.75
Malarial control, Colington Creek		988.85			988.85
Malarial control drainage, Kitty Hawk		604.80			604.80
Grading Wanchese school grounds		525.00			525.00
Grading Mann's Harbor school		342.00			342.00
Painting Mann's Harbor school		27.60		93.99	121.59
Addition to ERA office		1,031.00		648.13	1,679.13
Ditching at Mann's Harbor		16.15			16.15
Fish receiving and holding house, Manteo		8,607.92			8,607.92
Construction of road, Mashoes		139.56			139.56
Making nets, county-wide		718.50			718.50
Grading grounds, East Lake high school		453.00			453.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Nursing relief cases	$	$ 532.80	$	$	$ 532.80
Clerical help, superior court clerk		357.60			357.60
DAVIDSON COUNTY					
Straightening and resurfacing old Salisbury-Winston road	$ 5,000.45	$	$	$	$ 5,000.45
Straightening and resoiling Denton-Healing Springs	3,809.54		900.00		4,709.54
Straightening and resoiling Southmont-Healing Springs and Jackson Hill road	3,662.25		3,075.00		6,737.25
Straightening and rebuilding Holly Grove roads	9,204.71	14,176.92		700.00	24,081.63
Straightening and resoiling road from Lexington to Masseytown	5,362.72		1,025.00		6,387.72
Completing road near Pilot school	6,736.84				6,736.84
Grading Dunbar school grounds	506.93				506.93
Repairing city streets, Lexington	1,785.50				1,785.50
5,500 feet new sewer in Fairview section of Lexington	7,848.34				7,848.34
Sewer extension in the city of Thomasville	3,100.90				3,100.90
Re-working streets in the city of Lexington	11,846.27				11,846.27
Re-working streets in the city of Thomasville	14,066.50				14,066.50
5,400 feet of sewer extensions in the city of Thomasville	11,694.97				11,694.97
Janitorial service in Thomasville	240.00				240.00
Beautifying NC route 109	1,522.90		25.00		1,547.90
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	3,200.94				3,200.94
Clerical help in county relief offices	223.50	4,141.68			4,365.18
Sidewalk construction, Thomasville	13,206.86	5,182.30		4,611.35	23,000.51
23,666 feet sewer extensions in city of Lexington	7,367.67	12,980.20		3,750.70	24,098.57
Making garments from Red Cross cloth, Thomasville	210.53				210.53
Construction of sidewalk, Lexington	12,177.38	2,336.90		2,292.50	16,806.78
Road repair—re-soiling Fairview Road	3,580.32		525.00		4,105.32
Extension of water line on Gray Street	400.77				400.77
Janitorial service for city schools, City Hall, Lexington courthouse	552.30				552.30
Sewer extension in city of Thomasville	4,216.07	17,351.70		1,200.51	22,768.28
Administrative, county	3,240.63				3,240.63
Tools, county-wide	48.62				48.62
Geodetic control survey, county-wide		116.30			116.30
Individual gardens, Davidson County		3,717.85			3,717.85
Supervision of individual canning, Thomasville and Lexington		2,020.05			2,020.05
Janitorial workers for sewing room and offices in Thomasville and Lexington		3,718.95			3,718.95
Constructing tables for mattress making, Lexington		9.45		24.90	34.35
Mattress making, Lexington		3,431.12		93.00	3,524.12
Administrative, county		13,138.82			13,138.82
Emergency labor, Lexington		6.75			6.75
Pasture for relief cattle, R. F. D. No. 3, Lexington		159.30			159.30
Clerical reëmployment office, Thomasville		177.00			177.00
Sewing room, Thomasville		8,483.85		336.00	8,819.85
Cutting 2,000 cords of wood, Leonard's Creek, Lexington		7,456.00		5,300.00	12,756.00
Emergency teachers, Davidson County		290.00			290.00
Distribution of commodities, chief warehouse at Lexington		1,824.82		240.00	2,064.82
Cutting 400 cords of wood, Thomasville		878.40		726.80	1,605.20
Installation of occupational records, Lexington	$	$ 2,097.95	$	$	$ 2,097.95
Federal housing program, Davidson County		312.90			312.90
Privy construction in districts of Thomasville and Lexington		2,203.61		20,100.00	22,303.61
Pipe lines and highway drainage, county-wide		1,395.33		400.00	1,795.33
Rebuilding Finch's Mill road		7,632.56		1,276.00	8,908.56
Construction of road by Hughs church		1,509.10		768.00	2,277.10
Beautifying public parks at Thomasville		829.90			829.90
Repairing books, Lexington Library		220.00			220.00
Repairing Midway road at Thomasville		631.89		576.00	1,207.89
Grading playgrounds at Reeds school		859.70		55.00	914.70
Renovating county ERA office		362.45			362.45
Supervising and plowing gardens, county-wide		1,939.78			1,939.78
Purchasing of ERA mules, county-wide		699.80			699.80
Japanese Beetle traps located in Thomasville and Lexington		60.00			60.00
Visiting homemakers, county-wide		927.00			927.00
Tool and sundry equipment		501.83			501.83
Tool and sundry equipment		60.00			60.00
Tool and sundry equipment		228.00			228.00
Tool and sundry equipment		550.00			550.00
Tool and sundry equipment		240.48			240.48
Tool and sundry equipment		297.50			297.50
Tool and sundry equipment		371.08			371.08
Tool and sundry equipment		13.50			13.50
Operation of trucks		108.80			108.80
Operation of trucks		1,099.35			1,099.35
Operation of trucks		563.50			563.50
Operation of trucks		673.50			673.50
DAVIE COUNTY					
Administrative	$ 1,348.73	$	$	$	$ 1,348.73
Beautification project, Mocksville	7,936.98	1,757.31	200.00	451.25	10,345.54
Completion of Farmington high school gymnasium	2,471.78				2,471.78
Road improving, route 801	5,077.44		571.25		5,648.69
Improving route 801	6,037.63		731.25		6,768.88
Construction of baseball athletic field for Advance high school	1,850.67		79.50		1,930.17
Addition to Mocksville high school	7,769.83	1,110.25	421.50		9,301.58
Addition to school gymnasium, Mocksville	5,060.22	505.98	100.00	63.70	5,729.90
Painting inside and porch of Mocksville colored school	176.25		31.94		208.19
Painting steps at Cooleemee high school	33.00				33.00
School sewerage treatment plant, Shady Grove, Advance	4,069.88	1,469.95	65.00	354.83	5,959.66
Sewing room for white women and chair bottoming for colored women	131.70				131.70
Privy construction, county-wide	2,040.02		12,062.50		14,102.52
School privy construction, county-wide	1,236.94	631.65		209.76	2,078.35
Construction of sidewalk at Jerusalem school, Cooleemee	1,593.11				1,593.11
Application for necessary tools and sundry equipment	153.32				153.32
Farm and garden supervisors		437.95			437.95
Canning project		770.39			770.39
Cleaning creek channels		3,065.90			3,065.90
Clearing creek channels of debris		2,963.15		230.00	3,193.15
Administrative		5,953.40			5,953.40
Sewing room at Mocksville		2,526.69			2,526.69
Pasture rental for relief cattle		13.80			13.80
Emergency labor		40.05			40.05
Cattle herding		188.50			188.50
Fuel, cutting wood		1,885.70			1,885.70
Distribution of surplus commodities		66.51			66.51

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Installation of occupational records	$	$ 584.80	$	$	$ 584.80
Quilting project		1,533.54			1,533.54
Repairing sidewalks, Mocksville		135.70		353.60	489.30
Warehouse at Mocksville		561.65		150.00	711.65
Janitorial services for ERA office		69.40			69.40
Individual gardens, Mocksville		93.13			93.13
Homemaking project		168.00			168.00
Work stock		1.80			1.80
Stenographer, reëmployment office		186.00			186.00
DUPLIN COUNTY					
Work done to Maxwell Creek, Beaver Dam Creek, and Cabin Creek	$ 4,171.90	$	$	$	$ 4,171.90
Cleaning out streams to prevent stagnation in Cypress Creek and Rockfish townships	688.61				688.61
Beautification of school grounds, county	321.60				321.60
Public school lunch rooms, county-wide	245.70				245.70
Improving sidewalks in Faison	969.49				969.49
Work done on streets in town of Warsaw	5,720.78				5,720.78
Opening up small canal that runs through Wallace, N. C.	5,423.45				5,423.45
Working streets, sidewalks, building baseball diamond in Rose Hill, N. C.	5,210.57				5,210.57
Clerical workers, county relief office	684.70	3,871.04			4,555.74
Repairs to Warsaw high and grammar school buildings	1,816.25				1,816.25
Sewing rooms, county-wide	69.00	9,712.65			9,781.65
Surfacing, draining, and widening route 40	3,706.05				3,706.05
Road from Chinquapin to Lyman, surfacing, draining and widening	5,210.85				5,210.85
Surfacing, draining, widening road at Cobb school	3,583.20				3,583.20
Surfacing, grading, and widening road from route 40 through Ross Mill	4,844.50				4,844.50
Widening, surfacing, and draining road from Scott's Store through Outlaw Bridge school to Lenoir County line	4,587.55				4,587.55
Drainage of Reedy Branch, near Faison	361.12				361.12
Water supply system for the town of Kenansville	15,462.83				15,462.32
Sanitary privies, county-wide	5,772.34	4,994.15		14,161.00	24,927.49
Drainage and improving streets in Calypso, N. C.	1,660.55				1,660.55
General repairs to Kenansville consolidated school	1,124.30	69.30			1,193.60
Construction of wood-working in basement of Kenansville school for vocational training	345.78				345.78
Repairs to Warsaw schools	423.25	474.82		48.90	946.97
Repairs to Faison school	305.70				305.70
Repairs to B. F. Grady school building	813.25				813.25
Repairing Beaulaville school	502.45	966.75			1,469.20
Repairing Chinquapin school	788.72				788.72
Mechanics for county garage	481.50	486.90			968.40
Repairing Calypso school	473.79	1,071.95			1,545.74
Calypso high school gymnasium	1,475.06	1,928.92		551.66	3,955.64
Construction of gymnasium at Kenansville school	518.06				518.06
Rebuilding school buildings according to State Rosenwald plans, county-wide	2,380.47				2,380.47
Constructing 500 double desks for Duplin schools	672.50				672.50
Additions to county school garage at Kenansville	1,034.44				1,034.44
Beulaville high school gymnasium	1,047.26	1,165.71		410.00	2,622.97
B. F. Grady high school gymnasium and garage	$ 1,443.86	$ 148.50	$	$ 15.40	$ 1,607.76
Repairs to Magnolia high school	731.50	958.75			1,690.25
Repairs to Wallace grammar school	607.45	1,139.90		200.00	1,947.35
Repairs to Rose Hill schools	730.20				730.20
Kenansville sidewalk and gutter improvement	6,387.14				6,387.14
Improving Muddy Creek	3,347.75				3,347.75
Cleaning Limestone Creek	2,651.90				2,651.90
Rockfish Creek, drainage	3,595.40				3,595.40
Extra janitorial work at B. F. Grady school	40.50				40.50
Librarians, county-wide service	226.50	415.38			641.88
Faison sewerage system	15,028.62	10,616.43			25,645.05
Construction of Red Cross storage building, Kenansville	145.50				145.50
Alterations to school buildings, county-wide	49.50				49.50
Operation of cabinet shop for blind men, Kenansville	54.00				54.00
Building chairs for school gymnasiums and lunch rooms, county-wide	26.40				26.40
CWA administration and supervision	3,252.32				3,252.32
Tools and sundry equipment	349.60	144.90			494.50
Nursing Duplin's needy		2,227.85			2,227.85
Storekeeper, government commodity distribution		3,323.97			3,323.97
Janitor for welfare and relief office		882.00			882.00
Canning		4,919.94			4,919.94
Repairing drainage ditches		2,303.87			2,303.87
Repairs to commodity storage		90.94		6.00	96.94
Adult and nursery teachers, county-wide		974.50			974.50
Teaching adults to bottom chairs		64.80			64.80
Rural rehabilitation		4,313.23			4,313.23
Building mattress tables		70.40			70.40
Making office and school basement		318.43		158.00	476.43
Administrative		6,884.64			6,884.64
Pasture for relief cattle		1,826.70			1,826.70
Lunch room operators, county-wide		3,553.83			3,553.83
Pasture for relief cattle		1,673.85			1,673.85
Band teacher, Warsaw		333.60			333.60
Drainage Stewart Creek		96.75			96.75
Department adjusting office, clerical secretary		163.80			163.80
Pasture for relief cattle		372.00			372.00
Cattle herding		2,318.50			2,318.50
Stenographer for seed loan office		893.10			893.10
Typist reëmployment office		599.03			599.03
Mattress making		19.32		105.00	124.32
Trucking and storage, commodity distribution		424.60			424.60
Re-modeling county home barns		440.86		158.57	599.43
Propagating grape vines		606.90			606.90
Nursery schools, Faison		76.46			76.46
Operation of box factory, Magnolia		4,018.17			4,018.17
Installation of occupational records		227.29			227.29
Magnolia drainage		501.45			501.45
Federal housing program		1,228.20			1,228.20
Malaria control drainage, Magnolia		1,247.25			1,247.25
Malarial control for Beaker Branch		815.71			815.71
Librarians, Kenansville		139.50			139.50
Rounding up stray cattle		12.00			12.00
Visiting housekeepers		1,931.55			1,931.55
Malarial control drainage engineer		21.66			21.66
Clerical help in county office		154.80			154.80
School bus repair, county-wide		672.90			672.90
Resurfacing road, Chinquapin to Lyman		361.74		42.40	604.14
DURHAM COUNTY					
Grading and draining Main Street extension from Benjamin Street to NC 10	$ 454.60	$	$	$	$ 454.60
Grading, draining and surfacing sidewalks in Sherron Acres	5,662.14				5,662.14

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Grading, draining and surfacing sidewalks along US 70	$ 2,270.36	$	$	$	$ 2,270.36
Sidewalk construction, near Durham	1,337.74	346.60		700.00	2,384.34
Gathering up field stone and hauling to road side to be crushed in the vicinity of Quail Roost	1,156.60				1,156.60
Production of crushed stone at city of Durham quarry	392.25				392.25
Clearing creek channel and undergrowth in Forest Hills, North Durham	1,091.90				1,091.90
Extension of box culvert on Greer Street	1,122.15				1,122.15
Shoulders on Guess road	1,029.73				1,029.73
Sloping out sides of Duke University	1,391.70				1,391.70
Grading and surfacing walks along Vickers Avenue	852.25				852.25
Surfacing and grading walks along Erwin road	710.85				710.85
Grading, surfacing walks on Hillsboro road	1,473.05				1,473.05
Widening and surfacing Hillandale road from No. 10 to city limits	751.78				751.78
Planting willows, oaks along highway 55	160.60				160.60
Grading and surfacing roadway in city, Durham	1,140.50				1,140.50
Completing fill-in at Alston Avenue and putting pipe culvert	1,153.75				1,153.75
Widening and surfacing roadway along Drew Street	605.75				605.75
Grading and surfacing walks on Roxboro road	631.00				631.00
Clearing and grading Liberty Street from Flora Street	592.00				592.00
Grading and surfacing Shaw Street	1,725.47				1,725.47
Concrete combined curb and gutter in city, Durham	1,004.90				1,004.90
Extension of present athletic field at North Carolina College for Negroes	5,457.46				5,457.46
Tree planting along Buchanan Boulevard	416.16				416.16
Planting trees on Driver Avenue	367.15				367.15
Grading, draining and surfacing sidewalks along US 501	3,112.49				3,112.49
Clearing undergrowth off sewer out falls to facilitate repairs, Durham	1,076.43				1,076.43
Grading grounds at North Durham school	2,871.93				2,871.93
Grading grounds at Bethesda high school	707.06				707.06
Painting Rougemont colored school buildings	196.60				196.60
School buses painted and lettered, county garage, Durham	307.05				307.05
Clearing, grading at Glenn White school	598.74				598.74
Digging well, Holt's school	371.40	314.25		600.00	1,285.65
Repairing and building privies for negro schools, county-wide	410.05				410.05
Building rock wall for East Durham school	552.90				552.90
Painting five schools, Durham	1,071.00				1,071.00
Surfacing dirt streets, Durham	62.00				62.00
Construction of dams, Quail Roost farm	2,840.61	1,809.75		245.00	4,895.36
Grading roads, walks and lots in city-owned cemetery, Durham	7,715.83				7,715.83
Planting trees on Duke University road	523.55				523.55
Laying out airport and other CWA projects, Durham	584.88				584.88
General repairs to schools, county-wide	779.16				779.16
Surfacing road for dining hall at N. C. University for Negroes	4,428.78				4,428.78
Hillandale white school gymnasium	1,455.41				1,455.41
Grading, draining and surfacing sidewalks in Rougemont	538.91				538.91
Grading, draining and surfacing walks in Bahama	$ 688.71	$	$	$	$ 688.71
Draining athletic field at N. C. College for Negroes	4,610.83				4,610.83
Grading and surfacing sidewalks on Watt Street	973.45				973.45
Draining ditch on Edwards road to enable school children to pass	1,632.20				1,632.20
Grading Nelson Street	658.55				658.55
Grading, draining and surfacing sidewalks along NC 55	1,188.96				1,188.96
Grading, draining and surfacing Cedar Street	783.56				783.56
Grading and surfacing streets, route 15	3,366.23				3,366.23
Clearing and shaping roadway on Vesson Street	1,255.20				1,255.20
Grading, draining and surfacing Simmons Street	938.40				938.40
Grading, draining and surfacing Pine Street	1,382.45				1,382.45
Braggtown quarry to be used to crush stone for CWA projects	2,241.58				2,241.58
Clearing, grading and draining Anderson Street	3,440.01				3,440.01
Sloping banks and planting honeysuckle on road 751	2,585.35				2,585.35
Planting of trees along route 55	680.35				680.35
Crushing field stone to be used in the vicinity of Rougemont	811.50				811.50
Gathering up field stone to be crushed and used, Bahama	429.50				429.50
Roadside planting trees on route 751	682.30				682.30
Blacksmith's equipment and tools, repairing, Durham	828.15				828.15
Lowe's Grove white school, gymnasium	1,645.46	376.41		339.00	2,360.87
Enlarging coal bin at Braggtown white school	439.56				439.56
Work done to furniture and buildings in nineteen different schools, county-wide	1,698.85				1,698.85
Cleaning mortar off paving blocks to relay, Durham	175.50				175.50
Third Fork disposal plant	1,044.85				1,044.85
Extension of sewerage line, Durham	3,449.88				3,449.88
Painting four schools on the outside, city schools, Durham	2,525.10	886.77		150.00	3,561.87
Painting inside of following buildings: East Durham school, Southside school and E. K Powe	1,659.55				1,659.55
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	9,218.94				9,218.94
Widen and straighten channel of Ellerbee Creek	7,938.48				7,938.48
County drainage engineering party	576.82				576.82
Ellerbee Creek drainage	55,120.21	54,869.62			109,989.83
Extension of sanitary sewer mains, Durham	178.20				178.20
Mending books in white and colored schools, county-wide	30.00				30.00
Removing limbs from city trees, Durham	2,039.25				2,039.25
Draining sidewalks from Duke's chapel to Weaver	1,008.64				1,008.64
Grading, draining and surfacing road 10	939.84				939.84
County garage repairs, Durham	71.10				71.10
Improvement at N. C. State College for Negroes	10,889.33	27,958.00		650.00	39,497.33
Grading Anderson Street	7,924.98	9,242.44		6,300.00	23,467.42
Roadside planting of trees on route 10	136.75				136.75
Addition to Lincoln Hospital	105.60				105.60
Grading Fayetteville road	379.14				379.14
Cleaning mortar off paving blocks, Durham	672.75				672.75
Planting trees in city park, Durham	97.35				97.35
Planting trees along roadside No. 75	285.05				285.05

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
. C. College for Negroes, road improvement	$ 4,137.25	$	$	$	$ 4,137.25
ainting interior of county court-house	3,235.65				3,235.65
aking necessary repairs to Board of Health building	297.30				297.30
dministrative	9,990.98				9,990.98
uke park improvement	8,051.09	13,642.79	2,500.00	2,836.00	27,029.88
ewing room at Durham		62,999.53			62,999.53
eodetic control survey, county-wide		133.65			133.65
asement and coal bin, Oak Grove		850.17		645.00	1,495.17
ainting gymnasium, county-wide		452.27		482.00	934.27
tore room, county-wide		8,078.74		1,000.00	9,078.74
anning, county-wide		1,350.08			1,350.08
dministrative		32,309.96			32,309.96
attress making, county-wide		25,673.88			25,673.88
ork room for mattress making		35.61			35.61
enovating old post office building		788.50			788.50
aying pipe line, Pearson colored school		383.23		1,007.00	1,390.23
ainting interior of hospital, Durham		1,727.47			1,727.47
mergency repairs to relief homes, Durham		314.33			314.33
lerical work, reëmployment office		1,555.05			1,555.05
lerical workers for government offices		2,166.84			2,166.84
mergency labor, county-wide		12.50			12.50
tatistical clerk, ERA		301.05			301.05
afeteria and janitors in city schools, Durham		591.00			591.00
lowing, county-wide		407.70			407.70
attress and sewing room heated, Durham		1.50			1.50
ibrary helpers, county-wide		407.40			407.40
ursery school helpers, county-wide		489.80			489.80
layground improvement, Pearson Negro school		16,895.74			16,895.74
aying watermain in Durham		13,675.72		45,768.00	59,443.72
urham school index		1,287.39			1,287.39
utting and hauling vine wood, county-wide		3,271.26			3,271.26
eaching Braille to blind		105.00			105.00
utting wood for relief, county-wide		2,794.38		5,000.00	7,794.38
econditioning cold storage, Durham		1,807.43		1,662.50	3,469.93
urniture repairing, county-wide		1,442.37			1,442.37
mprovement to El Tora baseball park		4,566.85		1,355.00	5,921.85
leaning old brick, Durham		1,468.79			1,468.79
lelp for FHA Committee, Durham		1,208.90			1,208.90
urvey of relief families, county-wide		24.00			24.00
perating automobile safety line, Durham		526.80		1,500.00	2,026.80
nstallation of occupation records, county office		3,151.60			3,151.60
aring for cattle, including veterinarian expense		.25			.25
landling stock, county-wide		191.60			191.60
onstruction of lodge, State Demonstration Forest		5,412.49		2,292.75	7,705.24
hotographic records, county-wide		800.72			800.72
ecreational program, Durham		1,643.95		2,840.00	4,483.95
mprovement to city high school grounds, Durham		7,513.47		2,224.00	9,737.47
epairs to sewing rooms, county-wide		93.20			93.20
eaving rugs, Durham		5,889.83			5,889.83
ark improvements, Duke		12,339.68		4,795.00	17,134.68
aring for mules, county-wide		99.00			99.00
epacking of dried milk, Durham		4,383.20			4,383.20
epairing library books, county-wide		512.73		18.00	530.73
epair and distribution of library books in schools, county-wide		1,146.20		18.00	1,164.20
etting shrubbery on city land		81.20		400.00	481.20
epacking of dried milk		384.83			384.83
ounty store room, Durham		4,503.55			4,503.55
rading sidewalks of Anderson Street		19,663.08		15,435.00	35,098.08
Construction of two rooms at high school, Durham	$	$ 2,375.78	$	$ 2,800.50	$ 5,176.28
Plowing and supervising gardens, county-wide		5,556.98			5,556.98
Painting City Hall and auditorium annex		934.92		176.40	1,111.32
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		897.23			897.23
City school playground improvement, Durham		16,703.97		5,715.10	22,419.07
Laying water mains, Durham		8,158.63		21,426.50	29,585.13
Painting county school buildings, county-wide		1,050.03		567.50	1,617.53
Tending Japanese beetle traps, county-wide		165.30			165.30
Training of domestic help, Durham		3,709.74		240.00	3,949.74
Practical nursing, county-wide		766.80			766.80
Messenger service, county-wide		225.60			225.60
Home making, county-wide		1,673.60			1,673.60
Painting street markers, Durham		88.00		164.00	252.00
Clear sewer right-of-way, Durham		1,147.36		600.00	1,747.36
Survey for tax map, Durham		789.95		1,955.00	2,744.95
Truck repairs, county-wide		331.04			331.04
Clearance Bureau, Durham		58.80			58.80
Sanitary sewers, Durham		4,643.65		34,182.50	38,826.15
Grade cemetery, Durham		1,834.51		850.00	2,684.51
Secretary for Farm Debt Adjustment, Durham		89.10			89.10
Clerical and stenographic workers, Durham		1,733.21			1,733.21
Supervision of Durham gardens		188.40			188.40
School lunch rooms		240.90			240.90
Nurses		111.50			111.50
Distributing fertilizers		14.40			14.40
Unloading mules		25.80			25.80

EDGECOMBE COUNTY

Widening road from Conetoe to Old Sparta	$ 2,891.85	$	$	$	$ 2,891.85
Widening road from Old Sparta to Governor Carr's place	3,964.62				3,964.62
Improvement on road, NC 95-A from Rocky Mount	2,358.08				2,358.08
Widening, draining and surfacing county roads north of Leggetts	2,935.80				2,935.80
Widening and improving roads in Edgecombe County	2,326.84				2,326.84
Two playgrounds for Tarboro colored schools	912.60				912.60
To complete community house and grounds in Tarboro	4,082.51	215.20		4,500.00	8,797.71
Building airport, Tarboro	3,080.12	2,746.50		1,250.00	7,076.62
High school gymnasium, Tarboro	3,331.66	519.00		418.30	4,268.96
Malarial control, county-wide	44,774.47	30,776.15		1,770.00	77,320.62
Extension of NC route 95	1,536.56				1,536.56
State Test Farm, ditching and drainage, Rocky Mount, route 5	151.20				151.20
Upper Coastal Plain Test Farm	115.20				115.20
Repairs to superintendent's home on Upper Coastal Plain farm	122.40				122.40
Repairs to buildings on Upper Coastal Plain farm	185.00				185.00
To complete community house and grounds, Tarboro	494.10				494.10
Privy construction, county-wide	1,984.89	1,498.12		5,866.70	9,349.71
Reroofing Bellamy and Acron Hill colored schools	2,891.25				2,891.25
Community house, social workers and caretakers	106.20				106.20
Sewing project	341.80	7,818.17		710.00	8,869.97
Tarboro schools	77.40	359.05			436.45
Nursery school, county-wide	225.90				225.90
Malaria control, county-wide	11,038.28	64.70			11,102.98
Malaria control		2,133.19			2,133.19
Work done to repair Eastern Carolina Training school	783.53				783.53
General repair around courthouse, Tarboro	100.80				100.80
Repairing Conetoe high school	846.18				846.18
Engineering party, administrative	520.61	2,521.44			3,042.05
Administrative	3,142.03		115.50		3,257.53

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Clerical, clerk of register of deeds, etc.	$ 248.40	$ 1,625.05		$	$ 1,873.45
Surface and treating 4.5 country road, south east Rocky Mount	7.65	353.40		8,046.00	8,407.05
Erecting playgrounds, county-wide	1,678.84	278.10		1,300.00	3,256.94
School lunch room project, county-wide	137.75				137.75
County-wide tool project	1,897.12				1,897.12
Library assistant in Tarboro		118.80			118.80
Conetoe school grounds		151.20		180.40	331.60
Store room tools and food, North Tarboro		477.17		363.00	840.17
Distribution of clothing, county-wide		1,263.77		453.00	1,716.77
Canners for relief gardens, Tarboro		529.15			529.15
Farm rehabilitation program		662.05			662.05
Instruction and training delinquent children, county-wide		274.00		740.00	1,014.00
Store room, tools and food, North Tarboro		1,430.18			1,430.18
Administrative		6,374.39			6,374.39
Cannery, county-wide		289.05			289.05
Farm relief gardens, county-wide		322.00			322.00
Janitorial services		467.15			467.15
Walks-Crisp school		75.60		170.00	245.60
Colored baseball school, Tarboro		1,742.60		1,298.00	3,040.60
County-wide cannery		836.78		325.00	1,161.78
Assistant to farm loan committee		67.50			67.50
General county school repair, county-wide		1,220.15		3,187.75	4,407.90
Forest fire preventions, county-wide		1,144.65		1,020.00	2,164.65
Professional nurses, Tarboro		343.13			343.13
Emergency labor		23.70			23.70
Nursery school help, Tarboro		122.32		280.00	402.32
Nursery school help, Tarboro		103.67		280.00	383.67
Stenographer ERA office		87.75			87.75
Installation of occupational records		659.05			659.05
Stenographer in district reëmployment office		267.40			267.40
City and county lunch rooms		221.50			221.50
Halifax County using Edgecombe labor		236.65			236.65
Federal housing survey, county-wide		267.00			267.00
Relief garden, Rocky Mount		1,396.43			1,396.43
Truck driver and fuel		640.67			640.67
Relief garden, Tarboro		722.70			722.70
Clerical help, farm debt association		124.75			124.75
Repair recreational grounds at Tarboro high school		230.25		300.87	531.12
Japanese Beetle traps, Tarboro		37.00			37.00
Canning and preserving, Tarboro		1,234.42			1,234.42
School repairs, county-wide		1,561.40		10,745.00	12,306.40
Painting and repairing town hall, Tarboro		1,141.00		445.00	1,586.00
Housing abandoned crops, county-wide		116.70			116.70
Brick school camp		129.60			129.60
Roofing gymnasium at Tarboro high school		328.80			328.80

ROCKY MOUNT, EDGECOMBE COUNTY

Mosquito eradication in sixth and seventh wards, pumping station	$ 4,588.70	$23,207.59	$	$	$27,796.29
Road repair, Rocky Mount	4,265.87				4,265.87
Nurse for city schools, Rocky Mount	27.00	729.00			756.00
Disbursing officer, Rocky Mount	1,425.81				1,425.81
Clerk to secretary, Rocky Mount	36.00	205.20			241.20
City airport, Rocky Mount	38,941.52	40,507.12		15,795.24	95,243.88
Planting trees on grounds of city schools	288.60				288.60
Janitorial services, high school gymnasium, Rocky Mount	28.80	182.40			211.20
Sewer constructions	5,821.70	3,204.60		1,199.10	10,225.40
Census enumerators for city schools		178.20			178.20
Teaching band and orchestra, Rocky Mount		210.60			210.60
Serving lunches, Rocky Mount	$	$ 248.40	$	$	$ 248.40
Janitress for city schools		33.60			33.60
Erecting colored school, Rocky Mount		10,350.10		15,447.38	25,797.48
Laying water main, Rocky Mount		739.20		3,680.84	4,420.04
Canning, Rocky Mount		867.75			867.75
Teaching homemakers, Rocky Mount		146.00			146.00
Oil treating Wilson road		594.20		843.00	1,437.20
Working in relief gardens, Rocky Mount		450.72			450.72
Administrative, Rocky Mount		4,726.36			4,726.36
Painting and repair five school buildings, Rocky Mount		907.95		397.55	1,305.50
Mattress factory, Rocky Mount		40.50			40.50
Harvesting fodder, City Farms, Rocky Mount		196.20			196.20
Making mattress tables, Rocky Mount		10.61			10.61
Drainage E. C. T. school, Rocky Mount		2,931.10			2,931.10
Making mattresses, Rocky Mount		13,572.74			13,572.74
Emergency labor, Rocky Mount		4.20			4.20
Stenographer for distributions of engineering, Rocky Mount		385.50			385.50
Assistance tendants officers, Rocky Mount		98.00			98.00
Secretarial help for various offices, Rocky Mount		298.50			298.50
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Rocky Mount		769.30			769.30
Construction of privies, Rocky Mount		2,897.20		10,780.16	13,677.36
Distribution of surplus commodities, Rocky Mount		1,126.72			1,126.72
Repairing ERA office, Rocky Mount		222.00		18.75	240.75
Installation of occupational records, Rocky Mount		1,052.00			1,052.00
Federal housing program, Rocky Mount		723.80			723.80
Planting and beautifying city lake		4,438.70		2,090.00	6,528.70
Sewer construction, Rocky Mount		6,663.30		5,515.20	12,178.50
Photographic records, Rocky Mount		513.33			513.33
Rental on farm for relief families, Rocky Mount		115.60			115.60
Repairing books, Rocky Mount		462.75			462.75
Clerical help for farm debt association, Rocky Mount		122.50			122.50
Tending Japanese Beetle traps, Rocky Mount		152.00			152.00
Remodeling basement of high school, Rocky Mount		1,338.30		376.68	1,714.98
Canning and preserving, Rocky Mount		1,929.37			1,929.37
Clerical help emergency relief office, Rocky Mount		208.25			208.25
Harvesting bean and corn crop, Rocky Mount		273.40		200.00	473.40
Stenographers and clerical help, Rocky Mount		461.25			461.25
Educational help, Rocky Mount		2,546.45			2,546.45
Storage warehouse, Rocky Mount		10.00			10.00

FORSYTH COUNTY

Cleaning banks of Salem creek	$ 4,268.79	$	$ 25.00	$	$ 4,293.79
Grading grounds, Griffith schools	703.11				703.11
Trestle at Forsyth County Home repaired	295.93				295.93
Construction of road from Winston-Salem Air Port, south to Winston-Salem city limits	1,695.00				1,695.00
Resurfacing and straightening Sullivantown Road	3,874.45		400.00		4,274.45
Preparation to Kernersville road for surfacing	4,770.81		325.00		5,095.81
Rebuilding road from Lewisville to West Bend-Smith Williams road	3,867.20	3,042.85	675.00	75.00	7,660.05
Reconditioning road from Rural Hall to Bethania	5,071.68		650.00		5,721.68

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
econditioning road from Vienna school, south to Lewisville road	$ 2,998.39	$	$ 350.00	$	$ 3,348.39
ewing room, county-wide	180.00				180.00
ewing room, county-wide	39.00				39.00
ewing room, Rural Hall	57.00				57.00
ewing room, Kernersville	100.50				100.50
orsyth consolidated school, Janitorial services	26.95				26.95
uilding gravity sand filter from filter plant of Kernersville	1,428.66		1,680.00		3,108.66
nlarging and repairing filter beds of West Side sewer disposal plant	9,955.02				9,955.02
nterior and exterior trim of T. B. hospital painted, two coats	874.43		62.00		936.43
andscaping T. B. hospital	4,732.53		54.00		4,786.53
istribution service, county courthouse	281.44				281.44
rading sidewalk adjacent to Mineral Springs school	1,348.62				1,348.62
emoving sewerage filter from its present location to a point clear of playgrounds, Griffith school	715.75				715.75
laintenance of school buildings, repairing doors, windows and floors, Walkertown, So. Creek	1,921.75				1,921.75
rading playgrounds, Vienna school		6,763.77			6,763.77
rading sidewalk along highway for 2 miles adjacent, Griffith high school	2,453.71		1,500.00		3,953.71
rivy construction and repairs, county-wide	25,986.53	4,519.67	40,062.50	27,250.00	97,818.70
oad repairs, Salisbury road	2,158.38		375.00		2,533.38
ublic health nursing and bedside nursing, county-wide	94.50				94.50
lerical help in public offices, county office	119.19				119.19
xtending playgrounds at Red Bank, Union Grove, Piney Grove and Mt. Tabor schools	1,077.97				1,077.97
oad repair, Old Town school	1,236.00				1,236.00
ne engineer to supervise minor drainage for malaria control, Muddy Creek	358.65				358.65
leaning and grading ditches, Kernersville	258.60	12,544.18	93.00	503.67	13,399.45
traightening and resurfacing road from Germanton to Rural Hall	922.54		300.00		1,222.54
lectrical repairs to the schools, Walkertown	102.00		87.20		189.20
dministrative, county	7,818.29				7,818.29
ools, small tools to be used on all projects, county-wide	242.37		30.00		272.37
ools and sundry equipment, county-wide		1,238.95		449.83	1,688.78
ommodity distribution, Winston-Salem		2,582.79		1,192.00	3,774.79
eodetic survey, county-wide		113.08			113.08
anning and preserving food, county-wide		2,932.90		321.80	3,254.70
lerical help, supt. of schools		1,729.06			1,729.06
ndividual gardens, county-wide		6,577.55		10.25	6,587.80
enographer, Farm Debt Adjustment Office, Winston-Salem		12,265.91			12,265.91
ounty-wide herding		991.51		300.00	1,291.51
mergency labor, county-wide		14.78		4.10	18.88
ewing room, Oghunn station		2,058.79			2,058.79
aring for relief cattle, county-wide		29.36			29.36
ewing room, Kernersville		2,115.76		42.00	2,157.76
epairs to road, Salisbury, via Clemmons road		2,070.15		19.70	2,089.85
utting wood, Winston-Salem		3,164.36		1,900.00	5,064.36
stallation of occupational records, county courthouse		158.25		50.00	208.25
rading Griffith school grounds		2,345.45			2,345.45
onstruction of box, Mountain road		3,572.97		174.41	3,747.38
epairs and painting fire station, Winston-Salem		4,135.85		1,700.00	5,835.85
uipping building for ERA		98.88			98.88
ndscaping Clayton school ground		465.45			465.45
Clerical helpers in various offices, city hall, health department	$	$ 1,988.17	$	$	$ 1,988.17
Painting county farm buildings, county farm		1,022.65		648.00	1,670.65
Road construction from Old Richmond Road		4,000.35		200.00	4,200.35
Surveying of Lower Muddy Creek		972.60			972.60
Dredging Muddy Creek		1,003.80			1,003.80
Repaving roads around Winston-Salem		14,206.40			14,206.40
Photographic records, Winston-Salem		41.20			41.20
Construction of sanitary sewer and water works, Van Hoy Street		1,017.25		850.00	1,867.25
Clerical workers for ERA district offices		6,443.10			6,443.10
Repairing house and farm buildings, county-wide		1,272.75			1,272.75
Revision of house numbers, county-wide		41.60		600.00	641.60
Repairs to road by Stumpton		8,831.75			8,831.75
Price study, county office		469.64			469.64
Repairs to nurses house at T. B. hospital		138.00		193.00	331.00
Sewer and water extension, Harrison Avenue to Glenn Avenue		2,102.85		1,708.25	3,811.10
Making rag rugs, Winston-Salem		3,837.27			3,837.27
Making rag rugs, county-wide		3,047.50			3,047.50
Making overalls, Winston-Salem		2,324.38			2,324.38
Community gardens, county-wide		6,552.97			6,552.97
Individual gardens, county-wide		13,994.73			13,994.73
Construction cottage, Washington park		1,721.05		846.00	2,567.05
Making First Aid Kits, Winston-Salem		357.61			357.61
Malarial control drainage Kernersville		7,081.79			7,081.79
Planting grass, Miller M. Airport		3,878,90		512.00	4,390.90
Japanese beetle traps, Winston-Salem		176.93			176.93
Mill creek drainage		1,884.55		2,600.00	4,484.55
Repairing sewing machines, Walnut Cove		187.02			187.02
Operation ERA trucks, county-wide		1,339.42			1,339.42
Construction Warners ChapelRoad		1,468.35		45.00	1,513.35
Construction Grapevine Schoolhouse Road		1,261.00		42.50	1,303.50
Repairs to Forsyth County jail, Winston-Salem		3,064.90			3,064.90
Repairs to office equipment, Winston-Salem		240.13			240.13
Repairs to city schools, Winston-Salem		1,570.65		900.00	2,470.65
Barracks to T. B. hospital, county		999.21		1,025.00	2,024.21
Repairs to county ERA office		768.46		1,148.47	1,916.93

WINSTON-SALEM, FORSYTH COUNTY

Repairing and greasing equipment, Winston-Salem	$ 2,897.24	$ 1,003.21	$	$ 50.00	$ 3,950.45
Drivers and helpers on team, trucks, cars, tractor, and road machines for city to be used on CWA projects, Winston-Salem	4,445.01	10,249.95	1,710.00	3,845.00	20,249.96
Repairs to sewer and water system, Winston-Salem	4,631.35	11,064.34	330.00	620.00	16,645.69
Improving South Park school grounds, Winston-Salem	38,803.50	3,293.90	200.00	50.00	42,347.40
Painting city hospital, Winston-Salem	20,755.42	2,043.86	390.00	150.00	23,339.28
Repairing water plant buildings, Winston-Salem		2,384.48		96.50	2,480.98
Old incinerator repairs, Winston-Salem		986.68			986.68
Repairs city library		248.26			248.26
Repairs sewer plant buildings, Winston-Salem		183.00		54.25	237.25
Repairs to public schools, city wide		15,332.72		300.00	15,632.72
Repairs to city hall		1,005.91			1,005.91
Public highway improvement, Winston-Salem	6,663.67				6,663.67

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Building and clay streets, Winston-Salem	$ 14,550.05	$ 31,194.80	$ 2,079.00	$ 715.00	$ 48,538.85
Improving reservoir on Salem creek	45,271.58	3,783.70		75.00	49,130.28
Grading and constructing crushed stone sidewalk to grade school, Winston-Salem	12,693.45				12,693.45
Haynes park and athletic field	12,567.44	26,574.20		342.50	39,484.14
Parks, playgrounds, and school grounds improvement, Columbia Heights	10,382.69	22,941.93	2,265.00	500.00	36,089.62
Grading, landscaping, and developing Fairview school grounds and Lockland Avenue park	3,409.80				3,409.80
Grading and developing grounds, Winston and Salem Water plants	11,572.25				11,572.25
Water and sewer extension on Courthouse Square	7,960.26				7,960.26
Opening and straightening Peter's creek	6,885.01				6,885.01
Grading grounds and filling Old Creek Channel Skyland school	4,924.70				4,924.70
Home demonstrators, county-wide	36.00				36.00
Ordinary repairs to paved roadways and streets within the corporate limits of the city, Winston-Salem	4,260.28	201.22	420.00		4,881.50
Repairs to drainage, Winston-Salem	6,239.93	12,743.65		350.00	19,333.58
Miller Municipal Airport	74,397.28	54,254.42	1,000.00		129,651.70
Highway improvement on Hollywood Street	11,438.28				11,438.28
Painting and repairing Teachers College	15,728.09				15,728.09
Delivery of wood and coal, Winston-Salem	68.40				68.40
Building head walls at ends of exposed drain pipes and culverts, Winston-Salem	1,912.90		350.00		2,262.90
Painting standpipes and two water towers at Winston-Salem	888.45				888.45
Preservation of trees, Winston-Salem	2,050.34				2,050.34
Administrative, county-wide	4,337.00		250.00		4,587.00
Tool project, county-wide	322.38				322.38
Tool and sundry equipment, Winston-Salem		6,013.79			6,013.79
Janitor service in schools, Winston-Salem		5,451.15			5,451.15
Sewing rooms, city-wide	997.20	45,203.11			46,200.31
Distributing government commodities, city-wide	313.19	9,225.48			9,538.67
Clerical work, city hall and public schools	933.10	3,974.70			4,907.80
Canning garden products, city-wide		5,607.24			5,607.24
Garden project, district-wide		15,517.33			15,517.33
Public recreation, public schools		1,351.79		4,102.02	5,453.81
Public education, Winson-Salem		2,586.50			2,586.50
Reëmployment office, Winston-Salem		1,198.65			1,198.65
Administrative, city-wide		53,492.62			53,492.62
Mattress table making, city		201.22			201.22
Mattress making, city		13,101.58			13,101.58
Cutting wood and lumber, Guthries Station		15,239.40			15,239.40
Clerical, emergency crop loan, city		480.91			480.91
Engineering for ERA projects, city wide		1,926.50		150.00	2,076.50
Emergency nursery school helper		100.21			100.21
Making kraut, Liberty Street		12,484.17			12,484.17
Additions to city hospital		1,770.95		1,000.00	2,770.95
Housing canvassers, city wide		2,941.49			2,941.49
Watchmen for projects, Winston-Salem		219.00			219.00
School lunches, city schools		1,263.00			1,263.00
Painting kraut factory and district office		598.35			598.35
Sust. of occupational records, FERA works division		1,634.51			1,634.51
Installation social service records, city hall		1,403.43			1,403.43
Sanitary sewer, Suburban and Miller streets		3,308.10		975.00	4,283.10

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
FRANKLIN COUNTY					
Servicing sidewalks and dirt streets, Louisburg	$ 1,314.00	$	$ 745.00	$	$ 2,059.0
Repairs to streets and sidewalks, Youngsville	3,715.65		314.50		4,030.1
Grading, leveling, and draining school grounds, Alert	6,413.75		745.00		7,158.7
Grading, leveling, and draining Cedar Road, Cypress district school grounds	2,817.90		258.75		3,076.6
Working streets and sidewalks, Franklinton	1,182.85		540.00		1,722.8
Janitor and maid at six school districts in Franklin County	70.20				70.2
Maid at Franklinton school	13.50				13.5
Drain, grade, and level school grounds in eight county schools, Epsom school district	1,670.55		33.75		1,704.3
Grading, draining and leveling ten buildings at ten county schools, county-wide	1,213.40				1,213.4
Serving lunches at school, county-wide	618.05				618.0
Lunches to school children, Mills high school, Louisburg	15.00				15.0
Removal of three buildings that had been ruined by fire, Louisburg	616.55		72.50		689.0
Janitor and handy man, Louisburg	18.00				18.0
Privy construction, county-wide	6,145.48				6,145.4
Repairs done in the town of Louisburg to public property	1,329.45		90.00		1,419.4
Repairs done to public property, city of Franklinton	1,633.40		75.00		1,708.4
Janitor, Franklinton	18.00				18.0
Road repair by Stallings Cross Roads	704.20				704.
Road repair by Bobbitt S. W. of Tar River	1,308.20				1,308.
Mechanics assistant for servicing school trucks, county-wide	27.00				27.
Shrubbing, draining, grading and soiling school bus and mail routes, Youngsville	1,792.10				1,792.
Replacing windows, and cleaning grounds at high school, Harris school	889.65				889.
Road repair at Louisburg	2,195.60				2,195.
Road repair from prison camp on route 501 toward Bobbitt	677.10				677.
Sewing room in ten communities, county-wide	202.50				202.
Supervisor for school lunch room, Louisburg	86.65				86.
Distribution of commodities, county-wide	156.20	780.90			937.
Assistant janitor public school, Louisburg	18.00				18.
Clean sewer system, Franklinton	458.10				458.
Tearing down of abandoned brick smoke stack at city power plant at Louisburg	479.60				479
Grading, draining, cleaning up school grounds, Franklinton	1,154.60		75.00		1,229
Building and remodeling to privies in white and colored schools, county-wide	1,793.82				1,793
Demolishing warehouse, Franklinton	328.50		50.00		378
Draining swamp at Jackson's pond	2,656.80				2,656
Remodeling Mitchell school	797.35	106.20		287.50	1,191
Construction gymnasium, Edward Best school	2.00		488.00		490
Water main and sewer extension, Louisburg	2,240.80		123.00		2,363
Painting new boiler house and water tank at Edward Best school	123.00				123
Remodeling school house at Mount Grove school		704.70		1,093.20	1,797
Administrative	3,663.77				3,663
Building concrete and dirt sidewalks in town of Youngsville	1,561.50	3,355.65			4,917

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing Franklinton Township schools	$ 365.93	$2,301.15	$	$ 510.00	$3,177.08
Building eight hundred school desks for Franklin County		748.50			748.50
Malaria control at Edward Best school	109.50				109.50
Engineer to supervise and look after all types of projects in Franklin County	98.23				98.23
Street repairs in town of Wood	808.45				808.45
Construction on Gold Sand school gymnasium	263.50	387.80		202.32	853.62
Assistant caretakers, armory, Louisburg	1.50				1.50
Tools, county-wide	535.21				535.21
Repair roof, Louisburg high school		462.20		986.40	1,448.60
Clerical and supervision assistants, Louisburg		1,787.40			1,787.40
Food conservation (canning), county-wide		3,251.89			3,251.89
Building canning cookers, county-wide		38.77			38.77
Gymnasium floor at Mills high school		377.05		630.80	1,007.85
Roof, Youngsville high school		242.70		926.05	1,168.75
Roof, ERA office, county-office		111.45		595.40	706.85
Coal bin storage, Louisburg		127.05		126.00	253.05
Plowing relief gardens, county-wide		1,020.50			1,020.50
Spraying gardens, county-wide		570.80			570.80
Drainage, malarial control, Woods, N. C.		1,286.50			1,286.50
Administrative		7,533.23			7,533.23
Sewer extension, Louisburg		285.30		265.00	550.30
General nursing, county-wide		363.25			363.25
Stenographers and clerks, seed loan agents		616.05			616.05
Unloading cattle, county-wide		1,141.27			1,141.27
Supervising assistants, farm and garden, Louisburg		301.00			301.00
35-D4-32		3,972.16			3,972.16
Waterworks improvement, Franklinton		2,474.85		490.00	2,964.85
Clerical installation of occupational records		358.20			358.20
Laying water line, Franklinton		855.30		772.50	1,627.80
Nursing school (overdraft), county-wide		24.60			24.60
Lunch room (overdraft), county-wide		832.80			832.80
M. C. Drainage, Louisburg		433.07			433.07
M. C. Drainage, Franklinton		1,385.80			1,385.80
Waterworks improvement, Louisburg		227.05			227.05
Building stable, R. J. Campbells		218.60		76.50	295.10
Grading athletic field, Frankton		923.20			923.20
Landscaping grounds, Goldland		50.60			50.60
Repairing floor, Mills high school gymnasium		197.20		75.85	273.05
Rebuilding streets and sidewalks, Franklinton		1,540.10			1,540.10
Improvements ERA office, county office		352.44			352.44
M. C. drainage, Sally Kearney Creek		385.05			385.05
Home makers, county-wide		630.70			630.70
Sewing rooms, county-wide		1,126.55			1,126.55
Clerical, reëmployment office, county office		355.20			355.20
Home makers, county-wide		418.25			418.25
Building club house, Oxford golf course		878.46		746.70	1,625.16
Building tobacco barn and stable, 22 miles from Oxford		48.00			48.00

GASTON COUNTY

Grading school ground at Flint-Grove school	$5,263.47	$	$	$	$5,263.47
Completion of project at Highland negro school that consists of grading, leveling the playgrounds, Gastonia	969.65				969.65
Malarial control by drainage, Gastonia	$ 662.93	$	$	$	$ 662.93
Completion of athletic field at Mt. Holly school	2,188.80				2,188.80
Top soiling street in Cherryville	364.05				364.05
Completion of swimming pool and park, Bessemer City	3,426.19				3,426.19
Sanitary sewer construction, Belmont	26,617.90	36,940.36		26,348.23	89,906.49
Road improvement by Belmont	6,375.85				6,375.85
Widening and grading road from Mt. Holly	5,918.60				5,918.60
Construction of concrete and steel culvert on Chestnut Street, Gastonia	952.32				952.32
Sanding, soiling, and shaping school bus and mail route in neighborhood of Cherryville	5,699.40				5,699.40
Improving road from Dallas to Stanly	5,602.60				5,602.60
Grading, shaping, soiling mail routes in vicinity of Bessemer City	5,891.30				5,891.30
Sanitary sewer construction, Gastonia	14,128.44	1,974.65		594.00	16,697.09
Improvements to playground at Second and Dalton streets, Gastonia	36.10				36.10
Improvement of athletic field at Gastonia	1,085.50				1,085.50
Improvement of grounds at Orthopedic Hospital, Gastonia	732.22				732.22
Cleaning drainage system of city of Lowell	1,547.45				1,547.45
Privy construction, county-wide	18,051.00	8,602.97		20,230.00	46,883.97
Extension of Pink Street, Cherryville	6,269.94				6,269.94
Painting public schools of Gaston County	7,124.45				7,124.45
National Reëmployment office in Gastonia	289.45				289.45
Administrative	3,241.85				3,241.85
Librarians to be placed in Dallas, Cramerton, Victory, Cherryville and Ranlo schools	185.40				185.40
Visiting nurse in schools of Lowell	28.80				28.80
Two sewing rooms in Gastonia	516.00				516.00
Stenographers for city and county offices	218.55	3,399.33			3,617.88
Cook at Gaston County Colored Hospital	13.35				13.35
Sewing room project, Bessemer City	533.40	7,588.18			8,121.58
Janitress work in building with inadequate maid service, county	1,129.50				1,129.50
Painting inside of Cherryville ville high and grammar school	2,221.08				2,221.08
Addition to county home of Gaston County	3,897.85				3,897.85
Repairs to existing building and constructing two dormitories for T. B. prevention, Gastonia	1,179.74				1,179.74
Repairs and painting 7 public school buildings, Gastonia	7,687.91				7,687.91
Grading Wilkerson Highway, Gastonia	12,242.75	40,305.67		7,844.00	60,392.42
Building sidewalks along highway No. 7, Gastonia	3,920.70				3,920.70
Road improvement in vicinity of Belmont	3,423.30				3,423.30
Grading a ball field and playground at Stanly	4,882.71				4,882.71
Correcting sanitary sewer condition, Bessemer City	1,749.71				1,749.71
Renovating and repainting the first courthouse, Dallas	242.29	1,343.20		125.00	1,710.49
Playground improvement at Lowell school	1,322.40				1,322.40
Grading streets in Mt. Holly	6,865.53				6,865.53
Street paving, Gastonia	20,473.26	17,999.75		4,400.00	42,873.01
Warehouse operation, Gastonia	1,148.70	9,901.74		324.00	11,374.44
Ball Park, Bessemer City	2,836.17	13,860.00		196.00	16,892.17
Concrete Culvert, Gastonia	8,372.16	10,607.20		4,375.40	23,354.76
Construction community center, Belmont	1,318.02	3,711.86		2,241.50	7,271.38

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
No project	$ 212.40	$	$	$	$ 212.40
Tools for CWA projects, county	1,403.67				1,403.67
Betterment of employment survey, Gastonia		514.05			514.05
Supervision recreational program, Gastonia		5,231.27		1,156.28	6,387.55
Farm and garden supervisor, county-wide		1,957.65			1,957.65
County Fair Grounds, Gastonia		1,869.60		1,208.60	3,078.20
Administrative		20,207.29			20,207.29
Canning garden products, county		4,272.30		260.95	4,533.25
Construction Ranking Lake Park, Gastonia		12,416.15		1,992.50	14,408.65
Grading new colored schoolgrounds, Cherryville		5,726.85		292.00	6,018.85
Cutting wood		18,321.47		8,000.00	26,321.47
Office help and reëmployment, Gastonia		828.92			828.92
Construction school building, Gastonia		4,111.50		4,090.65	8,202.15
Home making classes, county wide		5,684.97		506.00	6,190.97
School lunch rooms, county-wide		3,202.51			3,202.51
Sewing rooms, county-wide		21,106.55		400.00	21,506.55
Street improvement, Gastonia		18,878.00		6,481.20	25,359.20
Cutting and distributing meat, county-wide		314.01			314.01
Landscaping Orthopedic Hospital grounds, Gastonia		6,690.65		1,520.00	8,210.65
Institutional occupational records, county office		1,865.71			1,865.71
Construction watermain, Cherryville		506.50		1,019.49	1,525.99
Entrance road to Rankin Lake, Gastonia		3,706.95		1,482.35	5,189.30
Beautifying grounds, Bessemer school		4,902.65		338.31	5,240.96
Federal housing program, county-wide		1,743.35			1,743.35
Workers for Gastonia library		347.60			347.60
Garden supervisors and inspectors, county-wide		2,927.80			2,927.80
Beautification of community center, Belmont		395.90		153.00	548.90
Employment of ERA teachers, county-wide		200.00			200.00
Improvement high school stadium, Gastonia		1,559.60		906.25	2,465.85
Painting schools, Gaston County, county-wide		9,656.58		3,308.10	12,964.68
Janitress service of various offices, Gastonia		856.60			856.60
Worker for Red Cross, Gastonia		76.80			76.80
Street improvement, Gastonia		13,299.13		6,335.10	19,634.23
Beautifying Bessemer City, colored school grounds		1,540.30		85.87	1,626.17
Sewer construction, Cherryville		690.80		300.75	991.55
Japanese beetle traps, Gastonia		285.95			285.95
Home making instructions, county-wide		360.50			360.50
Canning farm and garden products, county-wide		2,532.03		108.00	2,640.03
Construction sewers, Belmont		2,405.65		2,224.75	4,630.40
Reconstruction street to water plant, Bessemer City		2,532.15		201.60	2,733.75
Sanitary sewer, Gastonia		501.30		204.50	705.80
Clerical help, ERA office		594.01			594.01

GATES COUNTY

Courthouse improvements, Gatesville	$ 729.31	$	$ 100.00	$	$ 829.31
Canal drainage, District 1	403.10	247.80			650.90
Road repair, west of Rudeco	3,654.29				3,654.29
Widening and repairing road, Drum Hill	2,408.32				2,408.32
Painting 10 schools and teacherages, county-wide	1,084.69		325.00		1,409.69
Reconstructing road west of Sanbury	405.01				405.01
Roads around Hobbsville and Trotsville improved	1,138.34				1,138.34
Certain roads between routes 30 and 321 clearing, draining, and surfacing	$ 1,351.88	$	$	$	$ 1,351.88
Painting and repairing plaster in courthouse, Gatesville	469.85	36.00	80.00	87.00	672.85
Repairing Gates school building	95.40		42.50		137.90
Highway drainage, vicinity of Eure	938.57	1,468.70		25.00	2,432.27
Draining Thicket road	56.00		5.00		61.00
Draining swamp around Raynor's bridge	1,696.68				1,696.68
School lunch room, Eure	18.00				18.00
Street and sidewalk improvement, Gatesville	1,919.67	1,331.50	125.00		3,376.17
Constructing privies, county-wide	2,422.58				2,422.58
Drainage around Bennetts' Creek	1,027.89				1,027.89
Engineer and assistant engineer for technical work	100.75				100.75
Fire trail construction, county-wide	594.97	275.20			870.17
Grading school grounds and walks, Hobbsville	512.46	253.60			766.06
Concrete sidewalk in village of Gates	834.10				834.10
School addition at Sanbury	683.77	1,822.65			2,506.42
Administrative	984.20				984.20
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	63.90	7.80			71.70
Distribution of food and commodities, county-wide		35.90			35.90
Drainage, Sunbury		333.40			333.40
Installation of occupational records, Gatesville		661.70			661.70
Sewing room, county-wide		1,781.90			1,781.90
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		233.50			233.50
Improvement county school grounds, county-wide		216.40		48.00	264.40
Federal housing program, Gatesville		268.20			268.20
M. C. drainage, Gatesville		108.60			108.60
Home making and canning, county-wide		301.70			301.70
Construction road, Gatesville Township		13.20		154.75	167.95
Clerical help ERA offices, Gatesville		120.00			120.00
Canning fruits and vegetables, county-wide		902.13			902.13
High school library, Sunbury		46.80			46.80
Ditching relief farm, near Eure		149.70			149.70
Remodeling and repair, Gatesville high school		52.60		105.06	157.66
Malaria control, Gatesville		1,199.65			1,199.65
Administrative, Gatesville		4,503.21			4,503.21
Remodeling Sunbury high school		19.20		135.00	154.20
Malaria control surveys, county-wide		12.45			12.45
Secretary farm relief adjustment		194.40			194.40
Assistant to farm supervisor		1,165.57			1,165.57
Lunch room, Eure		189.08			189.08
M. C. and drainage, Gates		1,156.00			1,156.00
Emergency labor, county-wide		15.00			15.00
M. C. Sunbury-Sandy section		1,055.95			1,055.95
Rehabilitation program, county-wide		533.84			533.84
Clerical reëmployment office, Gatesville		542.15			542.15

GRAHAM COUNTY

Grading and surfacing Tusheegee road	$ 3,632.32	$ 1,944.30	$	$ 475.00	$ 6,051.62
Draining and widening, grading, surfacing 3.7 miles of West Buffalo Road	4,505.39				4,505.39
River road repair, county-wide	6,460.90				6,460.90
Stecoah, Japan road improvement	4,811.35				4,811.35
Privy construction, Robersonville	2,328.03	1,482.35		4,577.58	8,387.96
Road work on Robinsville streets	4,316.28	973.69		1,057.50	6,347.47

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Clerical assistants in CWA office of Disbursing Agent	$ 1,262.59	$	$	$	$ 1,262.59
Sewing room project, Robersonville	490.50				490.50
Work on Rye Field branch road	587.60				587.60
Construction of Yellow Creek road	3,189.52	9,589.80		2,919.00	15,698.32
Bus stations for school buses, county-wide	328.02	35.30			363.32
Tools, county-wide	396.80				396.80
Administrative, county		7,712.42			7,712.42
County road construction, county-wide		15,221.80		2,391.00	17,612.80
Food conservation, county-wide		1,993.34			1,993.34
Holding pen and unloading, county-wide		511.50			511.50
Repairing Stecoay and Tapoca		662.95		168.81	831.76
Emergency labor, county-wide		11.20			11.20
Farm, Robbinsville		651.91			651.91
Sewing rooms, Robbinsville		3,079.51			3,079.51
County Fair		218.10			218.10
School lunch rooms, county-wide		984.41		630.00	1,614.41
Construction storage houses for potatoes, county-wide		1,054.07			1,054.07
ERA office, renovation and equipment		76.10			76.10
Wood yard, West Buffaloe and River roads		241.80			241.80
Clerical work for Social Service records		384.00			384.00
Hauling commodities ERA office, county-wide		647.96		200.00	847.96
Stenographer for Reëmployment office		442.75			442.75
Distribution of special commodities, county-wide		26.10			26.10
Janitors ERA office, Robbinsville		21.75			21.75
Repairs ERA office, Robbinsville		10.05			10.05

GRANVILLE COUNTY

Janitorial services, Oak Hill high school	$	$ 364.18	$	$	$ 364.18
Janitorial services, Stovall high school		604.95			604.95
Janitorial services		3,890.98			3,890.98
Janitorial services		1,620.20			1,620.20
Road improvement, Grassy Creek and Salem Road	900.00		990.00		1,890.00
Road improvement from Dixon's place	626.85		990.00		1,616.85
Cleaning shoulders of road, Creedmore to Stem	456.00		990.00		1,446.00
Road improvements, Stem to Belle Town	796.50		990.00		1,786.50
Road improvement, Berea to Moriah	754.80		1,000.00		1,754.80
Road improvement, Amos Chapel to Virginia Line	899.85		900.00		1,799.85
Soiling road and selective cutting of trees around Oak Hill section	236.45				236.45
Soiling road and selective cutting of trees around Creedmoor	421.60		503.00		924.60
Road improvement around Stem	19.80		1,563.00		1,582.80
Cleaning right-of-way, from Dickens Creek to Moriah	1,006.87	37.20	610.00		1,654.07
Cutting right-of-way, Culbreth to Dicken's Creek	784.42				784.42
Roadside clean up, Stovall	1,153.00				1,153.00
Surfacing Oxford-Durham road	1,231.35				1,231.35
Surfacing old route 75 from Providence to Stem	1,573.05		1,563.00		3,136.05
Surfacing old route 75 from Knapp to Durham County line	806.10		707.50		1,513.60
Surfacing old route 75 from Stem to Knapp of Reeds	1,625.85		1,563.00		3,188.85
School room construction to colored school, Stovall	401.26				401.26
Well at Creedmoor school	438.00	120.80			558.80
Construction of swimming pool, Oxford		360.78		1,878.37	2,239.15
Putting in window panes at colored graded school, Oxford	$ 59.15	$	$	$	$ 59.15
Privy construction, county-wide	150.01				150.01
Ditching and grading land at Tobacco Test Farm, Oxford	315.02		75.00		390.02
Repairs to Superintendent's home at Tobacco Test Farm, Oxford	62.00		75.00		137.00
Painting buildings at State Test Farm, Oxford	160.50	169.50	172.50	170.23	672.73
Gymnasium and recreational building, Milton high school	1,888.23	2,712.20			4,600.43
Repair inside and outside of colored graded school at Oxford	1,113.95				1,113.95
Building rock wall around school grounds at Stem	593.45				593.45
Repairing 6 white schools, county-wide	4,802.37				4,802.37
Painting inside of colored graded school at Oxford	150.25				150.25
Painting roof and outside of Oxford high school building	285.50				285.50
Street repair, Creedmoor	200.55		50.00		250.55
Town public toilets, Creedmoor	167.80		21.25		189.05
Town public cemetery to be cleaned off, Creedmoor	212.80		50.00		262.80
Grading and top soiling RR street, Creedmoor	466.05		50.00		516.05
Grading and topsoiling Lyon Street, Creedmoor	4.50		50.00		54.50
Draining swamps and pond, Stem	180.00				180.00
To connect New Street with 56 highway and cemetery at Creedmoor	139.50				139.50
Grading and topsoiling Church Street at Creedmoor	655.20		100.00		755.20
Repairs to street and sidewalks, Stem	1,152.90		82.50		1,235.40
Reëmployment office, Oxford	227.38				227.38
Serving hot soup, county-wide	75.00	120.75		930.00	1,125.75
Repair Oxford high school	208.00				208.00
Installing electrical fixtures in Granville tubercular hut	46.95				46.95
Privy construction, county-wide	3,274.78	2,251.79		6,871.30	12,397.87
Building privies for schools, county-wide	1,670.67				1,670.67
Repairing school bus bodies to be used as stations along the roads, county-wide	384.01		220.00		604.01
General repairs to buildings at county home, Oxford	4,253.58	783.20			5,036.78
Installing heating and plumbing fixtures, Oxford	653.24				653.24
Installing heating and plumbing fixtures, Oxford	413.28	32.80			446.08
Installing electrical fixtures, Granville county home	631.92				631.92
Cutting wood for relief families, county-wide	225.75				225.75
Recreational center for Oxford school children	6,045.96	1,831.50			7,877.46
Repairing streets, Oxford	4,986.06				4,986.06
Extension of water line, Oxford	2,066.94				2,066.94
Water main extension, Oxford	1,754.28				1,754.28
Construction of water main from corner of Raleigh and Kings streets, Oxford	4,132.23				4,132.23
Soiling roads and cutting right of way, county-wide	478.65				478.65
Painting walls and ceiling of auditorium and class rooms in Oxford graded schools	1,156.03				1,156.03
Repairing windows at Oxford high school	191.84				191.84
School repair, Oak Grove school (colored)	60.50				60.50
Repairs to Huntville colored school	149.87		81.00		230.87
Extension of sewer lines for town of Oxford	3,787.91	7,335.31		316.00	11,439.22
Malarial control by drainage, county-wide	253.73				253.73
Improving streets and sidewalks at Stovall		1,241.80		450.00	1,691.80
Malarial control, Oxford	346.35				346.35
Community center at Culbreth		16.20		600.00	616.20

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Tools, county-wide	$ 594.00	$	$	$	$ 594.00
CWA offices, county office	3,854.85				3,854.85
Nursing, county-wide	54.00	364.18			418.18
Cleaning public buildings, county-wide	558.65	604.95			1,163.60
Sewing rooms, county-wide		3,890.98			3,890.98
Records and clerical, register of deeds, county office		1,620.20			1,620.20
Janitor service, county office		560.10			560.10
Canning and preserving food, county-wide		409.40			409.40
Community garden, Oxford		2,260.94			2,260.94
Repairs and maintenance of roads, Bullock road		447.60		820.00	1,297.60
Adult education, county-wide		84.00			84.00
County school buildings, Berea		881.45			881.45
Public health campaign, county-wide		2.00		900.00	902.00
Canning and preserving, county-wide		1,093.77			1,093.77
Farm rehabilitation and garden, county-wide		2,851.17			2,851.17
Razing high school building, Berea		537.60			537.60
Administrative		5,239.65			5,239.65
Clerical-emergency crop loan, Oxford		995.30			995.30
Repairs to ERA office		180.85			180.85
Pasture rental, B. P. Thorpe, S. O. 568		143.85			143.85
Pasture rent, B. P. Thorpe		1.75			1.75
Institutional occupational records		1,127.55			1,127.55
Clerical help, reëmployment office, county office		831.20			831.20
Improvements, municipal golf course, Oxford		791.85			791.85
ERA store room, county office		873.94			873.94
Grading dirt streets, Oxford		1,443.69			1,443.69
Planting grass, municipal golf course, Oxford		726.55			726.55
Repair buildings on W. L. Taylor farm		263.00			263.00
Librarian, county library, Oxford		658.00			658.00

GREENE COUNTY

Snow Hill school ground	$ 95.81	$	$	$	$ 95.81
Colored schools in county	718.62	99.20			817.82
Drain, clear, widen road from Hookerton to Lizzie	2,198.65				2,198.65
Finishing two-room addition to Snow Hill colored school	1,148.12				1,148.12
Drilling wells at colored schools, county-wide	413.54				413.54
Road repair, Jason to Snow Hill	2,327.80				2,327.80
Surfacing route 123	4,055.89				4,055.89
Road repair by Walstonburg	2,183.10				2,183.10
Canal in Ormond's township	432.00				432.00
Walstonburg teacher's home and school repairs	72.00				72.00
Mosquito and Malaria control, Pole Cat swamp	2,749.17				2,749.17
Brann branch project for malarial control	983.95				983.95
Dixon's swamp for malarial control	1,567.25				1,567.25
Clearing right-away, Chapel branch	1,088.58				1,088.58
Drainage of Dog swamp	596.47				596.47
Churchill and Stock's bog pond drainage	501.90				501.90
Draining Falling creek	609.50	483.10			1,092.60
Repairs to run of branch through Snow Hill	1,499.55				1,499.55
Maury school to be constructed, gymnasium	1,200.88	1,771.75			2,972.63
Bull Head township community swimming pool and place for church to make baptisms	471.34				471.34
Grading and leveling lot back of Snow Hill white school	349.09				349.09
Beautification of the town of Snow Hill	1,811.02				1,811.02
Road improvement by Walstonburg	$ 1,054.55	$	$	$	$ 1,054.55
School garage for Walstonburg	90.15				90.15
Building community house, Hookerton	2,451.98	504.16		48.00	3,004.14
Repairs to Hookerton high school		201.75			201.75
Fort Run drainage	1,645.20				1,645.20
Janitor for county supply room	18.00	301.55			319.55
County school mechanics	180.00				180.00
Lunch room project, county,	133.95	216.45			350.40
Clerical help, ERA, county	36.00				36.00
Mars branch swamp drainage	168.44	377.60			546.04
Paul's Chapel colored school	199.65				199.65
Repairs to county school garage	947.66	214.50			1,162.16
Invitation colored school painting, county	326.90				326.90
Re-submitting project for construction of privies, county	2,315.00				2,315.00
Falling Creek main run project	1,064.00				1,064.00
Watery branch colored school repairs	29.25				29.25
Academy marsh drainage	573.90	1,110.00			1,683.90
Tools for county warehouse	1,689.22				1,689.22
Establishing public library, Snow Hill		33.60		150.00	183.60
Clerk for commodity room, county		589.85			589.85
Helper, nursery school lunch room, county		8.59			8.59
Repair library books, county schools, Hookerton and Walstonburg		295.30		50.00	345.30
Establishing public library, Snow Hill		32.75			32.75
County-wide canning, county		1,113.94			1,113.94
Repairing relief office, county		42.25			42.25
Building tennis courts, Snow Hill		76.80			76.80
Gardening and farm relief, Hookerton		10.00			10.00
Administrative		4,432.89			4,432.89
Establishing public library, Snow Hill		581.50		150.00	731.50
Mattress factory, county		1,021.42			1,021.42
Making mattress tables, Snow Hill		143 45			143.45
Ormonds township, S. D. No. 567		400.63			400.63
Tools and seed, county-wide		580.50			580.50
Repairs to rehabilitation house, Greensboro		199.89			199.89
Herding and feeding cattle, Ormonds		2,734.40			2,734.40
Farm Rural Rehabilitation, county		463.62			463.62
Building cots for nursery school, Snow Hill		21.32			21.32
Emergency labor, county		11.10			11.10
Operating nursery school, county		94.10			94.10
Distribution of commodities, county		42.15			42.15
Sewing room, Snow Hill		3,370.48			3,370.48
Repairing community house, Snow Hill		162.70			162.70
Clerical, ERA office, county		14.40			14.40
Stenographer for farm debt adjustment county		320.00			320.00
Federal housing program, county		183.25			183.25
Truck and driver, county		66.40			66.40
Visiting housekeepers, county		387.90			387.90
Clerical helpers, county office		80.00			80.00
Public library, Snow Hill		45.00			45.00

GUILFORD COUNTY

General repairs to all schools, county-wide	$ 1,941.30	$	$ 1,000.00	$	$ 2,941.30
Brady road, off of No. 70, improved	202.85				202.85
Road off highway No. 10 to be cleared	820.30				820.30
Grading two roads in the Rankin school district	311.10				311.10
Topsoiling road from Summerfield	3,868.90				3,868.90
Topsoiling, and placing sand on right-of-way on road from Gethsemene church	1,594.05				1,594.05

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Grading road and sidewalk construction near Rankin school	$ 619.35	$ 275.40	$	$ 50.00	$ 944.75
Sidewalk construction near Bessemer school	4,037.03				4,037.03
Sidewalk construction from fairgrounds	3,398.39				3,398.39
Sidewalk construction	295.60				295.60
Sand clay road construction, Oak Ridge-Summerfield road	912.17				912.17
Sidewalk construction, Summerfield-Stokesdale road	1,320.50	274.50		64.00	1,659.00
Clearing right-of-way from Deep River church	2,485.50				2,485.50
Road improvement from Oseeola	1,670.90				1,670.90
Improving road from Oakdale Mill	1,052.10				1,052.10
Supplying 30 men to be used on roads in country	2,783.80				2,783.80
Sidewalk construction, Oak View school road	555.47				555.47
Road construction, Greensboro-High Point road	940.47				940.47
Sidewalk construction by Climax road	1,280.42	259.30		36.40	1,576.12
Sidewalk construction, state route 810	2,336.30				2,336.30
Construction of sidewalks, Hamptown road	3,179.81	722.80		150.00	4,052.61
Road improvement, Sunset Drive	6,532.40				6,532.40
Julian road improvement	1,002.80				1,002.80
Summer Mill's road improved	99.60				99.60
Road repair, Guilford County	6,479.10				6,479.10
Clearing, grading, and hauling stone from colored school to make sidewalk to Gibbonsville colored school	63.00				63.00
Clearing and grading Bethel Street, Gibsonville	136.50				136.50
Sidewalk for Gibsonville road	203.90				203.90
Sidewalk construction to cemetery, Burlington road	118.20				118.20
Repairing and painting county home	2,735.26	153.75			2,889.01
Repairing and painting county property	2,230.50	162.90		98.00	2,491.40
Surfacing road known as Walington mill road, near Greensboro	2,239.95				2,239.95
Road repair by Allan Jay school	2,794.90				2,794.90
Widening east Greene Street, near High Point	667.90				667.90
Airport road improvement, near Guilford college	1,146.90				1,146.90
Road repair near Alamance church	2,232.60				2,232.60
Excavating in order to complete classrooms, summer school	345.10				345.10
Constructing work room for Agriculture work, Summerfield school	1,082.90				1,082.90
Janitoral work, county-wide	163.80	3,644.25			3,808.05
Privy construction, county-wide	18,929.26	1,671.35		4,033.75	24,634.36
Painting and repairing county courthouse	387.40	5,362.09		934.17	6,683.66
Widening street back of courthouse		903.37		650.00	1,553.37
Gibsonville athletic field		2,958.25		480.00	3,438.25
Stanley road improvement	2,220.90				2,220.90
Painting inside of buildings at Sanitorium		1,823.62		1,686.95	3,510.57
Building bridge, William road	1,258.60				1,258.60
Improvements to Wright's road	2,331.85				2,331.85
Elimination of wall, county home	1,626.60	745.80		191.10	2,563.50
Tool project, county-wide		31.47		98.53	130.00
Administrative	4,241.29				4,241.29
Sewing room, Greensboro		3,594.23			3,594.23
Clerical work, Greensboro		4,842.40			4,842.40
Nursing relief, county-wide		216.00		100.00	316.00
Geodetic control survey, county-wide		49.36			49.36
Repairs, painting schools, county-wide		7,504.88		2,748.50	10,253.38
School addition (one room), summer school		561.20		349.70	910.90
Drainage for malaria control, Garner's meadow and Long Branch		656.13			656.13
Community center, Summerfield		9,604.55		4,766.40	14,370.95
Canning project, county-wide		355.04		27.00	382.04
Sewing room, High Point section	$	$ 160.80	$	$ 170.00	$ 330.80
Administrative		18,921.79			18,921.79
Renovating, Monticello school		437.40		101.50	538.90
Rehabilitation		2,207.49			2,207.49
Repairs to rehabilitation home, county-wide		132.56			132.56
Fencing pasture land, county-wide, High Point		313.95			313.95
Fencing pasture land, county-wide, High Point		453.10			453.10
Fencing pasture land, county-wide, High Point		1,316.15			1,316.15
Fencing pasture land, county-wide, High Point		405.50			405.50
Hauling cattle to S. D. 719		12.90			12.90
Repairing fence and hauling		209.05			209.05
Boning and hauling meat, county-wide		769.10			769.10
Sewing room supervisor, Greensboro		201.60			201.60
Feeding and care of sick cattle, Dulian pasture		90.85			90.85
Emergency labor, county-wide		22.50			22.50
Repairs to rehabilitation barn		79.55			79.55
Repairs to ERA office, county office		63.28			63.28
Handling surplus commodities, county-wide		743.70			743.70
Lunch room workers, county schools, county-wide		753.00			753.00
Herding, hauling and feeding cattle, county-wide		788.28			788.28
Installation of occupational records, county office		446.60			446.60
Repair of house for county welfare office, Greensboro		130.80		158.21	289.01
Repair of district ERA office, Greensboro		4,158.11			4,158.11
Improvement, municipal airport, Greensboro		19,320.97			19,320.97
Grading at Price school, Greensboro		3,466.95			3,466.95
Research on the consumption of water, Greensboro		573.65			573.65
Improving grounds at Peck school		2,806.75		621.75	3,428.50
Repairing school furniture, Greensboro		453.00		860.70	1,313.70
Grading Glenwood school grounds		5,542.85			5,542.85
Storm sewer drainage, Greensboro		215.50		472.10	687.60
Grading Washington Street school grounds		4,256.86			4,256.86
Park improvement map, Greensboro		364.00		30.00	394.00
Canvassing for reëmployment office, county office		526.15			526.15
Janitors for historical museum, Greensboro		289.50			289.50
Subsistance gardens for Greensboro		9,734.69			9,734.69
Planting grass on public property, county-wide		865.04		225.75	1,090.79
Safety man for fifteenth district		600.00			600.00
Filing and indexing records, Greensboro		214.60			214.60
Making brooms, Greensboro		333.50			333.50
Construction janitors house, city playgrounds, Greensboro		1,371.90		373.50	1,745.40
Repairing negro library, Bennett college, Greensboro		544.60		353.78	898.38
Clerical help, farm debtors adjustment, county office		185.40			185.40
Development of Lindley park		5,110.60			5,110.60
Construction fire escape, ERA office		217.28		683.00	900.28
Weaving rugs, Greensboro		109.38			109.38
Grading athletic field, Rankin		614.75		30.00	644.75
Community garden, Greensboro		2,605.80			2,605.80
Construction of abbattoir, A and T College		356.00		250.00	606.00
Dismantling cannery equipment, Greensboro		116.00			116.00
Sewing rooms, Greensboro and county		11,512.06			11,512.06
Japanese beetle traps, county-wide		90.30			90.30

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Educational home demonstration, county-wide	$	$ 802.42	$	$	$ 802.42
Installation of canning equipment, Greensboro		1,386.03			1,386.03
Canning, Greensboro		834.92			834.92
Repairs to library building, Greensboro		120.00		165.55	285.55
Operation of cannery, Greensboro		20,157.25			20,157.25
Repairing school books, Greensboro		1,208.70		93.50	1,302.20
Making furniture for relief families, county-wide		115.14			115.14
Clerical help, county office		2,728.76			2,728.76
Upkeep, ERA car, county office		98.00			98.00
Repairs and painting signs, Greensboro		115.75		40.05	155.80
Stenographer, resettlement director, county office		67.50			67.50
GREENSBORO					
Road improvement and golf course construction, NCCW	$44,215.88	$15,643.03	$	$	$59,858.91
Concrete work, NCCW	25,130.78	1,359.40			26,490.18
Repairs at NCCW	34,157.03	1,980.00			36,137.03
Building tennis courts A & T College	7,158.45				7,158.45
Work at A & T College	1,637.05				1,637.05
Opening driveway at high school, Greensboro	4,594.78	5,577.14			10,171.92
Repairs to Greensboro schools	126.54				126.54
City tax map, City Hall	101.45				101.45
Renovating Mechanical building	2,735.77				2,735.77
Constructing new heating tunnel for NC A & T College	10,770.00	16,206.90		792.83	27,769.73
Painting interior walls of senior nigh school	4,828.30	1,165.07			5,993.37
Development of cemeteries, Greensboro	5,442.38				5,442.38
Painting walls of Lindley school	1,203.50				1,203.50
City park construction	72,337.56	30,371.71			102,709.27
Sewer extension	4,516.45	1,965.35			6,481.80
Resurfacing streets, Greensboro	52,440.67	8,022.30			60,462.97
Storm sewer extension, Greensboro	2,522.78				2,522.78
Repairing roofs on Caldwell and McIver Schools	891.30				891.30
Reëmployment office	431.92				431.92
Beautification of high school campus	2,496.33				2,496.33
School lunch room, Greensboro	71.90				71.90
Enlarging coal bins in city schools	2,578.93	156.70			2,735.63
Cutting wood to be used as fuel, Greensboro	241.90				241.90
Community Center, Greensboro	4,552.66	34.40			4,587.06
Central Junior High school grounds	2,047.95				2,047.95
Recreation center and gymnasium		18,902.53		780.61	19,683.14
Keeping NRA records in Chamber of Commerce office	204.98				204.98
Watching CWA material and equipment	1,594.38				1,594.38
Stenographic service in new Post Office building	15.75				15.75
Painting window trims in City Hall	737.90				737.90
Improvement of grounds at Dudley school	2,317.25	3,738.35			6,055.60
Painting inside Dudley and Gillespie school	2,839.20	1,519.80			4,359.00
CWA Payroll Department partition	25.40				25.40
Necessary office furniture and equipment for CWA office	769.13				769.13
CWA administrative	14,184.67				14,184.67
Repair of streets	1,426.40				1,426.40
Improving city parks	4,523.93	11,965.60			16,489.53
Secretarial and stenographic assistance	69.00				69.00
Librarians to assist librarian in public library	30.00				30.00
Janitorial services, Greensboro	59.40				59.40
Office work in city schools	454.15				454.15
Teaching Braille to blind	128.40				128.40
Storage and distribution of surplus commodities	$ 573.60	$	$	$	$ 573.60
Clearing, grading, hauled and placed stone dust from 10th Street to Gibsonville colored school	36.00				36.00
Tools for CWA projects	1,211.97				1,211.97
Mattress making A & T College		7,229.06			7,229.06
Murals for high school auditorium		161.07		48.92	209.99
Nursing and First Aid work, Greensboro		983.80			983.80
Negro schools, lunches city schools		138.00			138.00
Distribution commodities, Greensboro		12,842.60			12,842.60
Wood yard		21,810.92			21,810.92
Janitorial and watchman service		7,178.95			7,178.95
Juvenile Court workers		168.75			168.75
City recreational grounds supervisor		8,483.50			8,483.50
Cutting and making garments		14,672.56			14,672.56
Clerical work in city schools		505.45			505.45
Librarians, N.C.C.W.		160.35			160.35
Records for Nursing Council		178.50			178.50
Repairing school books, Greensboro		1,644.90		351.80	1,996.70
Nursing and First Aid work		4,209.60			4,209.60
Canning supervision		1,224.25			1,224.25
Mosquito control, Greensboro		2,075.82		993.50	3,069.32
Community Center		1,617.90			1,617.90
Privy construction, city		3,582.40		10,956.00	14,538.40
Training unemployed for work		1,950.33			1,950.33
Teaching blind people		3,542.82			3,542.82
Moving Community Center		161.54		35.47	197.01
Greensboro Municipal Band		43.22		300.00	343.22
Garden and farm placement		6,574.55			6,574.55
Stenographers, U. N. C. Woman's College		1,760.50			1,760.50
Administrative		40,143.54			40,143.54
Painting at A & T College		7,704.70		601.05	8,305.75
Cattle holding pens, Greensboro		2,522.95		734.30	3,257.25
Canning plant, alterations to building		9,811.70		6,062.05	15,873.75
Reëmployment office		303.10			303.10
Painting city schools		7,457.32		587.00	8,044.32
Collective farms		616.73			616.73
Building holding pens		2,544.70			2,544.70
Installation of canning equipment		5,539.59			5,539.59
Clerical help in welfare building		116,988.05			116,988.05
Housing survey		2,425.00		1,584.00	4,009 00
Making mattress tables		247.26			247.26
Operation of stock yards		5,093.92			5,093.92
Office and improvement, cattle pens		3,317.60			3,317.60
Emergency nursing school		162.20			162.20
Storm sewer extension, Greensboro		1,274.95		964.63	2,236.58
Quilt making A & T College		29,929.15			29,929.15
Installation of occupational records		3,194.35			3,194.35
HIGH POINT					
Clerical work and janitors in CWA office	$	$ 1,021.10	$	$	$ 1,021.10
Supervisors for playgrounds at High Point	1,370.65	6,498.85			7,869.50
Repairing City Hall and remodeling public library	1,919.44	10,270.32		257.12	12,446.88
Pruning trees in city parks	1,280.40				1,280.40
Municipal park improvement, High Point	13,085.49				13,085.49
Reconstruction of sanitary sewers from Perry pump station to Forest Avenue	18,550.29	6,306.75			24,857.04
Chamber of Commerce park	2,636.61	469.35		50.00	3,155.96
Landscaping disposal plant, East Side	9,271.70				9,271.70
Leveling fifteen acres of junk from incinerator	1,053.97	4,928.15			5,982.12
Grading at two schools, Leonard Street and Junior high school	17,530.07	15,956.20			33,486.27
City streets and drains connecting Jones Street and West Point Avenue	4,714.90				4,714.90

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Landscaping city cemetery	$ 4,479.56	$	$	$	$ 4,479.56
Springdale Avenue sewer	10.20				10.20
English Street sanitary sewer outfall	93.03	947.50			1,040.53
Blair municipal and golf course	38,515.75	79,884.86			118,400.61
National reëmployment office	485.30				485.30
Stenographer for city schools	915.05	3,346.52			4,261.57
Maid service, city schools	1,090.80	2,547.00			3,637.80
Clerical, City Hall		4,456.68			4,456.68
Clerical and janitorial, city garage, High Point	619.20				619.20
Personnel to city nurses, High Point	116.25	189.05			305.30
Repairs to city schools	516.00				516.00
Municipal park improvements, High Point	92,579.20	139,638.39		15,410.00	247,627.59
Mosquito and malarial control, county-wide	854.65	3,995.70			4,850.35
Administrative	3,667.14				3,667.14
Supervisors for city schools	125.40				125.40
Project supervisor	32.00				32.00
Tools and sundry equipment used on all projects in High Point	1,493.14	306.59			1,799.73
District material and commodities, county-wide		5,409.15			5,409.15
Librarians, High Point	88.80	1,021.10			1,109.90
School for illiterates, High Point		954.40		90.00	1,044.40
Nursery school, High Point		1,504.85		480.50	1,985.35
Clerical for Public Work of Art Program of North Carolina		159.75			159.75
Canning, county-wide		658.70			658.70
Home making class, county-wide		510.67		180.00	690.67
Repair of building for mattress factory, city of High Point		750.60			750.60
Supervision of gardens, county-wide		3,207.30		25.00	3,232.30
Janitor service in reëmployment office		1,419.50			1,419.50
Administrative		30,511.09			30,511.09
Janitor service, Welfare building, High Point		4,994.90			4,994.90
Water and sewerage, CCC Camp		443.80		627.12	1,070.92
Lunch room, city schools		4,450.30			4,450.30
Sewing room, county-wide		47,748.00		1,350.00	49,098.00
Janitors and maids, City Hall		1,807.50			1,807.50
Operation of city farm at High Point	120.00	1,929.05			2,049.05
Clerical, reëmployment		2,219.70			2,219.70
Mattress making, county-wide		5,708.19		25.00	5,733.19
Slaughtering and distribution of cattle, county-wide		2,697.08			2,697.08
Federal Housing Campaign, county-wide		996.80			996.80
Stenographers and clerks at ERA office, High Point		5,915.05			5,915.05
Helper in nursery school, High Point		10.00			10.00
Installation of occupational records, High Point		702.60			702.60
Distribution of meat to sixteen ERA units		907.14			907.14
First aid supplies, city of High Point		9.13			9.13
Japanese beetle traps in High Point		151.20			151.20
Canning supervision, county-wide		735.80			735.80
Mending books in city schools		261.90			261.90

HALIFAX COUNTY

School lunch, county-wide	$ 18.00	$ 27.00	$	$	$ 45.00
Completion Aurelian Springs high school gymnasium	624.66				624.66
Improvement to Weldon water works	2,073.22				2,073.22
Weldon street improvement	993.37				993.37
County road from Enfield to NC 125 (Tillery road)	3,001.55				3,001.55
County road from Thelma to Littleton	2,861.45				2,861.45
County road southeast from Roanoke Rapids	2,568.15				2,568.15
State road, NC 561 from Halifax to Tillery	$ 3,404.65	$	$	$	$ 3,404.65
County roads from Hobgood to Palmyra and NC 125	2,064.55				2,064.55
County road, NC 482 from Brinkleyville to Nash County line	6,491.24				6,491.24
County road NC 482 from Littleton to NC 561	6,098.56				6,098.56
County roads west of Scotland Neck	3,090.95				3,090.95
Painting Roanoke Rapids school buildings	320.85				320.85
Repairs to Roanoke Rapids school	216.00				216.00
Surveying, county-wide	69.30				69.30
Streets in the town of Scotland Neck	4,741.54				4,741.54
Street improvements, town of Halifax	4,868.81				4,868.81
Grading school grounds, Roanoke Rapids	515.64				515.64
Street improvements, town of Littleton	1,286.43				1,286.43
Building public school toilets, county-wide	536.20				536.20
Survey work for mosquito drainage project, county-wide	586.06				586.06
County road near Thelma	1,393.93				1,393.93
County road, NC 95, from Hobgood to Edgecombe County line (Lawrence)	3,539.43				3,539.43
County roads in Aurelian Springs section	2,539.08				2,539.08
County roads, Ringwood to Nash County line	1,788.70				1,788.70
Street improvement, town of Enfield	1,124.65				1,124.65
Improvements to Scotland Neck school yards	323.78				323.78
Privy construction 300, county-wide	14,224.49	2,123.40		6,069.00	22,416.89
Janitorial service, Roanoke Rapids		209.30			209.30
County roads east from Enfield	2,113.38				2,113.38
County roads west from Weldon to Halifax	2,054.65				2,054.65
County roads west of Enfield	1,220.12				1,220.12
County roads northeast from Heathsville	1,160.60				1,160.60
County roads northeast from Scotland Neck	2,193.65				2,193.65
County road near Tillery	1,142.94				1,142.94
Repairs to Weldon school	701.89				701.89
Painting county school buildings	1,520.25	3,777.60		211.50	5,509.35
Drainage for mosquito control, Scotland Neck	1,235.63				1,235.63
Drainage for mosquito control, Weldon	1,162.35				1,162.35
Drainage for mosquito control, Roanoke Rapids	1,681.24				1,681.24
Extra clerk in district office, Weldon	202.50				202.50
Drainage for mosquito control, Tillery	1,340.70				1,340.70
Improving entire road system, district No. 4	750.00				750.00
Repairs to heating and plumbing plant, Roanoke Rapids high school	951.46				951.46
Assistant disbursing officer for Halifax County, CWA	253.55				253.55
Repairing and remodeling community house, Halifax	3,304.06	1,747.93		49.60	5,101.59
Laying concrete sidewalk, Roanoke Rapids	10,679.72	16,093.58		10,692.49	37,465.79
Construction of community house, Scotland Neck		14,565.36		6,902.53	21,467.89
Lunch worker, Springfield school	9.00	27.00			36.00
Lunch worker, Goldmine school	8.10	25.20			33.30
Indexing records, Halifax	108.00	118.40			226.40
Administrative staff, CWA	135.78				135.78
Lunch room worker, Hollister school		18.00			18.00
Lunch room worker, Littleton		27.00			27.00
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	1,196.86	32.95			1,229.81

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Lunch room worker, Littleton	$	$ 30.60	$	$	$ 30.60
Lunch room worker, Scotland Neck		25.20			25.20
Lunch room worker, Thelma		26.10			26.10
Lunch room worker, Enfield		26.10			26.10
Lunch room worker, Dawson school		348.20			348.20
Lunch room worker, colored school, Littleton		31.50			31.50
Drainage, Pittard pond		620.40			620.40
Canning leaders, county-wide		828.64			828.64
Lunch room worker, Hobgood white school		9.00			9.00
Lunch room worker, Scotland Neck		9.00			9.00
Improvement of streets, Weldon		4,247.60		1,191.75	5,439.35
Teachers for illiterate adults, county-wide		288.00			288.00
Street improvement, Hobgood		2,481.80		18.90	2,500.70
Street improvement, Enfield		2,201.20			2,201.20
Local farm supervision, county-wide		3,171.00			3,171.00
Administrative		6,003.36			6,003.36
Drainage for mosquito control, Weldon		2,531.90			2,531.90
Building cattle fence, Weldon		4,844.28		540.00	5,384.28
Building cattle fence, Butterwood		792.10		180.00	972.10
Building cattle fence, Butterwood		445.80		100.00	545.80
Building cattle fence, Brinkleyville		601.95		90.00	691.95
Building cattle fence, Littleton		595.20		180.00	775.20
Building cattle fence, Conoconnara		1,147.75		240.00	1,387.75
Building cattle fence, Butterwood		695.50		90.00	785.50
Building cattle fence, Brinkleyville		338.20		120.00	458.20
Building cattle fence, Butterwood		438.00		60.00	498.00
Unloading and herding cattle, county-wide		4,573.64			4,573.64
Drainage, Littleton		4,636.05			4,636.05
Clerk, emergency crop loan		643.65			643.65
Warehouse rent		501.71			501.71
Transportation of commodities, county-wide		2,363.96			2,363.96
Emergency nursery school helper, Scotland Neck		130.55			130.55
Beef distribution, county-wide		78.87			78.87
Lunches for school children, county-wide		1,163.95			1,163.95
Storm drainage, Roanoke Rapids		10,839.30		11,683.15	22,522.45
Installation of occupational records		528.85			528.85
Remodeling and building farm homes, county-wide		6,568.42			6,568.42
Operation of farm (Tillery)		3,078.11			3,078.11
Painting county buildings		3,114.10		507.90	3,622.00
Malaria control, Enfield		1,940.10			1,940.10
Construction of shelves and tables for ERA office		69.77			69.77
Grading Enfield high school grounds		637.80		220.00	857.80
Grading streets, Halifax		992.70		832.00	1,824.70
Malaria control engineer, county-wide		490.00			490.00
Sewing room, Roanoke Rapids		6,602.92		75.00	6,677.92
M. C. drainage, Pierce's Crossroads		833.80			833.80
M. C. drainage, Aurelian Springs		514.20			514.20
Clerical work, Farm Debt Commission		291.55			291.55
Clerk, reëmployment, Halifax		364.70			364.70
Janitorial services for ERA offices		3.20			3.20
M. C. drainage, Hobgood		516.00			516.00
Bridges at Tillery farm		44.40			44.40
Sewer and water extension, Roanoke Rapids		1,730.30		4,936.80	6,667.10
Street improvement, Roanoke Rapids		502.40		3,039.80	3,542.20
Repairing sewer outfall, Roanoke Rapids		1,102.80		3,534.50	4,637.30
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		403.93			403.93
Emergency labor, Tillery farm		881.25			881.25
Blacksmith shop, Tillery farm		45.50			45.50
Moving R. R. clients and care of livestock, Tillery farm		651.60			651.60
Livestock feeding, Tillery farm		772.05			772.05
Growing feeds for livestock, county-wide		$ 94.50	$	$	$ 94.50
Sidewalk construction, Roanoke Rapids		1,887.90		1,437.00	3,324.90
Federal housing program		102.90			102.90
Supervisors and canvassers, Enfield		21.00			21.00
Supervisor and canvassers, Scotland Neck		31.50			31.50
Painting schools, county-wide		295.90		1,055.05	1,350.95
Painting school buildings, Weldon		310.90		92.00	402.90
Storage shed, Tillery		609.30			609.30
Clerical help ERA offices		412.50			412.50
Repairs on Tillery farm, Tillery		1,494.89			1,494.89

HARNETT

Improve streets and sidewalks, Dunn	$23,835.50	$	$	$	$23,835.50
Street work, Lillington	6,730.95	2,104.75		1,086.00	9,921.70
Road from Dunn to Newton, runs to Johnston County line	2,718.40				2,718.40
Road from Spout Springs on Route 53 to Moore County line	4,717.15				4,717.15
Road from Buies Creek on Route 60 to Route 210	3,388.85				3,388.85
Construction of bridge on River road	3,663.67				3,663.67
Road improvement, beginning at route 210 and running to the Norrington road near Little River	2,746.02				2,746.02
Drainage canal, route 217, near Erwin bridge	5,828.54	2,452.50			8,281.04
Road improvement on route No. 217	2,917.60				2,917.60
Completion of Buckhorn school	1,540.81				1,540.81
Repairs to 71 school buildings, county-wide	3,969.77	4,853.00		714.33	9,537.10
Road improvement beginning at Rawls Church on route 21	2,863.93				2,863.93
Rebuilding toilets in old building belonging to Campbell College	201.29				201.29
Building thirty-four (34) toilets in Harnett County schools	710.48				710.48
Road from Coats to Johnston County line	1,180.50				1,180.50
Route No. 217 from Cumberland County line toward Erwin	2,442.95				2,442.95
Privy construction, 150 county-wide	3,113.54	2,618.90		3,034.50	8,766.94
Improvement school bus road	549.40				549.40
Drainage of canal in Averasboro Township	5,113.77				5,113.77
Improvement of county road, Highway No. 60	1,568.40				1,568.40
School construction, Shawtown, colored	861.89				861.89
Drainage canal, in and around the town of Bunnlevel	24.90				24.90
Women for mending books for public school libraries, county-wide	247.50				247.50
Repairs Kivett school	572.74	1,001.60		222.53	1,796.87
Road construction, Jacksonville	342.90				342.90
Street improvement in town of Angier	224.50				224.50
CWA signs for projects, county-wide	92.88				92.88
County-wide tool project	745.36				745.36
Geodetic control survey, county-wide		78.54			78.54
Canning and preserving vegetables, county-wide		1,503.18			1,503.18
Drainage, Lillington		855.70			855.70
Courthouse improvement, Lillington		82.50		150.00	232.50
Canning, Boone Trail school		679.61			679.61
Farm assistants, county-wide		2,340.59			2,340.59
Harnett County farm		72.00		144.00	216.00
Administrative, county		8,334.76			8,334.76
Drainage, Dunn		3,681.20			3,681.20

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Water system and cattle pasture, No. 468	$	$ 1,333.50	$	$	$ 1,333.50
Fencing pasture, No. 469		1,778.15			1,778.15
Gathering crops of relief farms, county-wide		439.05			439.05
Fencing pasture, No. 604		613.30			613.30
Fencing pasture, No. 578		402.25			402.25
Fencing pasture, No. 470		291.60			291.60
Improvement Benhaven school grounds		643.20			643.20
Street repair, Angier		96.00		312.50	408.50
Road construction, Bever Dam road		1,346.84		300.00	1,646.84
Fencing pasture, No. 665		990.10			990.10
Fencing pasture near Lillington		45.70			45.70
Street work, Dunn		4,774.15		3,531.00	8,305.15
Cattle project, county-wide		1,963.95			1,963.95
Emergency labor, county-wide		10.80			10.80
Building storage warehouse, county-wide		741.11		332.45	1,073.56
Clerical, emergency crop loan office		481.40			481.40
Lunch rooms, county-wide		889.70			889.70
Meat cutting (distribution of commodities), ERA meathouse, Dunn		125.50			125.50
Truck driver (ERA truck), county-wide		1,209.89			1,209.89
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		930.77			930.77
Repairing streets, Coats, N. C.		756.40			756.40
Grading Boone Trail school grounds		899.40			899.40
Janitorial service, Relief building office, Lillington, N. C.		150.00			150.00
Beautifying school grounds, Anderson creek		647.60		138.00	785.60
Privy construction, county-wide		2,727.50		5,929.00	8,656.50
Beautifying Lafayette school grounds		822.20		138.00	960.20
Drainage of Canal from Erwin to Bunnlevel		1,546.27			1,546.27
Repair of Olivia school grounds		398.50		40.00	438.50
Construction of building, trucks and storage, Lillington, N. C.		4,289.00		5,148.90	9,437.90
Laying storm sewerage, Dunn		3,063.18		6,630.00	9,693.18
Home making, county-wide		939.46			939.46
Japanese beetle traps, Dunn		43.05			43.05
Malarial control drainage, Erwin		1,054.20		40.00	1,094.20
Athletic Field, Dunn high school		3,630.13		2,370.50	6,000.63
Repairing sewer plants, county schools		438.00		446.35	884.35

HAYWOOD COUNTY

Building bridge, Clyde high school	$ 1,881.37	$	$	$	$ 1,881.37
Improvement of grounds of State Fish Hatchery, Waynesville	672.96				672.96
Street improvement, Canton, repair deep well pump, Canton	6,756.72				6,756.72
Street repair, Clyde	2,306.85				2,306.85
Street improvement, Waynesville	5,124.15				5,124.15
Rural sanitation project, county-wide	969.15				969.15
Miscellaneous project for relief and civil works office	45.00				45.00
City school grounds, Canton	7,522.66	1,261.60			8,784.26
Improvement and protection of watershed, Waynesville	5,671.70	328.80			6,000.50
Street improvement, Hazelwood	3,442.80				3,442.80
Improving county roads between Woodrow and Canton	6,380.75				6,380.75
Improving road around Canton	6,745.10				6,745.10
Improving road on Panther creek	2,953.30				2,953.30
Improvement of roads around Waynesville and Lake Junaluska	6,130.61				6,130.61
Improvement of county roads, route No. 289	6,245.04				6,245.04
Improvement of road from Clyde via Huder mountain to Route No. 209, Clyde	4,943.98				4,943.98
Improvement of school grounds, Rock Spring	2,315.61	789.32		47.35	3,152.28
Hospital grounds, Waynesville	2,825.18	776.65			3,601.83
Extra mechanic for school busses, Waynesville	232.50				232.50
Librarian at Clyde, Bethel, and Fines Creek high school	36.00				36.00
Haywood County hospital	18.00				18.00
Clerical work at Hazelwood elementary school and Waynesville high school	84.00				84.00
Two additional nurses for Haywood County hospital	48.00				48.00
Librarian, Waynesville high school	36.00				36.00
Secretary and librarian, North Canton school	42.00				42.00
Sanitary privies construction, county-wide	7,543.16	5,626.20		31,336.27	44,505.63
County administration CWA projects, Waynesville	2,526.03				2,526.03
Improvement of Roland road and Highway No. 10	4,231.31				4,231.31
Canning, Waynesville		1,958.05			1,958.05
Sewing room, Canton		4,810.64			4,810.64
Sewing room, Hazelwood		4,859.29			4,859.29
Sewing room, Clyde		2,240.05			2,240.05
Construction school building, Waterville		336.75		228.00	564.75
Sewing room, Waynesville		4,908.05			4,908.05
Nursery school, county-wide		552.00		1,040.00	1,592.00
Clerk, stenographers		1,037.75			1,037.75
Administrative		11,389.19			11,389.19
Cattle rangers, county-wide		5,187.33			5,187.33
Emergency labor		4.20			4.20
Rebuilding barn, county farm, Waynesville		1,343.42		1,374.00	2,717.42
Improvement of highways, county-wide		10,808.47			10,808.47
Distribution of surplus commodities, county-wide		6,543.86			6,543.86
Addition to Bog Bend school		393.30		223.80	617.10
Feeding and hauling cattle, county-wide		6,556.77			6,556.77
Caring for cattle, county-wide		794.90			794.90
Meat canning plant, Hazlewood		7,609.55		3,239.85	10,849.40
Lunch room helper, Waynesville		138.98			138.98
Lunch rooms, county-wide		996.95			996.95
Nursery school lunch room, Canton		83.30			83.30
Furnishing fuel to relief families, county-wide		807.00			807.00
Nursing, county-wide		164.40			164.40
Operating meat cannery, Hazlewood		34,876.94			34,876.94
Installation of occupational records		967.03			967.03
Repairs and alterations to ERA office		129.73			129.73
Stenographer county farm agent		45.00			45.00
Laying water line, Canton		1,456.50		4,940.00	6,396.50
Repairs and improvements, fish hatchery, Balsam		335.49			335.49
Feeding stock for rural rehabilitation, county-wide		112.25			112.25
Janitors for ERA office		501.38			501.38
Sewing rooms, county-wide		6,664.37			6,664.37
Clerical help for emergency crop loan		253.50			253.50
Farm and garden inspectors, county-wide		832.50			832.50
Building park, Waynesville		2,424.05		1,538.00	3,962.05
Beautification of streets, Waynesville		515.00		240.00	755.00
Street improvement, Hazlewood		1,951.25		288.00	2,239.25
Repairing library and school books, county-wide		198.75			198.75
Home makers, county-wide		2,357.20			2,357.20
Assistant librarian and repair laborers, Waynesville		183.45			183.45

HENDERSON COUNTY

Grading grounds of courthouse	$ 1,638.80	$ 912.00	$	$ 360.00	$ 2,910.80
Improvement of grounds at Fletcher's school	1,644.25	1,876.65		183.50	3,704.40
Mills River school park	2,118.34				2,118.34

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improving Edensville school grounds	$ 2,270.59	$ 1,513.22	$	$ 229.50	$ 4,013.31
Deepening Mud Creek	1,234.31				1,234.31
Improving city school grounds, Hendersonville	2,254.50	3,138.50		660.00	6,053.00
Grading athletic field at East Flat Rock school	1,103.65				1,103.65
Improving grounds at Flat Rock	6,671.89	3,490.75		100.00	10,262.64
Fruitland road improvement	3,266.46				3,266.46
From Cedar Springs church, surfacing	3,280.17				3,280.17
Road improvement, near Calvary church	3,340.82				3,340.82
Grading road No. 191	3,272.94				3,272.94
Improving road known as Big Willow road	3,817.12				3,817.12
Grading and grassing athletic field at Etowah school	2,992.10	2,555.19		62.00	5,609.29
Completion of athletic field at Dana consolidated school		1,343.78			1,343.78
Balfour school improvement	3,018.73	678.75			3,697.48
Balfour school grounds		134.60			134.60
Improvement of McAdoo road	1,121.35				1,121.35
Crystal Spring park improvement	914.45				914.45
Completion of Municipal golf course	5,154.52				5,154.52
Grading and placing sand on streets in Hendersonville	1,226.10				1,226.10
Tuxedo school grounds		1,445.00		25.00	1,470.00
Grading Hebron Road	3,833.32				3,833.32
Dana road improvement	1,674.35				1,674.35
Surfacing road from Fruitland Institute	3,197.25				3,197.25
Widening road from Sugar Loaf Road	2,497.17				2,497.17
Road running from route No. 191 improved	2,467.80				2,467.80
Administrative	807.60				807.60
Home school nursing, county-wide	81.90				81.90
Privies constructed, county-wide	2,494.12	1,758.27		7,804.60	12,056.99
Renovating and painting County Jail and Courthouse roof	497.31				497.31
Beautification of route No. 191	509.25				509.25
Fletcher high school repaired	164.79				164.79
Flat Rock school	6.00				6.00
Grading at Brickton schools		31.80			31.80
Clerical help for disbursing agent, county-office	2,680.55				2,680.55
Lunch room project, county-wide	1,116.75				1,116.75
Sewer line extension, Hendersonville	891.17	2,663.72		100.00	3,654.89
CWA tools, Hendersonville	671.70				671.70
Tools and sundry equipment, county-wide		395.11			395.11
Cleaning interior Courthouse, Hendersonville		67.00		14.00	81.00
Tourist information bureau, Hendersonville		115.20		200.00	315.20
Red Cross sewing room, Hendersonville		7,057.28		119.18	7,176.46
Grading grounds of County Home, Hendersonville		912.00		360.00	1,272.00
Food conservation, county-wide		4,762.55			4,762.55
Community recreational director, Hendersonville		67.50			67.50
Farm and garden, county-wide		3,386.23			3,386.23
Farm and garden work, county-wide		70.20			70.20
Administrative		11,811.41			11,811.41
Musical recreation, Hendersonville		319.60		150.00	469.60
Painting relief office, county office		1,224.65		164.05	1,388.70
Janitorial service, Hendersonville		663.30			663.30
Janitress to assistant principal, Hendersonville		176.10			176.10
Farm and garden work, county-wide		1,203.16			1,203.16
Herdsmen, near Hendersonville		3,312.63			3,312.63
Emergency nursing, county-wide		81.10			81.10
Clerical help, emergency crop loan		538.80			538.80
Emergency labor, county-wide		317.05			317.05
Cattle control, south of Hendersonville	$	$ 761.71	$	$	$ 761.71
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		1,138.73			1,138.73
Relief lunch rooms, county-wide		307.45			307.45
Federal housing survey		318.30			318.30
Removal of storm sewers, Hendersonville		688.50		78.00	766.50
Installation of social service records, county office		1,664.05			1,664.05
Janitors for ERA building		523.20			523.20
Janitor for ERA office, county office		295.00			295.00
Repairs to US highway No. 64		452.00			452.00
Reparis to US Highway No. 25		1,085.00			1,085.00
Painting high school buildings, county-wide		898.10		565.00	1,463.10
Improvement of nighways, county-wide		5,355.60			5,355.60
Excavating Rainbow Lake		411.60			411.60
Grading Bat Cave school grounds		436.80			436.80
Grading city streets, Hendersonville		495.20		300.00	795.20
Clerical help for County Farm Agent		178.20			178.20
Individual gardens, Hendersonville		341.45			341.45
Checking Japanese beetle traps, county-wide		33.60			33.60
Instruction in home making, county-wide		3,719.22			3,719.22
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Hendersonville		431.25			431.25
Canning project, county-wide		2,167.90			2,167.90
Local farm foreman		318.73			318.73

HERTFORD COUNTY

Repairing in general at Murfreesboro school	$ 32.40	$	$		$ 32.40
County road repaired from Winton store	4,928.85				4,928.85
Repairing and whitewashing walls at Harrellsville	121.50				121.50
Repairs to school buses	92.00				92.00
Grading school grounds in Union County	270.47				270.47
Truck shed at Waters training school	153.00				153.00
Widening road between Winton and Mapleton	2,354.15				2,354.15
School repairs in general at Mt. Sinai colored school	131.62				131.62
Waters training school grounds improved	83.62				83.62
Reconstruction and surfacing roads of Ahoskie	2,728.90				2,728.90
Road repairs running to Northampton line	2,636.11				2,636.11
Road repairs from Winton	2,752.15				2,752.15
Winton white school repaired	302.95				302.95
Sanitary improvements at Tunis	223.85				223.85
Cleaning streets at Tunis	161.94				161.94
Playground improvement at Pleasants Plain school	404.99				404.99
Menola drainage project	2,237.24				2,237.24
Storm sewer drainage	6,873.95	2,736.25			9,610.20
Street improvement, Ahoskie		253.00			253.00
Water works improvement, Ahoskie		322.20			322.20
County road improved	1,345.35				1,345.35
Sewer system at town of Murfreesboro	9,457.84	731.98		10,980.00	21,169.82
Sanitary privies, county	2,226.62				2,226.62
Municipal street repairs	6,317.27	6,508.34			12,825.61
Grading grounds at Ahoskie school	53.00	504.40			557.40
Truck shed for Ahoskie school	43.88				43.88
Engineer to supervise all projects, county	230.80				230.80
Ditches drained and cleaned out in the proximity of Winton	454.07				454.07
Senior stenographer and secretary to home demonstration agent, Winton	40.50				40.50

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Administrative	$ 7.68	$	$	$	$ 7.68
Canning leaders, county		1,018.50			1,018.50
Secretary to home demonstration agent, Weldon		544.80			544.80
Assistant farm supervisors, county		5,142.06			5,142.06
Administrative		4,665.27			4,665.27
Lunch room supervisors, Winton, Como		129.00			129.00
Repairing houses, rural rehabilitation cases, county		190.09			190.09
Clerical assistant, reëmployment office, Murfreesboro		182.95			182.95
Handling special commodities, county		620.21			620.21
Installation of occupational records, county		430.47			430.47
Malaria control drainage, Ahoskie swamp		290.00			290.00
Visiting housekeepers, county		338.48			338.48
Clerical help ERA offices, county		270.00			270.00
HOKE COUNTY					
Erection of community power line	$ 2,287.26	$ 291.60	$	$ 452.83	$ 3,031.69
Route 70 surfaced and drained	2,046.00				2,046.00
Topsoiling road from Ashemont school	1,391.10				1,391.10
Clearing, and grading road from Reservation to cross roads	1,348.85		108.50		1,457.35
Privies constructed, county-wide	2,330.79		16,062.50		18,393.29
Grading road from McDiarmid's Old Mill to McNair Farm	1,394.95		400.00		1,794.95
Preparing school lunches, county-wide	304.50				304.50
Draining road from Mildouson school	1,545.50		1,105.00		2,650.50
Grading road from Ashley Heights to Moore County line	904.90				904.90
Draining road from Duffie Station to Robeson County line	1,593.75		620.00		2,213.75
Road graded, widened, and surfaced from Raeford	1,240.45		335.00		1,575.45
Ditching in town of Raeford	3,497.42				3,497.42
Road from Mt. Pleasant Church by Lobelia	3,392.80				3,392.80
Water purification for State Sanatorium	2,846.98				2,846.98
Sanitary privies for schools, county-wide	450.75				450.75
Repairing school buildings, county-wide	1,941.91	1,280.25			3,222.16
CWA office at Raeford	924.33				924.33
Re-indexing Register of Deeds office	304.50		30.00		334.50
Purchase of tools, county-wide	735.86				735.86
Geodetic Survey, county-wide		80.13			80.13
Canning garden supplies, county-wide		1,103.60			1,103.60
Gardening among relief cases, county-wide		4,025.24			4,025.24
Drainage, Raeford		3,056.13		148.00	3,204.13
Administrative		4,326.21			4,326.21
Relief cattle pastures, county-wide		702.45			702.45
Hauling and distribution of commodities, county-wide		1,276.19		90.00	1,366.19
Repairs to ERA office, county		455.95			455.95
Emergency labor, county-wide		15.05			15.05
Cattle herding, county-wide		277.30			277 30
School lunch room, county-wide		1,100.30		1,100.00	2,200.30
Reëmployment office help, Raeford		92.25		45.00	137.25
Propagating grape vines, county-wide		1,723.31			1,723.31
Building quarters for cattle, county-wide		43.77			43.77
Sewing room, Raeford		3,493.76			3,493.76
Installation of social service records, social service office		447.65			447.65
Malarial control drainage of Long Swamp		849.65			849.65
Janitor for ERA office, county		110.80			110.80
Drainage, Long Branch in Little River township	$	$ 980.01	$	$	$ 980.01
Malarial control, Ashley		552.72			552.72
Privy construction, county-wide		1,095.44		15,779.40	16,874.84
Care of mules and horses, county-wide		332.37			332.37
Malarial control, county-wide		448.20			448.20
Repairing library books, Raeford, N. C.		133.25			133.25
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		319.59			319.59
Sewing room supervisor, county-wide		29.93			29.93
Reëmployment office help		96.90			96.90
Store room, county-wide		709.46			709.46
HYDE COUNTY					
Building new Lake road	$ 2,327.27	$ 263.20	$	$	$ 2,590.47
Geodetic control survey, county	986.10	38.30			1,024.40
Ocracoke drainage	1,569.66	4,344.45			5,914.11
Fairfield road improvement	6,972.47				6,972.47
Road repair from Scranton to Sladesville	1,904.72				1,904.72
Oyster Creek road improvement	5,013.06				5,013.06
Post office repairing, Swan Quarter	40.50				40.50
Lake Landing, repairs to homes	52.20				52.20
Lake Landing, repairs to homes	48.60				48.60
Post office repair at Lake Landing	43.20				43.20
Putting down pump at Slocum colored school		81.60		27.00	108.60
Building sidewalks in Engelhard	1,101.73	829.90		500.00	2,431.63
Putting down pump at Lydis colored school	58.50	76.80		5.25	140.55
Gathering and transplanting seed oysters, Gulrock	4,985.23	9,669.47		7,950.00	22,604.70
Pump at Swan Quarter colored school	85.49				85.49
Sanitary privies, county-wide	889.64	1,871.69		2,137.99	4,899.32
Work project supervisor	42.00				42.00
Clerk for reëmployment office	45.00				45.00
Swan Quarter high school playground	489.12				489.12
Construction of privies, county-wide	240.06	26.40		37.50	303.96
Malarial control at Fairfield	694.49	930.00			1,624.49
Swan Quarter county administrative	145.48				145.48
Trained nurse for schools	54.00				54.00
School lunches, county	8.10	228.50			236.60
Canning, Swan Quarter, Sladesville, Fairfield, Scranton		354.55			354.55
Repairing school building, Slocum		789.00		945.00	1,734.00
Sladesville, drainage		141.00			141.00
Lake Landing drainage		4,278.00			4,278.00
Stredeick, drainage		3,674.40			3,674.40
Julian O'Neal rural rehabilitation		105.32		38.00	143.32
Gulrock, drainage		1,153.30			1,153.30
Building canneries, New Lake and Lake Landing		520.59		20.00	540.59
Farm and gardens, county		1,058.85			1,058.85
Administrative		5,685.73			5,685.73
Swan Quarter, drainage		4,723.75			4,723.75
Scranton, drainage		5,314.15			5,314.15
Building office cabinets and tables, Washington		346.66			346.66
Repairing Berry building		100.25			100.25
Road construction, county		111.64		110.00	221.64
Unloading and transporting cattle, county		876.67			876.67
Unloading and transporting cattle, Belhaven to New Lake		807.50			807.50
Pasture expense for cattle, West New Lake		511.13			511.13
Pasture rental for cattle, New Lake		638.55			638.55
Unloading and transporting cattle, Belhaven to New Lake		585.22			585.22
Cattle pasture rentals, Hyde Park		431.75			431.75
Survey party for malarial control, county		173.33			173.33
Farm shops at Swan Quarter		518.25		725.50	1,243.75

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Emergency labor, county	$	$ 88.39	$	$	$ 88.39
Sewing rooms, county		4,012.86		38.96	4,051.82
School lunch room, county-wide		2,292.62		140.00	2,432.62
Reëmployment assistant		67.50			67.50
Lake Landing, drainage		7,374.10			7,374.10
Supervisor for lunch rooms, county schools		117.00			117.00
Trucking surplus commodities, county		586.12			586.12
Butchers for cutting beef, county		409.72			409.72
Installation of occupational records, county office		532.51			532.51
Survey of fishermen, county		81.60			81.60
Drainage near Middletown		2,293.65			2,293.65
Rounding up stray cattle, county		30.00			30.00
Rebuilding bridge at Ocracoke		281.60		70.48	352.08
Distributing surplus commodities, Scranton		495.10			495.10
Clerk farm debt adjustment, Swan Quarter		217.00			217.00
Janitor ERA office		67.80			67.80
Malarial control drainage, Fairfield		773.60			773.60
Visiting housekeepers, county		1,137.20			1,137.20
North Lake farm drainage		163.00			163.00
Clerical help ERA office		400.00			400.00
Reëmployment office assistant		136.50			136.50
Malarial control drainage		836.60			836.60
Clerical help in county office		63.00			63.00
Nursing, county		195.19			195.19
Office rent, county		25.50			25.50

IREDELL COUNTY

Statesville extension of water, sewer	$ 599.20	$	$ 402.50	$	$ 1,001.70
Jenning's road improvement	7,132.08				7,132.08
Road from Troutman repaired	4,854.57				4,854.57
Painting City Hall, Mooresville	58.97		30.00		88.97
Cleaning sewers in Mooresville	697.06	9,383.17			10,080.23
Sidewalk of sand and gravel and street extensions, Mooresville	2,956.22				2,956.22
Playground at Park View school, Mooresville	181.50				181.50
Clearing creek banks at Mooresville	931.93				931.93
Improving streets in Statesville	9,195.96		3,010.00		12,205.96
Work on Soldiers cemetery, Statesville	5,000.38	1,190.40	275.50	118.25	6,584.53
Grading grounds at city schools, Statesville	853.48				853.48
Building bridge on East Avenue leading to Lawerence Hospital, Mooresville	7,961.53	947.00	2,870.00		11,778.53
Athletic field, Mooresville	5,398.25	2,250.69	120.00	266.12	8,035.06
Repairs, Scott's school	2,127.50	296.40	6.00	94.50	2,524.40
Lookout Dam road repairs, route 90 to Alexander line	6,516.65				6,516.65
Road improvement, Mooresville to Mecklinburg line	5,123.40				5,123.40
Union Grove road drained	6,810.23				6,810.23
Sewerage disposal plant for Troutmans consolidated school	1,088.68				1,088.68
Construction of a sewerage disposal plant at Monticello school	1,638.90				1,638.90
Sewerage treatment plant for Celeste Henkel school	1,098.42				1,098.42
Sewerage disposal plant for Cool Springs school	1,191.09				1,119.09
Sewerage disposal plant for Sharon consolidated school	1,333.59				1,333.59
Painting building at Davie Avenue school, Statesville	2,626.75				2,626.75
Mulberry school repaired, Statesville	2,441.85				2,441.85
Morningside school repaired and painted, Statesville	1,698.00				1,698.00
D. Matt Thompson school building repaired, Statesville	2,276.60				2,276.60
Oakwood cemetery cleaned, Statesville	3,066.90		830.00		3,896.90
Troutman street repairs, Statesville	$ 1,416.80	$	$	$	$ 1,416.80
Construction of curb and gutter, Patterson Street at Statesville	1,586.96		1,170.00		2,756.96
Clearing and beautifying city property, Statesville	2,616.09		500.00		3,116.09
Avery Sherrill school plastered and repaired, Statesville	1,649.55				1,649.55
P-31-49-34	152.40				152.40
Celeste Henkel school gymnasium improved	3,421.56	2,138.10	225.00	728.65	6,513.31
Warehouse for Red Cross supplies, Statesville		11,868.51		525.00	12,393.51
Harmony school general repairs	1,158.06				1,158.06
City of Mooresville fire hydrants painted	559.08				559.08
General repairs to Monticello school building	1,139.27	262.40			1,401.67
General repairs to Iredell school grounds	856.01				856.01
Buildings at N. C. Piedmont State Test Farms repaired	628.22				628.22
Cutting fire wood, county-wide		3,170.40		700.00	3,870.40
State Test Farms of Agriculture buildings repaired, Statesville	470.49				470.49
Test Farms, gutters of superintendent's home and tenant houses, Statesville	383.56		79.00		462.56
Clearing branches covering sewerage and draining malarial swamps, Statesville	832.96				832.96
Celeste Henkel school gymnasium improved	1,483.04		165.00		1,648.04
Repairing heating system of Statesville city schools	721.37				721.37
Repairs to Harmony school	3,607.48	1,868.50			5,475.98
Repairs to privies and construction of new ones, county-wide	12,557.80	520.40	32,000.00	5,057.50	50,135.70
Sanitary sewer on Drake Street, Statesville	4,088.68				4,088.68
Charlotte Highway 21 beautified	1,527.55				1,527.55
Piedmont State Test Farm superintendent's home painted	403.20				403.20
Repairs to Fire House, Statesville	154.75	409.66	81.75	72.55	718.71
Clearing right-of-way at Iredell County roads	918.00				918.00
Drainage of roads in Iredell County, county-wide	2,939.39				2,939.39
Dig wells for rural schools, county-wide	1,915.06				1,915.06
Repairing old school building at Harmony	1,460.12				1,460.12
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	2,297.06	1,312.05			3,609.11
Pruning street shade trees, Statesville	486.55				486.55
Office assistant, engineer's office, Statesville	149.50				149.50
Stenographic and clerical help in government loan office, Statesville	235.20				235.20
Stenographer for crop production loan office, Statesville	36.50				36.50
Nurses Statesville school		860.85			860.85
Home nursing service in county, county-wide		1,615.40			1,615.40
Nurse in Mooresville schools		205.20			205.20
Librarians for Mooresville		803.25			803.25
Sewing rooms, county-wide		3,163.37			3,163.37
Broad Street sewing room, Mooresville		6,909.82			6,909.82
Branch storehouse, Mooresville		566.70			566.70
Repairs to welfare offices, Statesville		29.30			29.30
Clearing Fourth Creek right-of-way		15,995.85			15,995.85
Nurses county schools, county-wide		783.90			783.90
Welfare office janitors, Statesville		372.10			372.10
School teachers, county-wide		849.00			849.00
Canning and preserving food, Statesville		1,968.70			1,968.70
Canning and preserving food, county-wide		3,401.75			3,401.75

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Canning, Mooresville	$	$ 592.78	$	$	$ 592.78
Geodetic control survey, county-wide		40.28			40.28
Clearing woods and grubbing stumps, Scotts school		296.40			296.40
Administrative, Iredell		15,401.69			15,401.69
Draining East Fork of Rocky River		6,697.50			6,697.50
Assistant attendence officer		66.00			66.00
Mattress making, Statesville		4,560.15			4,560.15
Handling cattle, county-wide		3,003.83			3,003.83
Lunch room directors, county-wide		808.55			808.55
Stenographer, reëmployment, Statesville		1,287.35			1,287.35
Construction mattress tables, Statesville		47.42			47.42
Emergency labor, county-wide		14.00			14.00
Improving fair grounds, Troutman Fair		273.40			273.40
Repair ERA offices, Statesville		6,010.43		6,482.96	12,493.39
Repairs to houses of relief families, county-wide		245.45			245.45
Clerical help, city hall, Statesville		380.30			380.30
Farm relief, county-wide		3,826.42			3,826.42
Nursery school helper, Mooresville		124.97			124.97
Clerical help for Federal housing survey, Statesville		2,915.00			2,915.00
Drainage of Rocky Creek and Olin Creek, North Iredell		1,112.95			1,112.95
Building cots for nursery school, Mooresville		16.00			16.00
Malaria control dredging Fourth Creek		17,170.86		10,000.00	27,170.86
Engineer, dredging Fourth Creek		1,595.03			1,595.03
Constructing office furniture, Statesville		617.14			617.14
Remodeling county jail, Iredell County		1,067.48			1,067.48
Installation of occupational records, Statesville		685.00			685.00
Photography of work projects, county-wide		405.45			405.45
Landscaping Court Square		229.30		3.75	233.05
Repair of county courthouse		50.60		23.50	74.10
Making axe handles, county-wide		68.20			68.20
Quilting project, county-wide		8,185.12			8,185.12
Janitor for ERA office, Statesville		333.06			333.06
White oak split bottom chairs, county-wide		226.70			226.70
Furniture assembling and finishing, ERA office		6,807.59			6,807.59
Engineering on East Rocky River		131.88			131.88
Stenography assistants, ERA office		1,798.55			1,798.55
Beautification of Broad Street, Statesville		141.20		50.00	191.20
Clearing Third Creek right-of-way		4,474.50			4,474.50
Individual gardens, Statesville		1,195.53			1,195.53
Repairing Clark school, East Monbo		63.90		83.65	147.55
Street construction, Mooresville		3,410.60		479.40	3,890.00
Nursery school, Statesville		38.25			38.25
Production of food for canning, county-wide		4,938.29			4,938.29
Mattress making, Statesville		280.60		347.70	628.30
Clerical help, emergency crop loan office, Statesville		238.00			238.00
Book mending (school books), county-wide		747.30		87.81	835.11
Cutting fire wood, county-wide		1,493.30		700.00	2,193.30
Repairing and painting school, Troutman		37.00		37.50	74.50
Dredging Third Creek		3,129.00			3,129.00
Work stock, county-wide		2,403.52			2,403.52
Coöperative farm equipment, county-wide		44.00			44.00
Painting swimming pool, Statesville		195.20		201.10	396.30
Screening ERA office		150.80			150.80
House making, county-wide		915.40			915.40
Japanese beetle traps, county-wide		155.40			155.40
Book mending for city schools, Statesville	$	$ 17.60	$	$ 784.05	$ 801.65
Stenographic help, office PWA, Statesville		65.20			65.20
Canning foods, Statesville		1,178.84			1,178.84
School demolition, Mooresville		348.50			348.50
Rental on feed storage barn, county		90.00			90.00
Right-of-way, Back Creek		273.10			273.10
Farm and garden supervisor, ERA, county-wide		90.00			90.00

JACKSON COUNTY

Rock wall around Sylva cemetery, Sylva	$ 5,544.68	$ 620.53	$ 675.00	$ 121.50	$ 6,961.71
Cleaning streams in Sylva	1,288.96				1,288.96
Jackson County courthouse, Sylva	1,968.26	113.40	390.00	24.00	2,495.66
Digging ditch in Tuckaseegee	374.45	28.80		5.20	408.45
Widening NC 106	3,722.64		890.00		4,612.64
Pressley Creek road from Speedwell	2,970.35		835.00		3,805.35
Glenville post office to Big Bridge, road improvement	3,861.72	845.90	932.25	710.00	6,349.87
Road improvement, Gay	4,168.46	243.00	1,020.00	12.00	5,443.46
Cullowhee road repairs	4,636.42	2,896.44		767.00	8,299.86
Drain pipe in No. 281	3,067.28				3,067.28
Road improvements from Transylvania County line	1,330.83				1,330.83
Road repairs from Wayehutta road	2,488.23				2,488.23
Shoal Creek road improvement	2,479.59	450.70		114.00	3,044.29
Reëmployment office, Sylva	265.40				265.40
Re-roofing Town Hall, Dillsboro	378.39				378.39
Sanitary privies, county-wide	2,271.59	2,827.60		8,092.00	13,191.19
Improvement watershed at Dillsboro	727.48				727.48
Administrative	1,426.10				1,426.10
Highway improvement at Whiteside Cove	298.21				298.21
CWA project tools	4.04				4.04
Janitresses for public buildings, county-wide		366.40		76.20	442.60
Walkway to school, Sylva		995.90		233.75	1,229.65
Teaching adult education, county-wide		450.00		50.00	500.00
Canning, county-wide		308.70			308.70
Improving of highways, county-wide		23,957.60		1,581.28	25,538.88
Construction at county home, Webster		1,581.28		1,016.68	2,597.96
Farms and gardens, county-wide		51.00			51.00
Administrative		8,182.57			8,182.57
Pit privies (20 school pits), county-wide		521.10		746.60	1,267.70
Handling cattle, county-wide		2,805.36			2,805.36
Sewing rooms, Cashiers, Cullowhee and Sylva		3,229.05		343.75	3,572.80
Emergency labor, county-wide		55.60			55.60
Ranging cattle, SO 540		700.00			700.00
Ranging cattle, Green Creek Township		321.00			321.00
Ranging cattle, SO 453		318.00			318.00
Holding pen for cattle, Foster Siding		50.90			50.90
Moving special commodities, Sylva		5,309.64		100.00	5,409.64
Cattle field men, county-wide		165.00			165.00
Installation of occupational records, Sylva		933.70			933.70
Handling horses and mules, county-wide		280.45			280.45
Construction feed racks for rural rehabilitation horses, county-wide		38.40			38.40
Repairs to ERA office, Sylva		96.30			96.30
Construction of shelves and tables for ERA office, Sylva		24.96			24.96
Improvements to county home property, Webster		788.70		121.21	909.91
Janitor for ERA office, Sylva		207.95			207.95
Janitorial service, ERA office, Sylva		279.66			279.66
Sewing rooms, county-wide		6,348.29			6,348.29

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Clerical help for emergency crop loan, Sylva	$	$ 63.00	$	$	$ 63.00
Street repair, Sylva		1,576.95		670.20	2,247.15
Building partitions, commodity store room		61.25			61.25
Construction of incinerator, Sylva		650.45		703.50	1,353.95
Clerical help, reëmployment		362.25			362.25
Clerical work for county farm agent, Sylva		173.25			173.25
Home makers, county-wide		1,652.35			1,652.35
Clerical work, emergency crop loan, Sylva		138.00			138.00
JOHNSTON COUNTY					
Street improvement in town of Clayton	$ 7,962.42	$	$	$	$ 7,962.42
Improving recreational park, Smithfield	2,622.70				2,622.70
Cleaning out septic tanks at 12 rural schools, county-wide	4,333.80				4,333.80
Street improvement, Four Oaks	5,529.60				5,529.60
Street improvement, Princeton	4,030.90				4,030.90
Street improvement, Selma	5,340.05				5,340.05
Improvement route No. 210, beginning Harnett County line	1,980.40				1,980.40
Building road north of town of Micro	5,307.01				5,307.01
Improving county road, between Stancils Chapel and Moores school	3,189.13				3,189.13
Improving county road, Peacocks Cross Roads via Four oaks	1,934.15				1,934.15
Improving road from Pythian Home to Clayton	2,071.41				2,071.41
Improving road from Benson to Garner	4,715.50				4,715.50
Improving road west of Benson towards Coats	2,897.61				2,897.61
Building county road, from Glenn Dale school to route 22	1,075.80				1,075.80
Improving county road, from Selma via Wilson Mills	5,161.88				5,161.88
Improving road north of Kenly	2,875.10				2,875.10
State Forest Nursery, Clayton	646.65				646.65
Street improvement, Benson	3,245.05				3,245.05
Lunch rooms (overdraft), county-wide	649.80				649.80
Clerical, professional, and supervisory work in FERA, county-wide	268.80				268.80
Improving county road, Smiths chapel to Sardis church	4,334.74				4,334.74
Repairs to Johnston County Courthouse	2,270.80				2,270.80
Construction of T.B. unit, Smithfield	1,886.24				1,886.24
Building house for negro county dependents, Smithfield	1,720.20				1,720.20
Two playgrounds, Smithfield	1,720.25				1,720.25
Improving county road, Old River Road	2,447.40				2,477.40
Malaria drainage, Kenly	1,846.60	2,047.40			3,894.00
Mosquito and malaria control, Selma	7,569.20				7,569.20
Malarial drainage, Benson	626.10	1,124.60			1,750.70
Improving school grounds, Selma	1,037.35				1,037.35
Improvement of Selma Cemetery	1,747.30				1,747.30
Administrative, county	4,706.74				4,706.74
Repairs to Smithfield grammar school	2,130.25				2,130.25
Sanitary privies, county-wide	6,320.28	3,008.13		28,483.84	37,812.25
Road building from Frost Place and Sandy Ridge road	1,459.25				1,459.25
Beautification of highways near Benson	2,922.90				2,922.90
Widening Selma-Wendell road	1,573.75				1,573.75
Road improvement near Cleveland school	1,538.10				1,538.10
Topsoiling road between Clayton and Archer Lodge schools	1,839.10				1,839.10
Clearing debris from Little River	1,783.65				1,783.65
Improving streets in Wilson Mills	$ 883.71	$	$	$	$ 883.71
Debris removed from Buffaloe Creek in O'Neal's township	543.60				543.60
Garage and gymnasium at Smithfield grammar school	2,810.42				2,810.42
Mosquito and malarial control, near Smithfield	7,611.11	5,421.05		2,460.50	15,492.66
Community house to be built at Benson	847.19				847.19
Community building to be located at Smithfield	772.25				772.25
Building negro school in Selma	872.15	5,675.30		32,519.75	39,067.20
Distributing and recording, county-wide		2,215.85			2,215.85
Janitors, county ERA offices, Smithfield		470.70			470.70
Repairs to tenant houses, near Clayton		545.11			545.11
Repairs to tenant houses, rural rehabilitation, near Clayton		199.80			199.80
Food canning and preserving, county-wide		756.90			756.90
Administrative farm supervisors, county-wide		3,022.00			3,022.00
Administrative, county		10,422.85			10,422.85
Ditching and building ERA farms, county-wide		21.60			21.60
Government relief cattle pasture rentals, county-wide		1,262.20			1,262.20
Relief cattle pasture fence, county-wide		331.50			331.50
Drainage, Selma township		5,358.35			5,358.35
Government cattle pasture fence, county-wide		580.20			580.20
Fencing government cattle pasture, county-wide		163.70			163.70
Pasture fencing for cattle, county-wide		364.80			364.80
Cattle pasture rentals, Boon Hill township		769.10			769.10
Cattle pasture rentals, Willard Springs, Pleasant Grove township		489.70			489.70
Cattle pasture rentals, Micro township, 5 miles N. E. of Selma		14.40			14.40
Cattle pasture rentals, Wilson Mills		257.60			257.60
Cattle pasture rentals, 20 miles S. E. of Bentonville township		318.00			318.00
Cattle pasture rentals, 10 miles west in Cleveland township		165.60			165.60
Keepers of government cattle, county-wide		1,480.33			1,480.33
Unloading cattle, county-wide		603.90			603.90
Construction of community house, Smithfield		4,878.60		2,680.00	7,558.60
Emergency labor, county-wide		16.85			16.85
Cattle pasture fencing, Cleveland township		195.10			195.10
Reëmployment clerk, Smithfield		621.25			621.25
Cattle supervisor, county-wide		432.15			432.15
Care of cattle, county-wide		2,994.73			2,994.73
Truck and driver, county-wide		2,975.08			2,975.08
Farm rehabilitation, county-wide		9,149.15			9,149.15
Malarial drainage, Smithfield		10,781.08			10,781.08
Pasture rental for cattle, Wilders township on Buffalo Creek		189.00			189.00
Pasture rental for cattle, Smithfield township, Smithfield		478.80			478.80
Lunch room project, county-wide		721.80			721.80
Nursery school, county-wide		100.70			100.70
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		1,156.90			1,156.90
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		665.00			665.00
House nursing, county-wide		313.00			313.00
Stenographer for Farm Credit Association, Johnston and Wilson counties		372.05			372.05
Feeding cattle, county-wide		.95			.95
Malarial control, Wilson Mills		2,670.80			2,670.80
Grading playground, Benson		366.60		1,340.00	1,706.60
Stenographer for Farm Debt Adjustment office, Johnston County		225.90			225.90

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Malarial control drainage of Little Creek	$	$ 3,940.95	$	$	$ 3,940.95
Federal Housing program, Johnston County		1,046.30			1,046.30
Tools and sundry equipment, county-wide		321.65			321.65
Malarial control drainage, Micro		613.05			613.05
Repairs to farm house, two miles east of Wilson Mills		20.70			20.70
Janitorial services, county ERA office		107.55			107.55
Individual gardens, county-wide		1,056.13			1,056.13
Individual garden supervisor, county-wide		824.00			824.00

JONES COUNTY

Completion of new building, Comfort high school	$ 2,422.65	$	$	$	$ 2,422.65
Repairs to Mill Run colored school	235.77				235.77
Mayesville school repairs	641.94				641.94
Comfort school grounds improved	1,479.14		50.00		1,529.14
White Oak River drainage	3,116.25	339.30			3,455.55
Trent River drainage	1,974.46				1,974.46
Smith Mill Run cleared	1,372.15				1,372.15
Repairs to Maysville Town	1,829.00		500.00		2,329.00
Road improvement, ten mile fork to Trenton	2,782.90				2,782.90
Trent River to be cleared	697.50		20.00		717.50
Repairs to Holly Branch school (colored)	95.00		162.50		257.50
Repairs, Trenton school building	357.00	105.90	200.00	174.80	837.70
Road improvement to Carteret line beginning at Maysville	1,605.38		390.50		1,995.88
Pollocksville, repairing streets and drains	1,418.09				1,418.09
Public road improvement, Wyse Fork to Trenton	1,469.85		225.00		1,694.85
Trent River cleared	1,198.30				1,198.30
Beaver Creek cleaned	165.41				165.41
Sanitary privies, county-wide	2,257.60				2,257.60
Office help for farm and home demonstration agents	39.30				39.30
Repairs to Trenton school building	363.25				363.25
Maysville school repairs	484.10	286.40		72.00	842.50
Colored school repairs, county-wide	446.54	1,045.55		97.00	1,589.09
Completion of Comfort school	355.25	839.15		431.40	1,625.80
Repairs to county school trucks	270.90				270.90
Trent school gymnasium	170.25	868.20			1,038.45
Improvement of Myatsville school grounds	530.51				530.51
Improvement Pollocksville school grounds	535.13				535.13
Secondary public road by Trenton	339.00				339.00
Surfacing sandy streets at Trenton	1,158.01	868.10		54.00	2,080.11
Clearing Trent River of logs	153.75	1,420.27			1,574.02
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	232.06				232.06
Repairs to Black Swamp road		192.00			192.00
Cattle searching, county-wide		557.00			557.00
Clerical help in county office		591.60			591.60
Clearing and Grading Long Point Farm		527.80			527.80
Repairs to farm houses in lieu of rent		87.60			87.60
Stenographer for Farm Debt Adjustment		259.00			259.00
Malarial control drainage in and around Comfort		620.00			620.00
Repairs to streets in Pollocksville		335.40		100.00	435.40
House makers, county-wide		746.35			746.35
Partition offices, county office		10.50			10.50
Malarial control drainage, Mill Creek		372.40			372.40
Repair barns, White Farm		54.40			54.40
Developing grounds, Trenton		257.00			257.00
Clerical help ERA office		100.10			100.10
Clerical help in county office		376.50			376.50
Privy construction, 600, county-wide		1,294.75		12,138.00	13,432.75
Canning project, county-wide	$	$ 1,982.17	$	$ 296.85	$ 2,279.02
Farm rehabilitation		5.22		30.00	35.22
Supervisors, farms and gardens		1,207.50		100.00	1,307.50
Administrative		3,702.58			3,702.58
Unloading and holding pens, county		2,626.35			2,626.35
Cattle herdsmen, Great Lakes area		10,524.07			10,524.07
Mining of Marl lime		2,309.31			2,309.31
Repairing ERA office, county office		98.50			98.50
Dipping vat and fences, White Oak, Pocoson		60.90			60.90
School lunch rooms, county-wide		1,214.68		242.00	1,456.68
Branch reëmployment office		1,019.90		70.00	1,089.90
Bookkeeper for county accountant		378.00			378.00
Installation occupational records		214.20			214.20
Janitor for ERA building, county office		339.60			339.60
Store room clerks, etc.		2,118.79			2,118.79
Stenographer for Home Demonstration Agent		336.00			336.00
Malaria control drainage, Trenton		492.00			492.00
Malaria control drainage, Maysville		711.20			711.20

LEE COUNTY

Beautifying grounds, Lee County Hospital, Sanford	$ 30.41	$	$	$	$ 30.41
Beautifying grounds, waterworks station, Sanford	179.55				179.55
Road repair near Jonesboro	4,605.67				4,605.67
Road repair from Jonesboro to Sanford	28.82		535.00		563.82
Grading and graveling Wicker Street, Sanford	4,139.17				4,139.17
Road repair, from U.S. 1 by Lemon Springs to NC 53	3,008.92		608.50		3,617.42
Painting and beautifying schools in Lee County	2,367.47				2,367.47
Demolishing old water works plant, Sanford	1,438.69				1,438.69
Constructing sidewalks, Sanford	330.30				330.30
Repairing and painting city hall, beautifying grounds, Sanford	131.05		236.00		367.05
Constructing sidewalks around W. Sanford high school	720.00				720.00
Renovating courthouse and county home	2,096.04	188.65			2,284.69
Lee County training school	184.05				184.05
Repairing gymnasium of Sanford high school	2,683.68				2,683.68
Installing water system, McIver school, Sanford	77.20		20.00		97.20
Constructing privies at county schools	1,078.73				1,078.73
Renovating Jonesboro school building	4,455.20		650.00		5,105.20
Street improvements and water works, Sanford	10,466.02	855.85			11,321.87
Repairing county school busses	97.20		160.00		257.20
Golf course, Sanford	2,504.65	1,844.40			4,349.05
Construction of gymnasium, Deep River school	1,264.37	816.02	2,170.00	337.80	4,588.19
Constructing Jonesboro school gymnasium	2,111.24	335.01	2,170.00	135.10	4,751.35
Constructing Greenwood school gymnasium Sanford	1,303.71	991.87		338.10	2,633.68
Constructing Broadway school gymnasium, Broadway	1,514.12	385.93		338.10	2,238.15
Road repair from the Osgood road to the Sanford-Corinth road	1,047.70				1,047.70
Repairing county road, old plank road	1,175.30				1,175.30
Stenographer and office manager for reëmployment office	79.00				79.00
Dry creek drainage, Sanford	2,429.60				2,429.60
Drainage, Carbonton	971.71				971.71

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing library books and school furniture, Sanford high school	$ 20.25	$	$	$	$ 20.25
Dietitian and helper lunch room, McIver grammar school, Sanford	98.95				98.95
Janitorial service, county schools	13.50				13.50
Renovating county training school	4,125.97	1,531.69		123.16	5,780.82
Construction at Sanford high school	3,378.92	4,812.25		3,323.29	11,514.46
Constructing school privies, 13	41.82				41.82
Painting Sanford city schools	704.25	225.00		100.00	1,029.25
Drainage of creeks and beautifying town of Sanford	30.36				30.36
Constructing gymnasium, Lee County training school	1,511.57	1,005.88		337.80	2,855.25
Additional material to be used on county school projects	4,521.07				4,521.07
Constructing community center, Sanford	8,670.71	25,568.64		2,389.92	36,629.27
Remodeling dwelling used by station operators, Sanford water works	26.50		126.00		152.50
Draining Little Buffalo creek	664.91				664.91
Lee County training school building	211.49				211.49
Building bookshelves and library tables, Sanford Public Library	154.65				154.65
Replacing hot air with steam heating, McIver school, Sanford	526.08	151.35			677.43
County road repair	985.24				985.24
Sewing room at Sanford	312.80	638.25	30.00		981.05
Tool and sundry equipment	31.20				31.20
Records and clerical service, Sanford		365.40			365.40
Library service in county institutions		897.60			897.60
Clerical and stenographic work		1,531.55			1,531.55
Bedside nursing, rural section		591.87			591.87
Public recreation, Sanford		48.60			48.60
Janitorial service, public office		1,560.55			1,560.55
Canning food		39.70			39.70
Constructing Greenwood school grounds, Sanford		256.60		140.10	396.70
Canning food		515.23			515.23
School lunches, county		143.25			143.25
Production of food and gardens		6,260.30			6,260.30
Administrative		4,325.50			4,325.50
Mattress making		1,610.43		40.00	1,650.43
Tables for mattress making		59.95			59.95
Pasture for relief cattle		113.80			113.80
Pasture for relief cattle		175.30			175.30
Pasture for relief cattle		219.10			219.10
Making household goods		52.05			52.05
Supervision for production of food		364.60			364.60
Emergency labor		25.75			25.75
Cutting wood		73.85			73.85
Lunchrooms, county schools		425.90			425.90
Pasture for relief cattle		146.70			146.70
Pasture for relief cattle		192.65			192.65
Pasture for relief cattle		371.00			371.00
Pasture for relief cattle		200.90			200.90
Housing and feeding ERA cattle		560.10			560.10
Nursery school helpers, Sanford		81.65			81.65
Herding and caring for cattle		1,229.78			1,229.78
Pasture for relief cattle		99.60			99.60
Repairing ERA office		519.09			519.09
Pasture for relief cattle		143.10			143.10
Installation of occupational records		258.95			258.95
Distribution of surplus commodities		640.10			640.10
Improving swimming pool and community house, Sanford		960.68		475.00	1,435.68
Producing hay		421.00			421.00
Making comforters and garments, Sanford		6,856.58			6,856.58
Care of livestock and goods for rural rehabilitation		24.00			24.00
Repaired house for relief family		29.59			29.59
Malarial control drainage, Sanford		2,121.68			2,121.68
Home making		459.90			459.90
Japanese Beetle traps	$	$ 56.00	$	$	$ 56.00
Janitorial service ERA office		153.20			153.20
Storage for commodities		43.75			43.75

LENOIR COUNTY

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Engineering party for malaria control, county-wide	$ 1,911.91	$ 625.58	$	$ 80.00	$ 2,617.49
Drainage engineer for county	106.42				106.42
Library helper, Kinston Library	36.00				36.00
Widening Pollocks Street, Kinston	385.43				385.43
Completing athletic field, Kinston school	3,487.06	440.15		110.00	4,037.21
Janitor for Graingers school, Graingers	18.00				18.00
Janitor for Harvey school, Kinston	36.00				36.00
Lunch room helper and janitor, Lewis school	36.00				36.00
Privies at county schools, county-wide	177.35				177.35
Road repair from Wootens Cross Road to route 11	1,064.73				1,064.73
Road repair from Wheats Swamp to Falling Creek Station, then to Hillcrest	1,279.90				1,279.90
Road repair from Pink Hill to Duplin County line	1,393.97				1,393.97
Reconditioning water system at Caswell Training school, Kinston	758.77				758.77
Public swimming pool, Kinston	5,517.16	18,646.78	2,489.80	7,241.05	33,894.79
Improving playgrounds at Caswell Training school, Kinston	1,261.35				1,261.35
Enlarging boys' dormitory Caswell Training school, Kinston	432.39				432.39
Painting and repairing employees houses, Caswell Training school, Kinston	1,317.20				1,317.20
Street beautification, Kinston	4,414.62				4,414.62
Adding two feet on two silos, Caswell Training school, Kinston	33.30				33.30
Beautification of town of La Grange	831.87				831.87
Clearing lands and grading on State Farm Colony for women, near Kinston	3,647.53				3,647.53
Clearing land and ditching on farm at Caswell Training school, Kinston	2,424.26				2,424.26
Remodeling gymnasium, Caswell Training school, Kinston	907.30	342.00			1,249.30
Malaria drainage, Stonyton Creek	3,573.50				3,573.50
Malaria drainage, Falling Creek	5,365.66				5,365.66
Storm sewer through La Grange from Highway 10 to Grounge-mut Creek	4,316.57				4,316.57
Sidewalks and curb drains, La Grange	5,941.01		200.00		6,141.01
Painting interior and exterior buildings, Caswell Training school, Kinston	3,503.10				3,503.10
Building syrup plant, Caswell Training school, Kinston	42.30				42.30
Plastering and brick work, Caswell Training school, Kinston	350.80				350.80
Local work project for county	34.62				34.62
Sewing room, La Grange	163.20				163.20
Drainage of Stonyton Creek	3,648.21				3,648.21
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	5,990.67				5,990.67
Repairs on county school buildings, county	2,120.40	135.90		30.00	2,286.30
Drainage of Luzzane Swamp	1,466.43				1,466.43
Timekeeper for city of Kinston project	280.00				280.00
Storm sewer construction, Kinston	6,159.45				6,159.45
School gymnasium, Moss Hill school	3,216.58	1,241.82		196.70	4,655.10

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Malaria drainage, Briery Run	$ 2,593.44	$ 12.00	$	$	$ 2,605.44
Repairing water pipes and installing hydrants under Queen Street, Kinston	1,543.97				1,543.97
Malaria drainage, Jericho Creek	1,537.86				1,537.86
Clearing land at Farm Colony for Women, near Kinston	2,524.05	192.40			2,716.45
Painting county white school buildings, county	1,243.85	3,927.10			5,170.95
Repairing sanitary sewer under Queen Street, Kinston	4,847.11	3,538.00		744.95	9,130.06
Painting and repairing Jesse W. Grainger high school, Kinston	372.40				372.40
Painting and repairs, Lemuel Harvey school, Kinston	280.75				280.75
Paint and repairs to Richard H. Lewis school, Kinston	339.20	1,231.10			1,570.30
Paint and repairs on Tower Hill negro school, Kinston	181.60				181.60
Paint and repair Lincoln negro school, Kinston	130.93				130.93
Paint and repair Atkin negro school, Kinston	199.35				199.35
Library assistant, Kinston	19.80				19.80
Clerical office of superintendent of public welfare	5.50				5.50
Administration	3,694.08				3,694.08
Addition to city owned building to be used as building for public offices, Kinston	395.68				395.68
Dynamite crew for malaria control, county-wide	266.36				266.36
Drainage, slough running through First Slough Bridge, near Kinston	2,679.09	2,671.40			5,350.49
Malaria drainage, Trent River, near Jones County line	1,980.83				1,980.83
Malaria drainage, Bear Creek	719.12				719.12
Malaria drainage, Tuckahoe Swamp	1,742.23				1,742.23
Paint and repair county courthouse	1,331.66	438.78			1,770.44
Paint and repair buildings, improve grounds, Caswell Training school, Kinston	11,132.86	13,120.83			24,253.68
Paint and repair buildings, improving grounds, Caswell Training School, Kinston	1,958.15				1,958.15
Malaria drainage within city limits of Grifton		497.70			497.70
Installation index system clerk of superior court office		3,998.00			3,998.00
Installation index system, register of deeds office		3,768.60		3,387.20	7,155.80
Librarian, Kinston Public Library	54.00				54.00
Clerical work, county storeroom	90.00	310.51			400.51
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		5.45		50.00	55.45
Repairing storm sewer, Kinston		197.20		1,783.20	1,980.40
Clerical work, county storeroom		1,866.82			1,866.82
Repair to Parrots mill dam		458.60			458.60
Farm rehabilitation		6,829.35			6,829.35
Canning and preserving		3,089.02			3,089.02
Clerical help, emergency crop loan		643.53			643.53
Emergency relief teachers, county		1,120.80			1,120.80
Clerical help reëmployment office		2,337.56			2,337.56
Administrative		9,873.49			9,873.49
Library assistants and book menders, Kinston		797.10		100.00	897.10
Repairs to building at Farm Colony, near Kinston		3,998.00		2,435.36	6,433.36
Pasture for reief cattle		629.10			629.10
Pasture for relief catte		86.10			86.10
Pasture for relief cattle		794.70			794.70
Pasture for relief cattle		54.00			54.00
Pasture for relief cattle		499.40			499.40
Pasture for relief cattle (herding)		1,613.90			1,613.90
Repairs to county schools		57.00			57.00
Pasture for relief cattle		268.90			268.90
Pasture for relief cattle		387.25			387.25
Pasture for relief cattle		1,192.80			1,192.80
Drainage Centennial school grounds	$	$ 171.60	$	$ 51.04	$ 222.64
Repairs to county schools, Whitney's Creek school		158.56		236.39	394.95
Stenographers, federal housing administration		767.70			767.70
Cattle herding		5,412.86			5,412.86
Sewing room, La Grange		1,837.10		73.50	1,910.60
Building portable testing shute		40.00			40.00
Handling government commodities		58.39			58.39
Pasture for relief cattle		1,294.90			1,294.90
Lunch room, Kinston		246.60		468.00	714.60
Installation of occupational records		1,477.38			1,477.38
Janitor for ERA building		510.45			510.45
Malaria control, Kinston		929.18			929.18
Drainage Barrow Pits, La Grange		3,676.00			3,676.00
Developing Emma Webb park, Kinston		5,661.52		170.00	5,831.50
Storeroom for surplus commodities		1,168.38			1,168.38
Painting and repairing county home		783.60		574.93	1,358.53
Painting county jail		323.00		210.00	533.00
Visiting housekeepers		672.85			672.85
Repairing Heritage Street, Kinston		1,310.59		5,233.40	6,543.99
Japanese Beetle traps		102.40			102.40
Clerical help ERA office		168.00			168.00

LINCOLN COUNTY

Addition to city filtering, Lincolnton	$ 49.50	$	$	$	$ 49.50
Partition in office of local CWA office	37.10				37.10
Clerical help, ERA office	13.50				13.50
Sidewalks parallel state highway No. 7	2,401.57				2,401.57
Straightening road in city of Lincolnton	6,585.01				6,585.01
Janitor services, schools and courthouse	322.20	1,386.45			1,708.65
Reepsville road improvement	4,849.11				4,849.11
Rebuilding county road southeast of Lincolnton	4,651.65				4,651.65
Grading football field, Oak Lawn school		759.95			759.95
Clerical help, Lincolnton National Guard organization	36.00				36.00
Beautification of Denver high school, Macpaela grammer school and Triangle school	216.00				216.00
Road repair, from Cat Square NC 27	4,133.00				4,133.00
Road repair, from Lowesville to Lincolnton	3,950.50				3,950.50
Road repair, Lincolnton-Cherryville road	3,674.79				3,674.79
Rifle range improvement, Lincolnton	564.65	148.00		8.00	720.65
Construction of earth wall to divert flow of water (Lincolnton water supply)	566.15				566.15
Cleaning garbage dump one-fourth mile from Walker Branch	184.36				184.36
Putting down hardwood floor, public library, Lincolnton	89.70				89.70
Dirt sidewalks, cement drains, in Denver	1,928.38				1,928.38
Building sidewalks, Lincolnton	3,067.23				3,067.23
Cleaning out intake city reservoir, Lincolnton	361.05				361.05
Clerk reëmployment office, Lincolnton	50.00				50.00
Re-indexing auditor's books, courthouse, Lincolnton	45.00	461.94			506.94
Construction of graded sidewalks, Lincolnton	1,048.24				1,048.24
Dirt sidewalks, Crouse	1,242.36				1,242.36
Dirt sidewalks in Iron	1,705.67				1,705.67
Construction of streets, Lincolnton	3,697.12				3,697.12

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improvements to grounds (schools), near Lincolnton	$ 1,965.16	$	$	$	$ 1,965.16
Construction of Rock Springs gymnasium	3,695.62	1,136.35	75.00		4,906.97
Construction North Brook No. 1 gymnasium	2,353.31	880.52		100.00	3,333.83
Grading school football field, Lincolnton	582.00				582.00
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	4,313.62	3,224.65		10,115.00	17,653.27
Improvement grounds and building, Hickory Grove grammar school	551.97				551.97
Cleaning channels and banks, Clark's Creek		8,770.42			8,770.42
Grading and fencing Lincoln high school athletic field	1,587.66	1,160.05	132.40	132.40	3,012.51
Cleaning off watershed, Lincolnton	480.10				480.10
Tool project, county-wide	1,341.63				1,341.63
Administrative	1,507.88				1,507.88
Nursery schools in adult education, county-wide		150.00			150.00
Preservation of food, county-wide		2,247.82		146.22	2,394.04
Painting case workers office, Lincolnton		7.20			7.20
Care of livestock, county-wide		764.10			764.10
Making garments for relief families, Lincolnton		4,691.29			4,691.29
Administrative		5,366.51			5,366.51
Rebinding library books, county-wide		665.50		188.22	853.72
Rural Rehabilitation		3,745.06			3,745.06
Rural Rehabilitation		18.90			18.90
Bridge construction, Clark's Creek		2,497.10		3,320.20	5,817.30
ERA office interviewer, Lincolnton		113.40			113.40
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		466.31			466.31
Cattle distribution, county-wide		99.70			99.70
Nursery school helper, Lincolnton		112.57			112.57
Lunch room, Laboratory school		224.80			224.80
Lunch room, Oak Lawn high school		62.80			62.80
Installation of occupational records, county office		290.20			290.20
Construction of water mains, Lincolnton		945.60		3,111.83	4,057.43
Warehouse operation, Lincolnton		485.89			485.89
Janitress for county courthouse, Lincolnton		568.20			568.20
Home making classes, Lincolnton		224.77		32.00	256.70
Federal housing survey, county-wide		759.40			759.40
Garden and supervisor and inspection, county-wide		1,457.50			1,457.50
Sewer construction, Lincolnton		91.40		133.72	225.12
Street construction, Lincolnton		1,376.15		495.50	1,871.65
Bookkeeper for crop loan office		202.30			202.30
Improvement, playgrounds, Lincolnton		1,058.65		213.00	1,271.65
Reconstruction, Long Street, Goodsonville		4,047.35		278.10	4,325.45
County farm and garden produce, county-wide		446.95		54.00	500.95
Home making for Rural Rehabilitation families, county-wide		57.75			57.75
Reconstruction of streets, Lincolnton		936.80		120.00	1,056.80
Clerical, ERA office, local office		90.00			90.00

MACON COUNTY

Golf course and swimming pool, Franklin	$ 8,512.39	$ 2,669.35	$	$ 390.40	$11,572.14
Franklin high school, recreational building and playground	3,300.65	1,519.00		400.00	5,219.65
Repairing and improvement schools and grounds, county-wide	4,514.85	2,166.25		358.50	7,039.60
Repairing county home	2,841.60	840.00		487.50	4,169.10
Franklin cemetery improvement	270.00				270.00
Street repairing, Franklin	5,219.75	3,675.75			8,895.50
Road repair on Clarks Chappel road	5,994.18				5,994.18
Road repair, Highlands out Horse Cove road	$ 2,741.20	$	$	$	$ 2,741.20
Road repair, Cowee road from No. 286 to Leatherman post office	3,676.60				3,676.60
Road repair, Ellijay road	3,317.53				3,317.53
Clerical help, county offices and schools	179.70				179.70
Repairs to school house and grounds, Highland school, Highlands	5,251.88	1,762.40		477.50	7,491.78
Sanitary privies, county-wide	1,401.83				1,401.83
School sanitation county schools, county-wide	1,496.63	979.50		200.00	2,676.13
Tool project, county-wide	377.44				377.44
CWA sign	38.80				38.80
Administrative	1,503.68				1,503.68
Sewing room at Franklin		17,885.99		200.00	18,085.99
Completing records at courthouse, Franklin		714.85		97.20	812.05
Indexing and rebinding books, library, Franklin		150.00		15.00	165.00
Canning leaders and helpers, Franklin		976.09			976.09
Repairing county roads, county-wide		18,645.47		7,627.00	26,272.47
Administrative		6,977.23			6,977.23
Mattress making		37.61			37.61
Tables for mattress making		62.27			62.27
Teaching, Highlands and Franklin		383.64			383.64
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Franklin		563.80			563.80
Repairing ERA office and sewing room, Franklin		392.52			392.52
Emergency labor		90.95			90.95
Lunch room, county-wide		894.67		10.00	904.67
Lunch room, county-wide		10.56		10.00	20.56
County-wide cattle feeding		966.00			966.00
Clerical help for special commodities, county-wide		2,428.55			2,428.55
Janitor service ERA offices		187.16			187.16
Installation of occupational records, Franklin		286.50			286.50
Home making, county-wide		2,422.40			2,422.40
Clerical work, county agent's office		32.00			32.00
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Franklin		69.75			69.75
Farm and garden inspection, county-wide		412.80			412.80

MADISON COUNTY

Community house, Hot Springs	$ 1,326.71	$ 309.00	$	$	$ 1,635.71
Road repair from Punching Fork to Little Creek	623.25				623.25
Repair Laurel Valley road	243.45				243.45
Repair of Bakers Creek road	197.20				197.20
Road repair, Rice Cove to Big Laurel	938.90				938.90
Road repair and build new road on Clover Branch road	570.75				570.75
Painting roof of Meadow Fork school	358.79				358.79
Building bus house, Blood River	202.55				202.55
Building bus house, Shooting Creek	272.65				272.65
Project number P-31-57-32	229.50				229.50
Build bus house, Luck	153.30				153.30
Build bus house, Wooley Shot Branch	182.60				182.60
Community house, Whitey Rock	996.45	1,421.15	664.00	120.00	3,201.60
Extending water line for fire protection, Hot Springs	2,270.55				2,270.55
Road repair, from Walnut to Sandy Bottoms	2,026.25				2,026.25
Construction of highway, Meadow Fork road	7,670.06				7,670.06
Improving Crooked Creek road from Bridge to Paint Fork road	5,052.04				5,052.04
Road repair, route 213, Canto to old route 20 and Worley Cove road	7,090.71				7,090.71
Highway construction, Big Laurel road	11,713.26	1,638.00		450.00	13,801.26

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing streets, water lines, and back alleys, Marshall	$ 1,445.40	$	$	$	$ 1,445.40
Repairing Bear-Wallow Gap and Highland school road	252.00				252.00
Grading school grounds and constructing football field, Walnut high school	2,411.70	814.20			3,225.90
Community house, Hot Springs	323.30				323.30
Repairing water line, surfacing streets, Mars Hill	1,424.20				1,424.20
Janitorial service, county-wide	387.00	1,381.40			1,768.40
Sewing room at Walnut	424.50	3,493.13		150.00	4,067.63
Sewing room, Hot Springs		2,955.99		225.00	3,180.99
Commissary clerk, assistant case worker and interviewer, county office	111.00				111.00
Building bus house at Joe Robinson's	214.20				214.20
Painting county schools, county-wide	623.35				623.35
Repairing county school busses county-wide	325.50				325.50
Privy construction, county-wide	5,644.90	954.60			6,599.50
Clerical Help, local office	696.60				696.60
Supervisor for CWA school projects, county-wide	257.44				257.44
New construction of walls, Walnut	1,594.65	1,284.60		1,100.00	3,979.25
Tools, county-wide	44.12				44.12
Replacing roof, Walnut high school	890.40				890.40
Repair and maintenance, bridge, Marshal	160.56	365.40		728.47	1,254.43
School lunches, children of relief families, county-wide	323.10				323.10
Food canning and preserving, county-wide		3,526.28			3,526.28
Sewing room, Mars Hill		444.61		60.00	504.61
Sewing room at Marshall		3,533.44		225.00	3,758.44
Repair and maintenance of schools, Mars Hill		1,510.10		41.00	1,551.10
New construction of schools, Meadow Fork, Joe, N. C.		1,410.10		1,707.20	3,117.30
Repair of water works (dam) Hot Springs		1,069.15		582.85	1,652.00
Adult education, county-wide		336.38			336.38
Production of food, county-wide		7,000.14			7,000.14
Tools, Rural Rehabilitation, county-wide		62.43			62.43
Administrative		5,403.66			5,403.66
Improving ERA office, Marshall		80.90			80.90
Water works construction, Marshall		9,010.50			9,010.50
Farm and garden program, county-wide		369.88			369.88
Herding cattle, county-wide		337.25			337.25
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		1,432.05			1,432.05
Construction of corn crib, Hot Springs		150.24			150.24
Feeding and handling cattle, county-wide		430.55			430.55
Lunch rooms, county-wide		906.40			906.40
Installation of occupational records, county office		1,014.10			1,014.10
Survey of school property, county-wide		274.60			274.60
Beautifying highway to Mars Hill		17.50		638.00	655.50
Repair of houses, county-wide		773.40			773.40
Repair of commissary roof, Marshall		46.06			46.06
Stenographer for Emergency Crop Loan, Marshall		9.60			9.60
Home gardens and small farms, county-wide		100.80			100.80
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Marshall		228.90			228.90
Home makers, county-wide		503.39			503.39
Operation and maintenance of relief, county office		45.00		45.00	90.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
MARTIN COUNTY					
Sewer disposal, Robersonville	$ 789.80	$	$	$	$ 789.80
Road repair, Washington-Jamesville road	4,129.00				4,129.00
Road repair, Stokes-Williamston road	2,966.75				2,966.75
Road repair, Hassell road	4,179.80				4,179.80
Repairing and painting county schools, county-wide	2,190.90				2,190.90
Repairing and painting school building, Robersonville	907.50				907.50
Covering pipes with asbestos, county schools	1,027.20				1,027.20
General street improvement, Jamesville	2,851.06	2,430.65		20.00	5,301.71
Street and sidewalk construction, Williamston	3,098.75				3,098.75
Drainage, Hamilton	647.55				647.55
Road repair, Washington-Jamesville road	4,038.25				4,038.25
Painting Oak City and farm-life teacherage	926.13				926.13
Constructing gymnasium, Williamston	4,342.52	2,221.60		729.00	7,293.12
Painting and repairing high school building, Williamston	1,208.35				1,208.35
Drainage, Robersonville	4,640.19	1,976.60			6,616.79
Road repair, River road, Hamilton	4,020.87				4,020.87
Privy construction, county-wide	8,147.55				8,147.55
Drainage, Parmele	1,052.25				1,052.25
Repairing streets and sidewalks, Williamston	3,319.12				3,319.12
Drainage and street work, Everetts	922.35				922.35
School construction, Bear Grass school	1,474.95	597.60		382.00	2,454.55
Regrading ditch, extending sewer lines, farm-life school	862.44				862.44
Drainage, Williamston	1,916.03	4,204.65			6,120.68
New construction of street, Bear Grass	582.64	38.40			621.04
Drainage, Oak City	1,306.02	1,052.70			2,358.72
Digging well, Robersonville	837.60				837.60
Construction of road from Bear Grass toward Williamston	619.35				619.35
Tool project, county-wide	504.83				504.83
Building parks for Farm Rehabilitation, Williamston		1,495.01			1,495.01
Administrative	1,048.40	3,433.73			4,482.13
Privy construction, county-wide		2,228.10		16,548.14	18,776.24
Clerical assistant reëmployment office		52.80			52.80
Canning, county-wide		2,538.37		88.00	2,626.37
Pasture for relief cattle, near Jamesville		991.10			991.10
Pasture for relief cattle, county-wide		238.00			238.00
Cattle herdsmen, county-wide		27.48			27.48
School construction, Oak City		112.80		450.50	563.30
Wood for relief families, county-wide		133.50			133.50
Pasture for relief cattle near Jamesville		315.90			315.90
Stenographer, sheriff's office, Williamston		372.00			372.00
Farm relief, county-wide		3,744.84			3,744.84
ERA truck driver, county-wide		59.96			59.96
Repair relief homes, county-wide		97.40			97.40
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		374.90			374.90
Caring for mules, county-wide		10.50			10.50
Drainage supervisor, county-wide		193.56			193.56
Sewing room, county-wide		3,848.15		312.00	4,160.15
Moving relief clients, county-wide		279.41			279.41
Stock room for commodity distribution		379.34			379.34
Searching for relief cattle, county-wide		160.41			160.41
Repairing Gold Point school building, Gold Point		402.80		226.65	629.45
Clerical assistance, seed loan office		136.50			136.50
Building offices for ERA, Williamston		403.20		480.87	884.07

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Supervision and planting gardens, county-wide	$	$ 111.50	$	$	$ 111.50
Ball park at high school		353.10		282.00	635.10
Federal Housing Program, county-wide		194.50			194.50
Clerical workers, reëmployment office, county-wide		32.40			32.40
Sewerage extension, Williamston		469.95		410.74	880.69
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		221.65			221.65
Janitress, Williamston		57.00			57.00
Clerical help, ERA office		375.00			375.00

McDOWELL COUNTY

Building dam, Pete Murphy fish hatchery	$ 2,955.65	$	$ 497.00	$	$ 3,452.65
Road improvement, city reservoir	2,442.50				2,442.50
Street improvement and drainage, Old Fort	3,750.30	460.30	190.00		4,400.60
Extension of sanitary sewer, Marion	982.30		700.50		1,682.80
Privy construction, Old Fort, Marion	5,089.35	3,302.70	12,062.50	16,689.75	37,144.30
Marion community house		8,230.50		7,066.93	15,297.43
Improving Crooked Creek road	3,499.70		150.00		3,649.70
Repairing road from Dysartville to Yein Mountain	3,573.85				3,573.85
Gravel and surface road, Nebo to No. 190	4,690.03		700.00		5,390.03
Repairing streets and short roads, Marion	4,180.80		315.00		4,495.80
Marion airport	715.55		482.00		1,197.55
Retaining wall and school grounds improvement, Old Fort	5,117.00	797.50	200.00		6,114.50
Retaining wall around cemetery, Old Fort	3,072.90				3,072.90
Concrete sidewalks at Nebo	4,202.33	518.00	200.00	240.00	5,160.33
Painting courthouse, Marion	2,160.00		386.80		2,546.80
Making comforts, Marion	79.20	1,180.80			1,260.00
Sewing room, county courthouse	157.20	4,907.23			5,064.43
Improving public park, Marion	170.10		100.00		270.10
Road repair, from Sevier to Ashford	4,431.70		845.15		5,276.85
Improving school grounds and buildings at Dysartville	286.61				286.61
Improving school grounds and buildings at Glenwood-Dysartville high school	533.10				533.10
Improving grounds and buildings, Pleasant Garden high school	1,481.05				1,481.05
P-31-59-32	28.80				28.80
Sewerage plant at West Marion school	2,746.55	303.65	400.00		3,450.20
Bringing up to date tax records, city tax office, Marion	21.00				21.00
Assistant librarian, city library, Marion	28.80				28.80
Clerical worker, accountants, Marion	43.20				43.20
Bringing up to date old records, county tax office, Marion	117.60				117.60
Water line ditching and refilling, Marion	119.62	146.65	300.00	552.00	1,118.27
Grading and laying sidewalks, Marion	2,784.42				2,784.42
Erection of concrete pond, Pete Murphy fish hatchery	2,251.70				2,251.70
Grading school grounds, Marion	14,449.57	3,510.00			17,959.57
Filter bed at sewerage plant, Marion	5,426.26	1,079.90	450.00	192.00	7,148.16
Repairing sidewalks, Marion	1,532.62		427.24		1,959.86
Rebuilding two bridges, Old Fort	1,808.76	136.80		16.00	1,961.56
Digging and walling well for water supply, Nebo	1,414.07				1,414.07
Heating plant, West Marion school	1,072.81	299.80	100.00		1,472.61
Community building, gymnasium, Pleasant Gardens	4,985.91	7,049.52		1,273.45	13,308.88
Grading and excavating town lot, Marion	9,326.72				9,326.72
Water supply, West Marion school	639.50	363.80			1,003.30
Partitioning four offices in courthouse for CWA and ERA	299.60				299.60
Tool project for county	607.87				607.87
Administrative	2,202.36				2,202.36
Geodetic control survey, county		7.61			7.61
Adult illiteracy classes, county		131.00			131.00
Indexing clerks, county tax office		470.40			470.40
Canning, county		1,304.90			1,304.90
Cleaning wells, Nebo high school		164.30			164.30
Farm and garden supervision, county		576.50			576.50
Grading school grounds, East Marion		640.35			640.35
Tool superintendent and warehouse manager, county		487.16			487.16
Clerical help, reëmployment office, county		1,097.20			1,097.20
Improving grounds, Glenwood high school		1,839.95			1,839.95
Book binding, county schools		312.00			312.00
Janitorial service, county schools		92.80			92.80
Emergency labor, county office		19.20			19.20
Clerical worker, emergency crop loan, Shelby		289.00			289.00
Distribution of surplus commodities, county		354.43			354.43
Repairing Crooked Creek road		6,323.55			6,323.55
Installation of occupational records, county		720.25			720.25
Constructing and equipping tannery, Old Fort		26,199.97			26,199.97
N. C. relief tannery, Old Fort		46,726.40			46,726.40
Repairing sidewalks at Marion		290.40			290.40
Constructing school bus shelter, county		245.40			245.40
Grading reservoir grounds at Marion		478.60			478.60
Stenographer, ERA office, Marion		177.60			177.60
Supervision, individual gardens, Old Fort and Marion		1,398.80			1,398.80
Janitorial service, ERA office, Marion		134.56			134.56
Repairing View Point Drive, Marion		415.55			415.55
Grading athletic field, Nebo high school		1,745.05			1,745.05
Road construction, west of Old Fort		2,565.85			2,565.85
Road construction, Pepper Creek road		2,135.80			2,135.80
Home making program, county		4,183.45			4,183.45
Book repairing, Old Fort schools		329.20			329.20

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Clerical help NRA office, Charlotte	$ 99.00	$	$	$	$ 99.00
General improvements County Home, Charlotte	9,732.30		2,100.00		11,832.30
Construction of Farm road, general improvement of hospital grounds	2,942.55				2,942.55
Drainage in Pineville	4,610.10				4,610.10
Beautification public playgrounds, Charlotte	7,365.88				7,365.88
Changing creek channels, Charlotte	7,339.30	13,342.40			20,681.70
Wilkerson Boulevard beautification	17,331.17	21,517.00	175.00	1,960.00	40,983.17
Planting and grading Huntersville public park	741.75		13.00		754.75
Street and sidewalk repair, Charlotte	20,911.79				20,911.79
Street and sidewalk repair, Charlotte	13,762.99				13,762.99
Street and sidewalk repair, Charlotte	27,130.03		1,410.00		28,540.03
Street construction, northeast section of Charlotte	88,672.88	1,559.15	5,552.00	1,485.80	97,269.83
Janitor service, Charlotte schools	1,963.80				1,963.80
Tennis courts at playground, Charlotte	12,978.29		1,490.00		14,468.29
Drainage inside town limits, Davidson	1,240.90				1,240.90

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Playground leaders, Charlotte	$ 1,026.75	$ 5,980.34	$	$ 75.00	$ 7,082.09
Construction of seats, Independence Park	10,314.83	535.30	975.00	26.50	11,851.63
City playgrounds, various parks, Charlotte	7,648.14	434.80	1,137.00	872.00	10,091.94
Geodetic control survey, Charlotte to Huntersville	474.00	119.12			593.12
Auditorium and heating plant, Cornelius School	2,790.78				2,790.78
Road repair on old Tuckaseeg road	4,285.64		1,900.00		6,185.64
Road repair Sardis Church road and Ramah road, from 276 to 20	4,338.65		2,400.00		6,738.65
Taking sand from various creeks to supply projects, Charlotte	2,515.16	760.40		113.00	3,388.56
Drainage McDowell Creek	6,936.30	7,060.40		2,080.00	16,076.70
Rebinding old public records, Register of Deeds office, Charlotte	201.00				201.00
Reërection Mint Building, Eastover Park, Charlotte	14,325.78	30,308.63		2,090.34	46,724.75
Surfacing sidewalks, southeast section, Charlotte	1,868.50		725.00		2,593.50
Surfacing sidewalks, southeast section, Charlotte	1,551.50		725.00		2,276.50
Surfacing streets, northeast section, Charlotte	314.70		905.00		1,219.70
Street repair, northeast section, Charlotte	3,894.13		770.00		4,664.13
Painting municipal group buildings, Charlotte	6,937.53	2,381.75		115.90	9,435.18
Street repair, city of Charlotte	3,156.05				3,156.05
Surfacing roads in Mecklenburg County	1,580.50				1,580.50
Road repair from Derita to Concord	3,527.93				3,527.93
Surfacing streets, northwest section, Charlotte	6,700.38		2,900.00		9,600.38
Surfacing streets, southeast section, Charlotte	4,256.00		2,985.00		7,241.00
Surfacing streets northeast section, Charlotte	2,657.75	1.80		2,500.00	5,159.55
Clearing little Sugar Creek and tributaries	3,877.30				3,877.30
Clearing Michael Creek	2,112.80		100.00		2,212.80
Improvement to grounds, teacherage, Steel Creek	1,286.35		60.00		1,346.35
Cleaning out Long Creek	2,756.05				2,756.05
Privy construction, county-wide	30,631.28	4,379.89	52,062.50	8,332.80	95,406.47
Clerical help reëmployment office, Charlotte	411.00				411.00
Improving office data City Hall, Charlotte	806.05	12,296.45			13,102.50
Indexing records and deeds, Charlotte	1,364.10				1,364.10
Improving storm sewer drainage, Charlotte	2,218.55		316.00		2,534.55
Oakhurst school	445.65		112.00		557.65
Berryhill school, athletic field	1,772.70	1,968.60	43.00	729.60	4,513.90
Street and sidewalk improvement, Matthews	3,736.45		523.50		4,259.95
Street and sidewalk improvement, Newell	1,632.20		99.00		1,731.20
Improvements community center, Hickory Grove		374.00		59.50	433.50
Paw Creek school, athletic field	1,349.25	1,723.80	93.00	485.50	3,651.55
Cultivating and harvesting Eastover Farm, southeast section, Charlotte	484.05	16,391.27	1,345.00	1,266.00	19,486.32
Improvement to building and grounds, Sharon high school	1,349.65		210.00		1,559.65
Painting interior and exterior school, Charlotte	198.00		80.75		278.75
Improvement building and grounds, Huntersville school	2,158.40				2,158.40
Cleaning parks and recreational centers, Charlotte	72.00				72.00
Kindergarten, various parts of city and county	566.40				566.40
Sewing room	1,520.40	30,281.89			31,802.29
Street construction of northwest section, Charlotte	6,833.35	8,231.90	607.00	815.00	16,487.25
Street construction southwest section, Charlotte	$12,188.50	$	$	$	$12,188.50
Construction of Berryhill community house and gymnasium	438.28	3,788.80			4,227.08
Sharon community house and gymnasium	375.83	3,265.30	1,890.00	1,593.10	7,124.23
Paw Creek school community house and gymnasium	237.40	3,301.63	1,600.00		5,139.03
Bain school community house and gymnasium	54.00	4,822.10	2,144.00	2,144.06	9,164.16
Sewing room, Berryhill	141.75				141.75
Sewing room, Huntersville	82.50				82.50
Sewing room, Thomasboro	310.80				310.80
Huntersville community house and gymnasium	133.65	4,527.50	1,844.00	1,843.63	8,348.78
Long Creek school community house and gymnasium	187.47	3,823.65	1,654.00	1,591.13	7,256.25
Repairs to building and grounds, Cornelius schools, Cornelius	266.75				266.75
Repairs to plumbing and heating systems and repairs to buildings, county schools	768.29				768.29
Pineville school community house and gymnasium	88.40	4,533.70	1,827.50	1,827.13	8,276.73
Oakhurst school community house and gymnasium	54.00	4,698.70	1,827.50	1,827.13	8,407.33
Improvements municipal stadidium, Charlotte	23,276.96	34,530.85	2,510.00	4,571.17	64,888.98
Street construction northeast section, Charlotte	15,731.89	13,062.55		5,927.50	34,721.94
Negro recreational center, Charlotte	3,081.25	7,740.00		1,274.00	12,095.25
Drainage of Big Sugar Creek	6,348.25				6,348.25
Drainage all streams in Mecklenburg County	2,951.85	9,853.20	110.00	250.00	13,165.05
Improving municipal golf course, Charlotte	3,913.90		1,255.00		5,168.90
Privy repairs Mecklenburg County schools	177.30				177.30
Street construction southeast section, Charlotte	45,275.67	29,190.55		12,714.00	87,180.22
Road repair, road 103, 104, 105 from cross place court NC 15	1,544.60				1,544.60
Sidewalk improvement, Davidson. Demolishing old brick building	2,262.80	192.00	194.00	60.00	2,708.80
Painting and repairs to three city schools	1,740.75		750.00		2,490.75
Tool and sundry equipment	6,679.28	9,638.62			16,317.90
Drainage of Thomasboro and Hoskins	2,181.15	3,159.50			5,340.65
State highway 26, beautification	6,227.50				6,227.50
Repairing drop curtains in auditorium	99.00				99.00
Real property inventory	1,663.68	42.00			1,705.68
Clear and ditch Toby Creek	147.30	2,480.40			2,627.70
Traffic survey, Charlotte	686.30	14.40	155.00		855.70
Making and repairing furniture, Charlotte		9,075.91			9,075.91
Rural and urban canning, county		27,525.91		833.00	28,358.91
Mattress factory, Cornelius		1,101.01			1,101.01
Shoe repair shop		2,957.62			2,957.62
General assistance administrative office		7,655.40			7,655.40
Improvement Matthews school grounds, county		760.40		113.00	873.40
Farm rehabilitation, county		2,941.69			2,941.69
Improvement Pineville athletic field		1,076.20		65.00	1,141.20
Cold storage and packing house, Charlotte		36,892.14			36,892.14
Briar Creek drainage		3,447.10			3,447.10
Clerical workers, reëmployment office, county		1,130.55			1,130.55
Renovation of mattress shop, Charlotte		204.00			204.00
Sewing room, Morning Star		1,931.62			1,931.62
Drainage of McIntyre Branch		2,220.00			2,220.00
Nursery school, Charlotte		315.16			315.16
Erosion control public parks, Charlotte		9,311.90		1,261.00	10,572.90
Soap making, county		1,884.49			1,884.49
Making pants and overalls, county		2,297.00			2,297.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improvement of 1¼ miles road 6 miles east of Charlotte	$	$ 345.20	$	$ 430.00	$ 775.20
Improvement in Latta Park		2,409.80		647.20	3,057.00
Construction of Cafeteria, Thomasboro high school		467.50		195.10	662.60
Sewing room, Greenville section (colored)		9,576.39			9,576.39
Making pants and overalls, Charlotte		1,936.86			1,936.86
Sewing room, colored, Charlotte		13,369.85			13,369.85
Home makers, Charlotte		1,009.60			1,009.60
Basket, broom, and mop making, Charlotte		291.40			291.40
Negro work center, Charlotte		423.35			423.35
Construction of sidewalks, Thomasboro school		3,362.60		625.00	3,987.60
Construction of road to Commonwealth Avenue		607.60		2,585.00	3,192.60
Photographic records, Charlotte		141.50			141.50
Care of mules, county		93.55			93.55
Clerical help ERA office, district		2,229.35			2,229.35
Janitors for ERA office		1,584.56			1,584.56
Construction and repairs to curb markets, East Second Street		117.50		150.34	267.84
Office help, reëmployment office		2,493.40			2,493.40
Water mains and fire hydrants, city schools		662.20		2,463.25	3,125.45
City incinerator, Charlotte		3,936.80		54.50	3,991.30
Canning, rural and urban, county		2,087.80			2,087.80
City garage helpers, Charlotte		114.65			114.65
Improvement at Fairview park		918.80		1,272.00	2,190.80
Assistance on survey, Charlotte		219.35			219.35
Home making project, county		590.40			590.40
Clerical help, Federal agencies		45.00			45.00
Survey on hereditary diseases, county		70.90			70.90
Public recreational, girls camp		52.20			52.20
Clerical work, police department		98.50			98.50
Fifteen community canneries, county		2,969.00		2,837.00	5,806.00
Packing prunes, Charlotte		1,088.16			1,088.16
Administration of relief		4,314.66			4,314.66
Sewing room, Charlotte		4,199.10			4,199.10
Packing and distribution of butter		87.60			87.60
Assistant janitors in city schools, Charlotte		8,335.10		125.00	8,460.10
Mattress making, Charlotte		23,624.37			23,624.37
Weaving rugs, county		9,000.08			9,000.08
Vocational Training schools, servants, Charlotte		668.73			668.73
Study of occupational characteristics, Charlotte		218.39			218.39
Sewing room, 1st ward, colored, Charlotte		11,764.76			11,764.76
Sewing room, 3rd ward, colored, Charlotte		16,926.06			16,926.06
Street showers for summer play, Charlotte		328.50			328.50
Administrative		65,335.55			65,335.55
Warehouse and distribution of commodities, Charlotte		13,246.23			13,246.23
Building ERA office equipment		3,282.57			3,282.57
Library assistants, Charlotte		1,997.70		49.89	2,047.59
Survey for Federal Housing Administration, Charlotte		1,813.40		662.40	2,475.80
Installation of occupational records, Charlotte		613.64			613.64
Barber shops, Tryor Street		152.42			152.42
Truck drivers, Charlotte		1,793.10			1,793.10
Nursery schools, Charlotte		396.89			396.89
City Farm		5,613.56		1,600.00	7,213.56
Drainage southeast section of city		1,925.20		2,073.55	3,998.75
Clerical work, city treasurer's office		845.50			845.50
Clerical work, city engineer's office		1,249.50			1,249.50
Opportunity school		412.90			412.90
Clerical work, city water department		487.80			487.80
Supervising individual gardens, Charlotte		988.21			988.21
Repair of negro work center building, Hill Street		$ 138.84	$	$	$ 138.84
Tending Japanese Beetle traps, city-wide		319.00			319.00
Playground work, city schools		2,631.90		962.80	3,594.70
Repair and maintenance of ERA buildings, Charlotte		20.02			20.02
Grade grounds at Mint Museum		7,146.30		548.00	7,694.30
Stenographer helper for division engineer, Charlotte		207.20			207.20
Public health nurses		535.30			535.30
Sewing room, Lakewood		6,631.70			6,631.70
Sewing room, Brooklyn		27,404.46			27,404.46
Maids for city schools		5,697.60			5,697.60
Relief wood yards		48,979.34			48,979.34
Indexing records, Register of Deeds office		5,658.75			5,658.75
Sewing rooms, Woodlawn		2,797.26			2,797.26
Dredging, Big Sugar Creek		17,761.47		2,269.75	20,031.22

MITCHELL COUNTY

Construction of swimming pool and parks, Bakersville and Spruce Pine	$ 5,695.80	$ 11.40	$	$	$ 5,707.20
Road repair, Beaver Creek road	4,539.42				4,539.42
Re-roofing building and repairing Bowman high school	602.17				602.17
Repairing roads, sidewalks and streets, Bakersville	4,680.90				4,680.90
Repairing Buladean school	888.30				888.30
Road repair, Bean's Creek road and Buladean road	3,576.59				3,576.59
Constructing highway near Poplar	3,436.04	3,459.10			6,895.14
Extension of Auditorium and repairing Tipton Hill high school	512.77				512.77
Repairs Harris high school, Spruce Pine	5,294.05	497.40		25.20	5,816.65
Construction football field and tennis court		332.25		4.35	336.60
School census for county	29.40				29.40
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	978.59	529.30		155.00	1,662.89
Adult education, sewing, clerical work, homemaking, canning, etc., for women, county-wide	307.50				307.50
Construction of sidewalks and paving streets, Spruce Pine	2,403.90	11,511.85		7,954.25	21,870.00
Nurses to examine children of relief families, county-wide	21.60				21.60
Assistant disbursing officer	1,560.03				1,560.03
Privy construction, county-wide	1,956.86	1,072.65		22,637.37	25,666.88
Road repair, Cane Creek road from Avery County line towards Bakersville	546.90				546.90
Road repair, from Altapass towards route 19	431.10				431.10
Widening streets, Bakersville	779.20	7.20			786.40
Widening streets in Bakersville	2,161.81	864.15		160.00	3,185.96
Re-indexing books, register of deeds office	51.00	905.05		725.00	1,681.05
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		196.05			196.05
Repairs to school building, Bakersville		1,102.60		262.60	1,365.20
Township farm supervisors, county-wide		1,125.73			1,125.73
Canning and home demonstration, county-wide		1,021.30			1,021.30
Administrative		6,215.83			6,215.83
Labor for ERA farm		3,260.70			3,260.70
Janitorial service, courthouse, Bakersville		129.30			129.30
Constructing sidewalks, Bakersville		366.85		97.50	464.35
Repairing storage building, Bakersville		17.60		91.82	109.42
Herding cattle, county-wide		1,668.77			1,668.77
Janitorial service relief office, Bakersville		59.10			59.10

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Emergency labor, county-wide		$ 18.00			$ 18.00
Clerical help for Federal Housing Administration, Spruce Pine		254.75			254.75
Janitor for ERA office, Spruce Pine		157.60			157.60
Lunch room, Spruce Pine		506.90			506.90
Installation of occupational records		160.00			160.00
Hauling, storing and distributing surplus commodities, Spruce Pine		848.03		90.00	938.03
Sewing room, Bakersville		2,438.67			2,438.67
Repairing road, Cane Creek Township		637.85		205.00	842.85
Care of rural rehabilitation mules, county-wide		136.00			136.00
Repairing streets in Bakersville		1,658.80		380.35	2,039.15
Building office equipment for ERA		144.45			144.45
Lunch room service, county-wide		153.40			153.40
Beautifying courthouse grounds		34.75		127.75	162.50
Painting and repairing ERA office		167.30			167.30
Improving Fork Mountain road		1,864.60		154.00	2,018.60
Highway improvement, Little Switzerland		467.00		32.00	499.00
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		499.23			499.23
Highway improvement from Buladean		710.80			710.80
Painting and flooring bridge, Spruce Pine		290.15		301.50	591.65
Assistant home economist		746.90			746.90
Highway improvement, Cane Creek		413.80		64.00	477.80
Clerical help, reëmployment office		62.10			62.10

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Grading high school grounds, Troy	$ 1,581.10				$ 1,581.10
Digging wells at county schools	621.00				621.00
Grading school grounds, Mount Gilead	745.25				745.25
Tearing down and rebuilding school at St. Stephens, also Star school	1,963.47				1,963.47
Repairing road Hydro to Pekin	1,442.40	2,045.35		1,950.00	5,437.75
Repairs to building and grounds and repairing superintendent's cottage, Mt. Gilead school	2,086.69				2,086.69
Improvement streets and sidewalks, Mt. Gilead	1,930.40	338.00			2,268.40
Grading and surfacing Harrisville ball park and playground	203.00				203.00
Street repair, Biscoe	3,478.55				3,478.55
Street repair, Star	2,037.20				2,037.20
Repairing streets, constructing sidewalks, Candor	6,489.15	2,000.70		723.00	9,212.85
Improving cemetery east of Wadesville	133.50				133.50
Street and sidewalk improvement, Mt. Gilead	3,872.31	1,144.30		1,100.00	6,116.61
Building playground and ball park, Biscoe	2,746.50	402.70			3,149.20
Grading school grounds, Flint Hill	1,649.75				1,649.75
Repairs to Eldorado schoolhouse and principal's house	915.90				915.90
Painting and repairing Onville school	151.90				151.90
Addition to Troy school building	1,780.22	5,006.49		3,471.34	10,258.05
General repair work, county school buildings	292.55				292.55
Improving Sharon public cemetery	86.20				86.20
Putting water in Montgomery County home	2,384.35				2,384.35
Repairs to building and grounds, Pekin-White schools	642.00				642.00
General school repairs and installing plumbing system, Candor schools	$ 3,029.49	$ 229.30		$ 60.00	$ 3,318.79
General repairs to building and grounds, Burtonville school, Candor	567.33				567.33
Clerical help administrative office	3,404.88				3,404.88
Repairing heating plant and sewerage system, Ether school, Ether, N. C.	612.67				612.67
School repair and ground improvement, Ether	2,507.97	529.60			3,037.57
Road repair from Wadesville to No. 109 via Liberty Hill and Carmel	798.40				798.40
Drainage, Emery	1,428.20				1,428.20
Repairing Pekin Road	1,811.20				1,811.20
P-31-62-43	1,572.00				1,572.00
Graveling sidewalks in Star	1,233.20				1,232.20
Graveling streets in Troy	842.17				842.17
Clearing Uwharrie game farm	1,142.40				1,142.40
Playground equipment and beautifying Candor school ground	77.25				77.25
Painting and repairing Troy high school building	196.50				196.50
Painting and repairing Candor schools	682.22	651.25		505.00	1,838.47
Tearing down and removing school, Troy	1,093.26	572.00			1,665.26
Improving grounds and repairing Piney Grove school	1,417.30				1,417.30
Indexing and installing card system for library books, county schools	26.40				26.40
Repairing courthouse, county	2,683.60	873.10		60.00	3,616.70
Malarial control drainage, Troy	1,687.67	3,093.45			4,781.12
Sewerage disposal plant, Mt. Gilead	4,584.23	17,004.07		1,238.60	22,826.90
Grading ground, painting building, Eldorado school	47.61				47.61
Beautifying Wadesville school grounds	302.85	476.50		128.00	907.35
Tool and sundry equipment, Troy	745.10	166.47			911.57
Supervising farm and garden, county		2,886.45			2,886.45
Canning program, county		748.44			748.44
Administrative		7,801.01			7,801.01
Pasture for relief cattle, Harrisville		1,670.55			1,670.55
Holding pen for cattle, Troy		58.20			58.20
Pasture for relief cattle, Troy		675.12			675.12
Pasture for relief cattle, Troy		658.50			658.50
Pasture for relief cattle, Biscoe		749.05			749.05
Pasture for relief cattle, Troy		1,090.80			1,090.80
Pasture for relief cattle, Candor		426.70			426.76
Pasture for relief cattle, Troy		1,397.40			1,397.40
Clerical help, Farm Debt Adjustment, county		117.25			117.25
Constructing meat cannery plant, Troy		1,181.13			1,181.13
Pasture for relief cattle, Troy		179.65			179.65
Installation canning equipment, Troy		1,126.33			1,126.33
Rural rehabilitation, county		755.08			755.08
Meat processing plant, Troy		31,558.00			31,558.00
Herding relief cattle, county		1,286.94			1,286.94
Storage warehouse, Troy		549.45		889.20	1,438.65
Extension of water supply, Troy		210.90		304.48	515.38
Repairing Eldorado high school		578.60			578.60
Distribution of government commodities, county		1,142.54			1,142.54
Clerical help and materials for equipping ERA office, Wadesboro		1,259.45			1,259.45
Malarial control drainage, Candor		1,947.92			1,947.92
Stenographers, reëmployment office, county		1,188.45			1,188.45
Sewing room, county		7,575.27			7,575.27
Constructing dam, Dinison Creek		10,698.60		1,990.00	12,688.60
Stenographer, home demonstration agent, county		416.15			416.15

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improvements at Mt. Gilead high school		$ 162.40		$ 335.00	$ 497.40
Federal housing program, county		728.65			728.65
Repairing county schools		2,234.95		3,987.00	6,221.95
Street improvement at Star		929.00		160.00	1,089.00
Photographic records, district wide		39.22			39.22
Inventory of store rooms		112.00			112.00
Visiting home makers, county		1,010.40			1,010.40
Moving canned beef, Troy to Rockingham		116.00			116.00
Stenographer ERA office, county		255.00			255.00

MOORE COUNTY

County road improvement, Jackson Springs	$ 665.30	$	$	$	$ 665.30
Installing sewerage system at County Home	580.00		250.00		830.00
Improving grounds at County Home	884.02				884.02
Improving grounds and exterior of building, Southern Pines school	126.00		25.00		151.00
Building sheds at county school bus stops	213.30				213.30
Beautification of Highway 75	405.49		10.50		415.99
School lunches for children of relief families, Aberdeen, Pinehurst, Carthage	400.05	418.50			818.55
Building and grading tennis courts, Southern Pines school property	970.15		100.00		1,070.15
Building tennis court, Carthage school grounds	921.30	220.80	150.00	165.40	1,457.50
Constructing city reservoir, Carthage	10,583.93	7,033.70	4,025.00	1,949.20	23,591.83
Improving building and grounds, Eagle Springs school	179.84				179.84
Drainage, Southern Pines school	213.60				213.60
Beautification of highways, Southern Pines	4,306.80				4,306.80
Road repair, from Pinebluff to route 70	3,274.40		570.00		3,844.40
Improving highway from Southern Pines to Sanitorium	2,025.10		160.00		2,185.10
Road improvement, from Vass to Hoke County line	2,056.32		334.00		2,390.32
Road repair, US 1 through Cameron to Harnett County line	1,524.55		612.00		2,136.55
Drainage, Pinebluff	1,965.05				1,965.05
Street repair at Pinebluff	778.20	1,197.65	100.00	510.00	2,585.85
Road and public park improvements, Lakeview	520.45				520.45
Swamp drainage, Aberdeen	6,745.12	2,610.48			9,355.60
Beautification of Shady Grove school grounds	537.75				537.75
Beautification of Peedee colored school grounds	558.00		75.00		633.00
Beautification of Eureka school grounds	819.90	326.30	75.00	54.20	1,275.40
Beautification of highway 70	2,423.98		100.00		2,523.98
Repairing dam and bridge, Pinebluff	147.00		200.00		347.00
Road and street repair, West End	1,473.12		75.00		1,548.12
Road repair from Carthage to Cameron	2,831.70		855.00		3,686.70
Beautification of highway 902	3,515.65				3,515.65
Improving school road from 70 to 74	876.10		1,000.00		1,876.10
Improving public park grounds at Southern Pines	204.80		300.00		504.80
Constructing well, Hemp Bellebue school	54.00				54.00
Hemp road improvement	1,280.51		50.00		1,330.51
Improving City Hall and Fire Station, Pinehurst	8,844.06	4,035.40		282.00	13,161.46
Improving grounds at Samarcand Manor	686.65		295.00		981.65
Beautifying Grounds, Hemp elementary white school	85.20		25.00		110.20
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	$4,489.92	$	$	$	$ 4,489.92
Beautification of highway 75	1,138.50				1,138.50
Forest fire protection, Pinehurst	1,618.05				1,618.05
County Home Farm improvement	679.95	448.25			1,128.20
Building sidewalks by Linden road	875.25				875.25
County-wide sewing room	558.40	4,593.25			5,151.65
General repairs to buildings for schools throughout county	67.05		804.00		871.05
Painting and improving gymnasium, Carthage	21.00		63.73		84.73
Repairing and painting school busses, county	1,188.77		300.00		1,488.77
Building school playground, West End high school	377.55		125.00		502.55
Sewerage at Southern Pines	417.00				417.00
Painting school busses, Southern Pines	749.25	88.00	255.00	35.00	1,127.25
Constructing school garage and repair shop, Carthage	798.00	3,679.70	1,875.00		6,352.70
Beautification of Southern Pines school and Southern Pines athletic field	670.20				670.20
Cutting short route for school bus, Eagle Springs	148.50		150.00		298.50
Street repair, Hemp	1,161.18	935.20			2,096.38
Improvements to recreational facilities, Hemp school		1,777.41		395.00	2,172.41
Build city water works at Niagara	188.55		350.00		538.55
Moving and repairing school building from Manley to Southern Pines	97.20	3,971.49		3,050.78	7,119.47
Replacing roof on laundry building, Samarcand	273.05				273.05
School building repair, Samarcand		454.60			454.60
Repairing Eureka school bus road	216.30				216.30
Administration	195.84				195.84
Administration	2,994.68				2,994.68
County drainage engineer	259.65				259.65
West Southern Pines sewerage	7,074.47	224.40			7,298.87
Improving school grounds and streets, Southern Pines	39.60				39.60
Grading and building concrete sidewalks, Carthage	634.62				634.62
Repairs to courthouse, county	159.49	8.75	21.00		189.24
Clerical help in various offices, county		993.30			993.30
Southern Pines school library		520.20		26.65	546.85
Janitors for public offices		1,091.50			1,091.50
Water works repair, Niagara		194.90		60.00	254.90
Canning of vegetables, etc., county		3,770.54		60.00	3,830.54
Privy construction, county-wide		438.40		27,605.67	28,044.07
School gardens, and seed pea crops, county		1,674.65		400.00	2,074.65
Construction recreational facilities, Southern Pines		968.45		235.00	1,203.45
Community cannery, Hemp		117.80		206.20	324.00
Demolishing building, county-wide		158.40			158.40
Landscaping at Municipal building		329.10		60.00	389.10
Public building repair, Pinehurst		46.73		60.00	106.73
Farm supervisors, Carthage		3,070.74			3,070.74
Rural housing repair, county-wide		35.90			35.90
Distribution of goods, Sanford		2,422.33			2,422.33
Clerical help, reëmployment office, county		838.35			838.35
Preservation of peach products, Jackson Springs		602.97		284.50	887.47
Preservation of peach products, Jackson Springs		7.50		96.20	103.70
Administrative		10,179.67			10,179.67
Repair water system, Southern Pines		3,819.25			3,819.25
Construction corral and unloading pen		56.35		125.00	181.35
Lay water line, Aberdeen		29.40		205.00	234.40
Landscaping public cemetery, Aberdeen		793.00		110.00	903.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Drain and gravel walks and drives, Carthage	$	$ 70.40	$	$ 49.50	$ 119.90
Pasture for relief cattle, Lake View		406.90			406.90
Emergency labor, Carthage		7.50			7.50
Repair Vass-Lakeview school grounds		879.83		151.80	1,049.63
Painting school building, Vass-Lakeview school grounds		92.40		60.25	152.65
Lunch rooms, county schools		2,127.26		531.20	2,658.46
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		4,061.88			4,061.88
Caring for drought cattle, county-wide		311.30			311.30
Pasture for relief cattle, Glendon		429.65			429.65
Clearing land, Samarcand		966.96		43.20	1,010.16
Nursery school assistants, Cameron		1.00			1.00
Landscaping school grounds, Southern Pines		586.80		145.00	731.80
Propogating Scuppernong Grape vines, county		1,823.81			1,823.81
Repairing school building, Southern Pines		370.20		140.00	510.20
Painting and repairing W. Southern Pines school		970.30		482.00	1,452.30
Installation of occupational records, county		753.20			753.20
Landscaping reservoir grounds, Carthage		940.55		191.80	1,132.35
Repairing Cameron graded school recreational facilities		739.51		358.00	1,097.51
Repairing streets, Pinebluff		54.00		432.00	486.00
Replacing water lines, Carthage		242.70		706.14	948.84
Drainage, Hemp		3,116.13		170.00	3,286.13
Water works repair, Aberdeen		2,309.05		395.00	2,704.05
Building partition in courthouse for Sheriff's office		150.00		85.65	235.65
Street improvement, Carthage		1,328.25		793.00	2,121.25
Home making, county-wide		966.40			966.40
Grading grounds, Carthage school bus garage		382.30		192.00	574.30
Community and rural rehabilitation canning, Hemp, Jackson Springs		40.50			40.50
Clerical help, ERA office		101.57			101.57

NASH COUNTY

P-31-64-0	$ 6,420.35	$	$	$	$ 6,420.35
Improvement of county roads around Middlesex	3,403.24		444.00		3,847.24
P-31-64-2	6,572.10				6,572.10
Road repair, Bailey to Wilson County line	3,331.14		404.00		3,735.14
P-31-64-4	1,377.90				1,377.90
Repairs road, northwest of Spring Hope	2,293.28		365.00		2,658.28
NC 581 from Spring Hope to Bailey	4,711.49		6,830.00		11,541.49
Remodeling Nashville school, Nashville	75.41				75.41
Repairing and remodeling Evans colored school	265.71				265.71
Repairing and remodeling Shady Grove school (colored school)	188.78				188.78
Remodeling Convention colored school	249.83	15.85	150.00	26.00	444.68
Grading grounds Spring Hope high school	1,535.72				1,535.72
Repairing county roads northwest from Whitakers	2,141.58		525.00		2,666.58
Repairing county roads south from US 64 between Nashville and Spring Hope	2,208.37				2,208.37
Repairing roads between Castalia, Hilliardston, Aventon	2,471.20		452.00		2,923.20
Red Oak high school gymnasium	2,249.54	14.50		14.80	2,278.84
Repairing agricultural building, Middlesex high school	531.97	909.43	360.00		1,801.40
Painting Jeffress colored school building	148.20		50.00		198.20
High school gymnasium, Bailey	4,406.23	1,379.02	3,751.00	15.75	9,552.00
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	13,203.83	2,086.98		12,643.75	27,934.56
Improving grounds and remodeling Aventon community building	$ 279.39	$	$	$	$ 279.39
Painting and repairing Mount Pleasant school	132.10		30.00		162.10
Road repair near country club, Rocky Mount	3,733.68		1,705.00		5,438.68
Painting at Castalia school	768.15		45.50		813.65
Improving school grounds and building tennis courts, Benevue school	330.90				330.90
Painting at Nashville high school building, Nashville	119.01		25.00		144.01
High school gymnasium, Coopers Union	1,790.40	280.50	361.90		2,432.80
Painting Rawlings school building	109.25				109.25
Gas and oil for administrative travel	1,267.77				1,267.77
Repair of county roads from Nashville to Spring Hope	347.75				347.75
Ditching and draining, Whitakers	751.79				751.79
Draining Swift Creek near Gold Rock	539.38				539.38
Ditching and draining Spring Hope	2,336.99				2,336.99
Middlesex water works	4,961.72	1,941.00		4,413.02	11,315.74
Converting school house into community house, Dortches	154.50				154.50
Maids in county schools, county-wide	45.00				45.00
County drainage supervisor and assistant, county-wide	1,104.90	947.68			2,052.58
Red Oak community house	1,598.21	860.80		180.29	2,639.30
Ditching in Nashville	1,467.78				1,467.78
Repair of road from Nashville to Red Oak	16,170.08	332.55		1,125.00	17,627.63
Repair county roads near Stanhope	19,559.06	2,550.18		1,000.00	23,109.24
Rebuilding airport road, Rocky Mount	1,693.08	4,090.05		500.00	6,283.13
School lunch room helpers, county-wide	133.65				133.65
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	697.39				697.39
Relief garden and food crop		723.10			723.10
Permanent gaging station, Tar River bridge		288.84		328.00	616.84
Clerical help, office of Board of Education		105.00			105.00
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		1,416.21			1,416.21
Canning and preserving, county-wide		844.04			844.04
Repairing county home		1,725.70		868.00	2,593.70
Administrative		3,877.75			3,877.75
Malaria control, Nashville Township		946.95			946.95
Drainage, Manning Township		1,809.75			1,809.75
Clerical help reëmployment office		144.90			144.90
Pasture for relief cattle, Nos. 637-638		38.75			38.75
Emergency labor, county-wide		42.00			42.00
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		1,764.58			1,764.58
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		301.31			301.31
Installation of occupational records		177.10			177.10
Drainage, Dry Well Township		85.40			85.40
Rehabilitation program		85.25			85.25
Drainage, Whitakers Township		589.75			589.75
Supervisors at Bailey recreational grounds		521.86		701.80	1,223.66
Janitress ERA office		10.50			10.50
School cafeteria help, county-wide		333.00			333.00

NEW HANOVER COUNTY

Repairs streets and walks, Wrightsville Beach	$ 1,494.25	$	$	$	$ 1,494.25
Operation of county rock quarry	12,099.87				12,099.87
Painting and repairs to courthouse	5,701.64	1,121.45			6,823.09

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Painting county courthouse	$	$ 1,784.43	$	$ 296.75	$ 2,081.18
Malarial control, Fort Fisher	21,676.79				21,676.79
Drainage for malarial control, county	17,026.50	70,360.47			87,386.97
Repairs to fire station, Wilmington	2,650.81	1,570.35			4,221.16
Repairs to fire station 3, Wilmington	2,262.81	243.50		27.65	2,533.96
Repairs to fire station 2, Wilmington	1,940.35				1,940.35
Construction of dirt road, Castle Hayne east of No. 30	3,621.68				3,621.68
Road repair, route 30 to Wrightsboro	3,368.36				3,368.36
Road repair, Winter Park to Greenfield Lake drive	4,384.10				4,384.10
Gordon road construction	6,856.23				6,856.23
Road construction, old Wrightsville road to No. 30	3,515.64				3,515.64
Improve city water supply	37,366.26	24,707.55			62,073.81
Carolina Beach streets and walks	5,180.86	423.90		150.00	5,754.76
Street improvement, Wilmington	2,605.98				2,605.98
Paving streets, Wilmington	747.10				747.10
Street improvement, Wilmington	1,947.50				1,947.50
Paint and repairs, Winter Park school	1,280.26				1,280.26
Paint and repairs, Williston Industrial school	598.65				598.65
Repairs to Williston primary school	1,796.45				1,796.45
Paint and repair Peabody school (colored)	1,776.05				1,776.05
Paint and repairs, Forest Hill school	1,263.39				1,263.39
Paint Branch school	552.43				552.43
Painting and repairing, Delgado school near Wilmington	709.61				709.61
Painting and repairing, Cooper school	1,143.62				1,143.62
Paint and repair Bair school	1,462.80				1,462.80
Paint and repair Bradley Creek school	1,269.51				1,269.51
Mattress making, colored women, Hampton	1,202.40	3,096.96			4,299.36
Clerical, Public Health Department	63.60	1,696.25			1,759.85
Sewing room for white women, Wilmngton	1,330.80	13,021.39			14,352.19
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	1,203.55	6,337.97			7,541.52
Construct road from route 40 to the Blue Clay road	1,072.25				1,072.25
Enlarging airport	55,135.11	29,026.62		894.00	85,055.73
Administrative	5,816.25				5,816.25
Painting and repairs, Tilestone school	639.50	2,107.00			2,746.50
Oyster and shell planting, Wilmington		4,376.11			4,376.11
Paint and repairs, county home	2,382.76	3,691.08			6,073.84
Oyster planting and cultivation, county	1,707.44				1,707.44
Repairs to community house and grounds, Hilton Park	1,519.05				1,519.05
Finish connection with Dawson and 13th streets with Community Drive	4,133.42				4,133.42
Building board walks at Wrightsville beach	283.20		942.50		1,225.70
P-31-65-65	42.00				42.00
Janitorial service comfort room, Wilmington	135.60				135.60
Teaching home making	234.00	6,361.20			6,595.20
Public library helpers	100.80	392.40			493.20
P-31-65-69	121.10				121.10
Nurses in public school, Wilmington	330.00	1,058.40			1,388.40
Interview and clerk in public welfare office	42.00				42.00
Clerk home demonstration agent	42.00	587.65			629.65
Assistant to farm credit agent	42.00	558.60			600.60
Scrub women, municipal comfort station	57.60	630.00			687.60
Survey canvassers	138.00	613.20			751.20

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Nurses in indigent homes, county	$ 129.60	$ 2,203.21	$	$	$ 2,332.81
Clerical ERA office	378.00	6,658.22			7,036.22
Trained nurses	108.00	1,462.95			1,570.95
Lunch room helpers, county		283.50			283.50
Canning project, county		2,485.60			2,485.60
Bean pickers and canners, county		3,089.00			3,089.00
Painter and repairing county high school		1,909.95		849.20	2,759.15
Teachers nursery school, county		187.50			187.50
Administrative		28,001.70			28,001.70
Janitorial service ERA office		370.75			370.75
Wrightsville beach board walk		1,861.50		517.00	2,378.50
Distribution of commodities, Wilmington		6,437.10			6,437.10
Community farm, county		4,823.11			4,823.11
Emergency labor, county		28.50			28.50
Repairs to fire station, Wilmington		289.10		87.47	376.57
Pasture for relief cattle, Cape Fear Township		3,363.25			3,363.25
Herding cattle, county-wide		1,367.12			1,367.12
Clerical help CCC enrollment, county		2,748.95			2,748.95
Nursery school helpers, county		538.18			538.18
Clerical district engineer's office		87.50			87.50
Paving Dawson Street, Wilmington		657.20		319.20	976.40
Construction at county home		3,939.08		6,459.28	10,398.36
Deboning beef quarters, county		24.90			24.90
Cattle feeding trough, Castle Hayne		31.20			31.20
Green Field park		36,348.52		25,829.48	62,178.00
Central tool house, Grace street, Wilmington		1,657.52			1,657.52
Red Cross sanitorium		663.03		430.62	1,093.65
Cattle chute, Castle Hayne station		7.00			7.00
Green Field band stand and zoo		1,070.05		172.16	1,242.21
Green Field park pavillion		1,485.45			1,485.45
City stables		1,166.90		2,015.10	3,182.00
Assistant rural rehablitation supervisor		252.00			252.00
Necessary ERA hauling, county		3,503.33			3,503.33
Installation of occupational records		1,662.70			1,662.70
Construction of office furniture, Wilmington		1,399.63			1,399.63
Repairing 125 houses, Wilmington		819.93			819.93
Repairs and addition, county home		1,453.45		1,711.20	3,164.65
Cutting cord wood, Blue Clay road		1,477.45			1,477.45
Survey of fishermen		164.50			164.50
Peabody school repair, playground equipment		82.80			82.80
Construction of tables and repairs to mattress room		65.77			65.77
Construction at Green Field park		428.75		991.64	1,420.39
Janitorial service ERA office		822.40			822.40
Planning project		976.48			976.48
Grading Williston Industrial school grounds		7,944.86		1,013.31	8,958.17
Photographing and developing, county		12.90			12.90
Moving board walk and pipes, Wrightsville beach		2,910.98		965.39	3,876.37
Engineering supervision of malarial control drainage, county-wide		33.51			33.51
Garden supervisor, Wilmington		726.60			726.60
Repairs, ERA office		328.22			328.22
Clerks for reëmployment office		1,621.05			1,621.05
Clerical help, emergency crop loan		352.10			352.10
Cattle searching, county		36.00			36.00
Repairs to Boys' Brigade building		5,240.50		1,694.08	6,934.58
Bridging Burnt Mill Creek		1,651.90		2,206.60	3,858.50
Improvements to streets and sidewalks, Audubon		406.85		168.00	574.85
Erection of cannery office		516.20		424.23	940.43
Demolishing of office and dressing room		88.50			88.50
Repairs to cannery building		615.79		531.15	1,146.94
Dredging Burnt Mill Creek		18,644.66		2,270.00	20,914.66
Addition to county home		1,416.95		738.48	2,155.43
Home makers (colored)		1,635.90			1,635.90

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Purchasing operation of rural rehabilitation trucks	$	$ 1,594.69	$	$	$ 1,594.69
Stenographer to ERA compliance office		97.30			97.30
Operation of vegetable cannery, 6th Street, Wilmington		7,951.62			7,951.62
Repairing Harnett Street, Wilmington		1,472.02		1,949.60	3,421.62
Japanese Beetle traps, Wilmington		163.80		92.64	256.44
Improving Robert Strange playgrounds		2,747.26		4,568.21	7,315.47
Special watchman investigation program		265.25			265.25

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Road repair from NC 45, Potecasi to US 158	$ 2,525.55	$	$	$	$ 2,525.55
Repair county road 2 miles north of Jackson to Virginia line	2,958.80				2,958.80
Repair county roads, Rehobeth to US 158	4,383.61				4,383.61
Improvement to Jackson high school campus athletic field	429.54				429.54
Wrecking 3 school buildings using material to repair Jackson and Evergreen school	1,074.47				1,074.47
Excavation for cafeteria in basement of Gaston school	184.08				184.08
Paint and repair county offices	36.00				36.00
Road repair through Panricko and west of route 46	2,952.19		365.00		3,317.19
Road repair on route 46	6,846.82				6,846.82
Construction of gymnasium of Seaboard high school	3,782.98	1,089.55		125.00	4,997.53
Concrete curbing to driveway, Wooley to Albany school	1,804.61				1,804.61
Improvement to school and grounds, building septic tank, etc., Severn	739.45				739.45
County road repair from Jackson through Occoneechee to Gumberry	2,948.41				2,948.41
County road repair, Seaboard to NC 45	2,426.52				2,426.52
County road repair from Margarettesville to Severn	1,603.87				1,603.87
County road repair from Potecasi west	785.82				785.82
County road repair from Pleasant Hill to Margarettesville	2,388.44				2,388.44
County road repair near Rich Square	1,682.12				1,682.12
General improvement and repairs to building and grounds, Rich Square high school	191.13				191.13
Building library equipment, Laska school	272.63				272.63
Drainage, George	965.96				965.96
Street repair and drainage, Garysburg	2,100.89				2,100.89
Repairing Conway school building and ground	1,174.46	189.60			1,364.06
County-wide lunch room, children of relief families	832.00				832.00
Opening canal through Severn community	1,090.00				1,090.00
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide	90.00	1,960.27			2,050.27
Drainage and street building and repairing, Seaboard	3,709.62				3,709.62
Clerical hep, county-office	10.50				10.50
Extending and widening Jackson sidewalks	4,571.82	3,115.69			7,687.51
Making basement into lunch room, Rich Square high school	529.80				529.80
Ground improvement, Pleasant Hill school (white)	434.00				434 00
Excavation for cafeteria, Gaston high school	205.57	612.30		50.00	867.87
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	977.53	1,047.20		3,965.08	5,989.81
Administrative	$ 1,662.42	$	$	$	$ 1,662.42
Rich Square high school gymnasium	623.39	2,942.26			3,565.65
Engineering and supervision of drainage projects, county-wide	292.49				292.49
County road repair north from US 158 and west from NC 45	950.45				950.45
Building and repairing sidewalks, Conway	700.97				700.97
Malaria control, Rich Square	635.21				635.21
Drainage Occoneechee Swamp	685.69				685.69
Repairs to building and grounds, Garysburg	55.50				55.50
Repairs to streets and sidewalks, Potecasi	380.70	2,807.95		840.60	4,029.25
Woodland high school gymnasium		2,942.26		146.00	3,088.26
County-wide food conservation		3,841.56		585.63	4,427.19
Farm supervision, county-wide		2,656.50			2,656.50
Administrative		6,378.69			6,378.69
Cattle herdsmen, county-wide		788.65			788.65
Pasture for relief cattle, east of Weldon		1,885.40			1,885.40
Clerical help farm debt office		390.60			390.60
County-wide farming		3,454.64			3,454.64
School lunch rooms, county-wide		1,732.60		250.00	1,982.60
Sewing rooms, county-wide		5,285.26		180.00	5,465.26
Clerical Reëmployment office		699.30			699.30
Pasture for relief cattle, S. W. of Jackson		1,405.40			1,405.40
Typist clerk Farm Debt Association		315.00			315.00
Emergency labor		9.80			9.80
Repairs ERA office		102.84			102.84
Malaria control, Conway		993.30			993.30
Installation of occupational records		405.05			405.05
Malaria control, Pleasant Hill		845.90			845.90
Cutting wood, county-wide		364.80			364.80
Construction colored high school building, Rich Square		59.20		6,454.96	6,514.16
Grading Gaston school grounds		367.60			367.60
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		679.84			679.84
Storing potatoes		40.95			40.95
Clerical help ERA offices		225.00			225.00

ORANGE COUNTY

P-31-68-0	$ 38.85	$	$	$	$ 38.85
Clerical help, University	670.45				670.45
Reseeding 30 acres of campus, University	107,803.48				107,803.48
Surfacing campus drives, University		4,015.85			4,015.85
Repair and improve forty-four tennis courts, University		16,258.70		125.00	16,383.70
Extension of inter-mural field, University		53,176.58		9,232.80	62,409.38
Surfacing roads around Caldwell and New Bethel	2,149.95				2,149.95
Surfacing roads and cutting trees from cross roads church to No. 14	305.55				305.55
Beautifying highways on route No 10, through Hillsboro	816.50				816.50
Surfacing streets, Efland	357.65				357.65
Surfacing roads around Antioch Church, Orange Grove and Buckhorn	1,420.90				1,420.90
Surfacing roads around Cedar Grove and Carr	1,807.90				1,807.90
Crushing rock at Duke University quarry	2,709.24				2,709.24
Re-channeling stream below sewerage, Chapel Hill	4,833.14				4,833.14
Repair of Chapel city schools	10,658.27	364.37			11,022.64
Repairs to county courthouse, Hillsboro	15,769.91	3,644.78		169.25	19,583.94
Repairing buildings and improving school grounds, county	13,106.31				13,106.31
Surfacing streets, Hillsboro	3,265.54				3,265.54
Paving Chapel Hill streets	11,705.79	13,286.21		5,671.45	30,663.45

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Constructing library at Hillsboro	$ 2,550.01	$ 7,192.87	$	$ 5,723.22	$15,466.10
Rural electrification, Caluander community	2,927.09	365.07		1,000.00	4,292.16
Renovating Person hall, University	3,687.91	6,763.23		5,379.73	15,830.87
Surfacing streets, Hillsboro	390.00	7,291.60			7,681.60
Miscellaneous tools and tool personnel, Chapel Hill	3,183.96				3,183.96
Office help in U. N. C. departments	6,064.84	5,840.10			11,904.94
Office Help in U. N. C. Departments		4,574.47			4,574.47
School playground supervision, county-wide		474.30			474.30
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		4,031.37			4,031.37
Emergency teachers, county-wide		280.30			280.30
Administrative		8,673.39			8,673.39
Pasture for relief cattle, near Hillsboro		577.57			577.57
Pasture for relief cattle, near Hillsboro		410.47			410.47
Tools for fencing pastures, county-wide		26.10			26.10
Pasture for relief cattle, southeast of Hillsboro		143.10			143.10
Pasture for relief cattle, near Mebane		1,734.00			1,734.00
Pasture for relief cattle, near Efland		593.85			593.85
Unloading cattle, county-wide		183.80			183.80
Stenographer for emergency crop loan, Hillsboro		513.90			513.90
Educational work and folk music, Chapel Hill		56.39			56.39
Repairs to ERA office, Chapel Hill		1,004.32		286.50	1,290.82
Herding cattle, county-wide		1,717.71			1,717.71
Lunchroom workers, county-wide		260.10			260.10
Geodetic control survey, county-wide		3.60		60.00	63.60
Cellar drainage, White Cross school		79.80		137.40	217.20
Cutting meats, Chapel Hill		15.52			15.52
Sanitary privies, county-wide		1,740.70		7,000.00	8,740.70
Clerical work, ERA office, county office		1,525.85			1,525.85
Miscellaneous activities, county-wide		997.30			997.30
Garden activities of relief families, county-wide		1,082.28			1,082.28
Rural electrification, U. N. C.		13,191.90			13,191.90
Clerical help, reëmployment office		443.15			443.15
Moving bleachers, Hillsboro		487.20		247.50	734.70
Stenographic help, farm debt adjustment		31.50			31.50
ERA bookkeeper		147.15			147.15
County store room		355.89			355.89
Repairing library books, Hillsboro		235.65		20.00	255.65
Librarian and assistant, Hillsboro		348.30			348.30
Repairing streets, Hillsboro		2,299.90		1,603.00	3,902.90
Preparing report on rural electrification		448.40			448.40
Home making, county-wide		947.73			947.73
Street paving, Chapel Hill		1,880.63		2,958.50	4,839.13
S68-B9-39		2,297.67			2,297.67

ONSLOW COUNTY

Drainage of stagnant water pools in town	$ 157.80	$	$		$ 157.80
Drainage Folkstone	2,255.73				2,255.73
County road repair around Deepe	2,841.24		517.50		3,358.74
County road repair route 121 through Haw Branch	4,564.81		1,035.00		5,599.81
County road repair from Hubert to Duck Creek	2,013.18		1,070.00		3,083.18
Drainage, Jacksonville	4,439.75	27.90		153.75	4,621.40
County road repair near Swansboro	2,513.30				2,513.30
County road repair, north and south of Walton's store	3,890.44		535.00		4,425.44
County road repair, Dixon to Sneads Ferry	3,827.15		820.00		4,647.15
Planting oysters along coast, county	$ 2,939.70	$	$	$	$ 2,939.70
Putting shells on streets of Swansboro	1,252.42		1,120.00		2,372.42
Sanitary privies, Onslow County schools	1,571.45		1,174.17		2,745.62
Building garage and gymnasium at Jackson school	2,303.31		661.68		2,964.99
Painting school buildings and gymnasium, county schools	1,584.64		150.00		1,734.64
Engineering party for drainage projects, county	508.76				508.76
Draining Turkey Creek and tributaries	1,854.22				1,854.22
Building Richland school gymnasium	1,861.10	1,463.20	1,200.00	776.32	5,300.62
Bridge construction, Queen's Creek	1,639.20		900.00		2,539.20
Repairs, maintenance to sewers, city reservoir	452.58	661.33	250.00	125.00	1,488.91
Repairs, maintenance, water works		686.54		125.00	811.54
School lunch room operation, county	18.00	27.90		153.75	199.65
Typist clerks, county courthouse	115.50	681.55			797.05
Sewing rooms, Sneads Ferry	111.00	5,634.12			5,745.12
Tool project, county	3.10				3.10
Bedding oysters along coast, Swansboro to Snead's Ferry		4,141.60		2,354.40	6,496.00
Canning food, county		1,334.90			1,334.90
Farm and garden supervisors, county		729.20			729.20
Repair of public building and jail		322.64		167.98	490.62
ERA warehouse clerks, Jacksonville		2,816.95			2,816.95
Stenographer for emergency crop loan		422.40			422.40
Administrative		5,724.65			5,724.65
County jail repairs		78.00		75.25	153.25
Emergency labor, county		8.40			8.40
Stenographer reëmployment office, Jacksonville		782.70			782.70
Installation of occupational records		188.60			188.60
Janitor for ERA office, county		177.15			177.15
Survey of fishermen		89.50			89.50
Repairing streets, Swansboro		391.35			391.35
Drainage, Richlands		56.40			56.40
Drainage, Richlands		1,027.94			1,027.94
Stenographers for county farm agent		622.15			622.15
Drainage engineer		368.20			368.20
Stenographer, farm debt adjustment		28.00			28.00
Relief nursing		66.00			66.00
Screening relief office, Jacksonville		35.21			35.21
Home makers		962.27			962.27
General repairs to rural schools		1,824.90		1,408.97	3,233.87
Clerical help, ERA office		80.00			80.00
Ice house, fisheries corporation, Swansboro		720.30		300.00	1,020.30

PAMLICO COUNTY

County-wide drainage	$ 4,052.55	$ 4,490.76	$	$	$ 8,543.31
Drainage, near Bayboro	103.20				103.20
Road repair, from route No. 302, near Reelsboro to Lee's Landing	1,227.72				1,227.72
Road repair, from Meekin's farm via Mesic post office to Mayo farm	1,281.18				1,281.18
Lowland road repair	1,431.18				1,431.18
Road repair from Pamlico to Oriental Road via Gillian Creek	1,394.46				1,394.46
Road improvement from Whortonsville to route No. 302 via Canal Run Fork	1,118.58				1,118.58
Road repair from Arapahoe to Minnesott Beach	1,453.35				1,453.35
Road repair, Mill Pond Road	1,490.84				1,490.84
Road repair, Outlet Road	1,371.60				1,371.60

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road repair, Old Bayboro Road from Cash Corner to Maribel	$ 1,315.26	$	$	$	$ 1,315.26
Drainage at Stonewall	1,095.01				1,095.01
General civic improvements and completing municipal building, Oriental	2,449.16	454.80		137.20	3,041.16
Street improvement, Vandemere	1,261.76	464.15			1,725.91
Drainage, Bayboro	424.80				424.80
School repairs, county-wide	5,049.61				5,049.61
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	3,911.65				3,911.65
Drainage, Goose Creek	1,358.20				1,358.20
Drainage, county-wide	338.10				338.10
Improving road, from Stonewall to Gatlin Farm	696.48				696.48
Hauling timber for gymnasium, Arapahoe	927.25	188.00			1,115.25
Administrative	2,328.08				2,328.08
Extension to lunch room, Alliance school	325.66				325.66
Drainage and removing trees from canal, Bayboro	879.40				879.40
County colored training school repairs		112.25		50.00	162.25
Gymnasium, Hobucken high school	9,388.40	4,881.58			14,269.98
Gymnasium, Alliance high school		4,959.36			4,959.36
Building sheds for school busses, county-wide	1,396.02				1,396.02
Oyster planting, county	7,735.45	1,035.27		1,223.00	9,993.72
Alliance drainage	5,488.93	1,380.60			6,869.53
Road repair, from Olympia to Craven County line towards Spring Hope	413.70				413.70
Engineers for drainage projects	1,309.90				1,309.90
Engineers for drainage projects, county-wide	95.52				95.52
Malarial control drainage, Alligator Swamp	152.25				152.25
Nursery schools, Stonewall and Mesic	217.49				217.49
Lunch room supervisors, county-wide	108.00				108.00
Tool project, county-wide	43.61				43.61
Administrative		1,468.12			1,468.12
Administrative		7,482.13			7,482,13
Cleaning and grading school grounds, county-wide		115.20			115.20
Practical nursing, county-wide		2,169.95			2,169.95
Herding cattle, county		2,775.24			2,775.24
County farm and garden program, county-wide		2,368.18			2,368.18
Store room for ERA, Bayboro		1,850.97			1,850.97
Pasture for relief cattle, Jones' Island		338.80			338.80
Emergency labor, county office		210.50			210.50
Pasture for relief cattle, Gales Creek		64.80			64.80
Pasture for relief cattle, Reelsboro area		641.75			641.75
Cattle feed project, county-wide		602.51			602.51
Records and clerical work, county office		1,451.55			1,451.55
Cattle feed project		1,452.19			1,452.19
Installation of occupational records		432.75			432.75
Janitor for ERA building, Bayboro		154.50			154.50
Store room clerks, county office		2,739.46			2,739.46
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		247.00			247.00
Nursery schools, county-wide		8.00			8.00
Lunch rooms, county-wide		162.00			162.00
Nursery schools, county-wide		61.50			61.50
Drainage supervisor, county-wide		737.75			737.75
Federal housing program, county-wide		144.00			144.00
Cattle searching		226.00			226.00
Home makers, county-wide		936.80			936.80
Stenographer reëmployment office		312.00			312.00
Clerical help ERA office		126.00			126.00
Clerical help in county office		267.00			267.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
PASQUOTANK COUNTY					
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Elizabeth City	$ 90.00	$ 537.45	$	$ 60.90	$ 688.35
Cutting and distributing wood, county-wide	320.30	1,020.60		364.25	1,705.15
County highway maintenance, county-wide	2,371.65				2,371.65
Maintenance of streets, fire prevention, Elizabeth City	5,994.23				5,994.23
Construction of agricultural department, Central high school	886.88				886.88
Road repair between Nixonton and Okisko	4,660.90				4,660.90
Garage for school busses, Newland high school	473.26				473.26
Repairing buildings and improving grounds, county negro schools	630.75				630.75
Repairing buildings and grounds, Elizabeth City schools	862.84				862.84
Work on buildings and grounds, city and county owned hospitals, Pasquotank County	437.37				437.37
Repairing walls, State Normal school, Pasquotank County		1,580.45		80.00	1,660.45
State Normal school landscaping, Pasquotank County	6,166.05	1,071.67		69.00	7,306.72
Relaying brick streets, Elizabeth City	5,537.06	952.65		242.50	6,732.21
Improving county roads, northern part of Pasquotank County	1,817.60				1,817.60
Road repair, county roads north of Elizabeth City	1,525.38				1,525.38
Paving county roads, south of Elizabeth City	1,587.90				1,587.90
Improving state routes 342 and 34	1,497.20				1,497.20
Janitorial service, city schools, county-wide	72.00				72.00
Malarial control drainage in Little River section between Perquimans and Pasquotank counties	1,357.50	345.60			1,703.10
Janitorial service, Weeksville high school	13.50				13.50
Clerical work, city office, Elizabeth City	81.00				81.00
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	2,056.39				2,056.39
Constructing steps, Elizabeth City high school	1,887.26	819.10		75.00	2,781.36
Administrative, county	850.48				850.48
Highway improvement around Elizabeth City	17.78	2,037.90		1,148.00	3,203.68
Road improvement, southwest and north of Weeksville	1,107.93				1,107.93
County work project supervisor for Pasquotank County	323.00				323.00
Stenographer, district engineer's office, county office	82.80				82.80
Municipal water plant, Pasquotank County	1,649.35	5,842.55		19,698.16	27,190.06
Tool project, county-wide	30.18				30.18
Canning program, county-wide		1,708.27			1,708.27
Assistant farm supervisors for Pasquotank County and Elizabeth City		1,905.87			1,905.87
Administrative, county		3,545.40			3,545.40
Emergency labor, county-wide		13.20			13.20
Pasture for relief cattle owned by State Normal school, Elizabeth City		43.20			43.20
Preparations for Corn Show to be held in Elizabeth City		24.30			24.30
Slaughtering and distributing fresh beef in Pasquotank and adjoining counties		1,029.85			1,029.85
Distributing and storing government commodities, county-wide		305.54			305.54
Malarial control, Newland		1,197.50			1,197.50
Malarial control, Nixonton		2,311.30			2,311.30
Malarial control in Elizabeth City, city limits		1,649.20		1,458.00	3,107.20

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improving district and local offices, Pasquotank County	$	$ 294.60	$	$	$ 294.60
Tools and sundry equipment, county-wide		34.62			34.62
Grading Weeksville high school grounds		365.60			365.60
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		630.05			630.05
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment in Elizabeth City		175.00			175.00
Clearing land, P. W. Moore high school, Elizabeth City		304.30			304.30
Landscaping Newland school grounds		340.20			340.20
Malarial control, Providence Township		3,052.20			3,052.20
Five sewing rooms in Pasquotank County		1,945.31			1,945.31
Community building two miles west of Elizabeth City		1,754.50		2,643.29	4,397.79
Distribution of commodities county-wide		3,026.41			3,026.41
Marking streets and renumbering houses, Elizabeth City		227.00		302.50	529.50
Janitor ERA office, Elizabeth City		217.40			217.40
Clerical help, emergency crop loan office in Elizabeth City		226.05			226.05
Painting county home on Southern Avenue south of Elizabeth City		1,774.80		522.50	2,297.30
Landscaping Central high school grounds two and a half miles west of Elizabeth City		340.80			340.80
Painting at State Normal school, Elizabeth City		40.00		311.00	351.00
Malarial control, Knobs Creek		125.60			125.60
Malarial control drainage, Elizabeth City		1,494.78			1,494.78
Work shop for relief labor in Elizabeth City		59.30			59.30
Demolishing school building, Elizabeth City		924.60		144.00	1,068.60
Clerical help for County Home Demonstration, Pasquotank County		317.00			317.00
Malarial control, Newland Township		441.20			441.20
Directors for Municipal Playground, Elizabeth City		44.10			44.10
Federal housing program, Elizabeth City		795.20			795.20
Constructing new road from Pump Neck Road		547.06		118.63	665.69
Privy construction, county-wide		48.20		2,063.46	2,111.66
Home making and canning for RR clients and ERA clients in Pasquotank County		266.40			266.40
Constructing community house, Weeksville high school		222.30		3,240.90	3,463.20
Japanese beetle traps, Elizabeth City		666.60			666.60
Clerical help, ERA offices, district and county		105.00			105.00

PENDER COUNTY

Road construction from Stag Park to Burgaw	$ 781.20	$	$	$	$ 781.20
Road construction, Caswell Township	1,214.80				1,214.80
Road construction, Columbia Township	1,215.60				1,215.60
Road construction, Holly Township	413.40				413.40
Road construction, Long Creek Township	850.30				850.30
Road construction, Union Township	763.80				763.80
Road construction, Grady Township	1,262.40				1,262.40
Road construction, Rocky Point Township	786 00				786.00
Road construction, Topsail Township	$1,017.90	$	$	$	$ 1,017.90
Road construction, Canetuck Township	775.50				775.50
Road construction, Burgaw Township	1,193.70				1,193.70
Repairing and assembling school desk, Burgaw high school	93.00				93.00
Complete gymnasium, grade and filling school grounds, Atkinson	2,823.93	2,135.35		133.02	5,092.30
Road repair from route 60 to Willard and Newton crossroad	1,930.38				1,930.38
County road repair from route 40 to Lane's Ferry	2,872.53		461.35		3,333.88
Repair and construct colored school building, Willard	977.45	124.00		113.75	1,215.20
County road repair from Moore's Battleground to Bladen line	3,048.45				3,048.45
County road repair from Duplin line through Maple Hill to Onslow line	2,678.30		1,570.00		4,248.30
Road repair from route 401 to N. C. experimental farm	1,174.37		285.00		1,459.37
Replanting oyster beds near Vista, N. C.	2,379.95				2,379.95
Malaria control, Canetuck Township	1,321.60				1,321.60
Landscaping and grading cemetery	2,371.50	306.00			2,677.50
Drainage at cemetery		223.80			223.80
Street construction, cemetery		380.40			380.40
Beautification, courthouse square, Burgaw	1,891.40				1,891.40
Repairs to Webb colored school	77.86	181.50		65.00	324.06
Repairs to buildings, test farm, Willard	878.85				878.85
Painting barns, sheds, etc., at test farm, Willard	370.00				370.00
Shrubbing at test farm, Willard	496.15		90.00		586.15
Establishing fire lane around test farm, Willard	576.30		150.00		726.30
P-31-71-34	117.60				117.60
Building teacherage, repairing school building and grounds	836.55				836.55
Construction sanitary privies, county	1,696.54	1,296.10	12,062.50	2,023.00	17,078.14
Administrative	2,884.23				2,884.23
Malaria control, Caswell Township	1,786.90	835.80			2,622.70
Drainage, Rocky Point	108.90				108.90
Repairs school building, grounds and garage, Atkinson school	975.70				975.70
School building repair, Rocky Point	449.24				449.24
Drainage Turcky Creek	207.00				207.00
Malaria drainage, Doctor's Creek	511.50				511.50
Fire lanes, state game refuge, Holly Township	537.00	389.60			926.00
Malaria drainage, Burgaw Creek	495.00	494.40			989.40
Malaria drainage, Rock Fish Creek	471.35				471.35
Municipal improvement, Burgaw	1,270.89	641.55		150.00	2,062.44
Painting and repairs at Coastal Plain Test Farm	198.00	434.00		356.00	988.00
Drainage, Willard	127.80				127.80
Hot lunch service for Topsail high school	258.30				258.30
Canning supervisors, county		1,123.50			1,123.50
Sewing, county		63.00		20.00	83.00
Township garden supervisors, county		1,232.70			1,232.70
Administrative		7,000.76			7,000.76
Holding pens (cattle), Burgaw		79.20			79.20
Constructing holding pens, Rocky Point		82.20			82.20
Pasture for relief cattle, county		716.50			716.50
County-wide project for cattle		1,794.04			1,794.04
Pasture for relief cattle, Topsail Township		586.40			586.40
Filing clerk ERA office, county		302.40			302.40
Rebuilding sidewalks, Burgaw		393.00		450.00	843.00
Clerical reëmployment office		943.50			943.50
Providing storage space for feed, Burgaw		977.55			977.55

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Pasture for relief cattle, Canetuck Township	$	$ 133.80	$	$	$ 133.80
Cattle herding supervisors, county		440.00			440.00
Construction of cattle feeding facilities, Holly Township		355.40			355.40
Purchase and operation of truck, county		1,387.94			1,387.94
Malaria drainage, engineers, county		241.91			241.91
Installation of occupational records, Administrative office		311.20			311.20
Storage space for feed, Burgaw		168.00			168.00
Razing county courthouse, Burgaw		1,528.50		636.50	2,165.00
Survey of fishermen, county		94.50			94.50
Repairing terraces coastal express station, county		99.15		35.00	134.15
Improving land, coastal express station		54.90		73.60	128.50
Cleaning ditches, coastal express station		532.20		27.50	559.70
Improving land, coastal express station		156.95		223.80	380.75
Lunch room helpers, public schools		650.40			650.40
Demolition of four old schools		642.90		111.50	754.40
Clerical, emergency relief office		417.55			417.55
Coastal plain express station, repair buildings		439.20		1,580.97	2,020.17
Painting Atkinson school		254.40		1,016.70	1,271.10
Constructing building, Rocky Point school (colored)		1,647.75		1,688.01	3,335.76
Rural rehabitation warehouse		941.50			941.50
Oyster and shell planting		214.20			214.20
Landscaping cemetery, Atkinson		366.90			366.90
Federal housing program, county		554.10			554.10
Clerk, home demonstration agent		149.10			149.10
Home makers, county		1,068.90			1,068.90
Drainage of streets and roads, Burgaw		528.00			528.00
Searching for relief cattle, county		505.20			505.20
Road work, Coastal Plain experimental station		188.40		147.50	335.90
Purchase and operation Rural Rehabilitation trucks		259.75			259.75
Canning supervisors and leaders, county		140.47			140.47

PERQUIMANS COUNTY

Work on state highway, New Hope	$ 945.25	$	$		$ 945.25
Highway repair, Hertford district	1,227.00				1,227.00
Highway repair, Belvidere dist.	699.55				699.55
Drainage, Little River Canal, Hertford Township	769.20	436.90			1,206.10
Cleaning streets, trimming trees, Hertford	403.96				403.96
County road repair between Hertford and Beech Spring	1,929.68				1,929.68
County road repair around Bethel	1,973.95				1,973.95
Drainage swamp, Hertford	3,907.42	292.80			4,200.22
Street repair, Hertford	654.97				654.97
County road repair from Winfall to Parksville	1,040.45				1,040.45
County road repair, southeast New Hope	1,079.90				1,079.90
County road repair north of Belvidere	1,544.44				1,544.44
County road repair between Hertford and New Hope	1,276.75				1,276.75
Repairs to buildings and grounds, Perquimans schools	75.60				75.60
Lunch rooms for undernourished children, county schools, county-wide	144.00	949.60		50.00	1,143.60
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	2,086.48				2,086.48
Filling in courthouse lawn	627.50				627.50
Cleaning out canal, Bear Swamp	1,894.05	326.50			2,220.55
Canning and preserving, county-wide		573.50		10.00	583.50
Rebuilding old Turnpike Road	$	$ 741.90	$	$	$ 741.90
Cleaning out old canal, Belvidere		1,083.50			1,083.50
Ditching and clearing, Woodville		3,572.00			3,572.00
Cleaning out old canal, Little River		436.90			436.90
Supervisors farm and garden program, county-wide		2,851.31			2,851.31
Administrative		4,312.06			4,312.06
Screening county home		36.00		37.57	73.57
Ditching, New Hope township		633.20			633.20
Repairing county schools, county-wide		525.00		416.21	941.21
Building office equipment, county office		1,812.34			1,812.34
Pasture for relief cattle, New Hope township		66.00			66.00
Caretakers for cattle, county-wide		6,023.70		10.00	6,033.70
Pasture for relief cattle, Parksville township		704.70		50.00	754.70
Drainage Hertford Township		481.10			481.10
Cutting wood, county-wide		328.10		200.00	528.10
Repairing streets, Winfall		379.20			379.20
Distribution of surplus commodities, county-wide		105.90			105.90
Janitor ERA office, county-office		282.00			282.00
Clerical ERA project supervisor		172.40			172.40
Janitors for schools, Hertford		1,270.90			1,270.90
Nurses for relief families		210.20			210.20
Sewing room, Hertford		2,035.04		220.00	2,255.04
General planning, county-wide		1,553.28			1,553.28
Painting school		117.60		119.25	236.85
Installation of occupational records		549.40			549.40
Flood control, New Hope township		176.00			176.00
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		689.00			689.00
Malaria control drainage, Hertford		2,147.00			2,147.00
Farm operation, New Hope township		22.43			22.43
ERA Farm drainage, Woodville		2,080.00			2,080.00
Herding wild ERA cattle, county-wide		243.60			243.60
Sanitary drainage, Winfall		755.00			755.00
Constructing rural rehabilitation houses, near Woodville		266.00			266.00
Malaria control drainage, Belvidere		626.20			626.20
Flood control, Nicanor Township		368.80			368.80
Privy construction, county-wide		108.30		3,398.64	3,506.94
Improving streets, Hertford		182.50			182.50
Home making and canning, county-wide		493.15			493.15
Cleaning up Belvidere school site		168.80			168.80
Federal housing program, county-wide		294.00			294.00
Clerical help, ERA office, county-office		150.00			150.00

PERSON COUNTY

Repairs to building and grounds, Person County Home	$ 905.93	$	$ 150.00	$	$ 1,055.93
Repair building and grounds, Alenville high school	2,560.50	15.60	719.00		3,295.10
Construction sewer line, Roxboro	5,364.54	289.70	476.80	73.80	6,204.84
Building room Bethel high school, finish basement and athletic field	1,657.33		235.00		1,892.33
General improving school grounds, Bethel high school	1,208.55		425.10		1,633.65
Repair school buses (county), county-wide	439.20				439.20
Athletic field, Olive Hill school	1,637.70		168.00		1,805.70
Gymnasium and athletic field, Allensville school	752.40		198.00		950.40
General improvements building and grounds, Mount Harmony school	1,205.34		155.00		1,360.34
Dig well, improve playground, Lee Jeffreys colored school	519.70		100.50		620.20

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Digging well, repair building and grounds, O'Bryant school (colored)	$ 770.62	$ 190.10	$ 146.75	$	$ 1,107.47
School ground improvement, Helena high school	1,633.40				1,633.40
County road repair from Push to Orange County line	2,743.60		1,610.00		4,353.60
Road repair around Bushy Fork and Hurdle Mills	1,350.95				1,350.95
Road repair around Woodsdale and New Bethel	1,104.10				1,104.10
Road repair around Helena and Tirzah	1,168.80				1,168.80
Road repair Cunningham township	1,713.40				1,713.40
County road repair from Roxboro to Push	2,771.25				2,771.25
County road repair route 48 to route 57	1,318.30		403.00		1,721.30
Road repair around Surl and Mount Tirzah	1,267.05		1,180.00		2,447.05
Painting Hurdle Mill school	253.19				253.19
Painting and repairing Bushy Fork school	663.50				663.50
Well house, etc., Allenville high school	2,051.58	374.60	428.50		2,854.68
Water works construction, Allensville high school		621.40			621.40
Sewer construction		1,068.67			1,068.67
Repairs to building and grounds, Olive Hill colored school	2,642.92		1,130.00		3,772.92
Construction of gymnasium, Helena high school	1,026.85	33.20	1,050.00	1,050.00	3,160.05
Moving, repairing old school house to make work shop and home economics room, High Plane school	76.80		406.00		482.80
Build rock wall and grade, Roxboro high school grounds	207.55	80.00	128.00	105.00	520.55
Repairs to Central graded school grounds	166.80		35.25		202.05
Repairs to building and grounds, Roxboro school	75.95		125.00		200.95
Swimming pool and recreational park, Roxboro	3,066.25	247.75	1,140.00	240.00	4,694.00
Sewing room, Roxboro	312.80	5,309.11		24.00	5,645.91
Landscaping Hurdle Mills school	1,094.75	103.80	280.00		1,478.55
Playground, basket ball court, Collins and Aikman	267.07		500.00		767.07
Construction water well, electric pump, Helena high school	937.95	541.50			1,479.45
Dig well, Indian school, Holloway township	457.95				457.95
Build body for school bus, Roxboro	113.14				113.14
Paint and repair Olive Hill white school	462.00				462.00
Construct gymnasium, Olive Hill high school	2,303.62				2,303.62
Build lunch room in basement, Mount Harmony high school	777.30				777.30
Indexing at school libraries, county-wide	25.20	115.80			141.00
Cleaning school buildings and courthouse, Roxboro	324.00	1,125.65			1,449.65
Hot lunches for relief families, county-wide	136.50	240.90			377.40
Dig well, work on school grounds, Cedar Grove colored school	288.77				288.77
Construct sidewalks, Helena	962.70				962.70
Dig well, Bethel Hill colored school	333.75				333.75
Repairing water and heating system, Hurdle Mills school	5.50	16.00			21.50
Building work shop, improving building and grounds, High Plane Indian School	367.75				367.75
Dig well and improve grounds, Lee-Clay colored school	414.70				414.70
Clerical help ERA office, county ERA office	12.60				12.60
Improving Person County training school grounds	1,814.23	77.60			1,891.83
Painting and repairing Bethel Hill high school	603.33				603.33
Extension of sewer, Barnett Avenue, Roxboro	$ 277.65	$	$	$	$ 277.65
Construction sanitary privies, county-wide	1,937.25				1,937.25
Administrative, county	192.00				192.00
Construction of sanitary privies, all county schools	1,583.03				1,583.03
Repairs to Mount Harmony school	315.50				315.50
Improving building and grounds, Lee Jeffreys colored school	325.70				325.70
Laying water mains, Roxboro	3,646.05	46.80		50.00	3,742.85
Improvement to Roxboro central graded school	172.10				172.10
Community house, Providence community	675.70	108.90		10.00	794.60
Construction gymnasium, Roxboro	2,182.07	2,161.80		100.00	4,443.87
Construction of work shop, Bethel Hill school	901.94	2,202.30		255.00	3,359.24
Construction gymnasium, Allensville high school	828.75	484.30		650.00	1,973.05
Constructing gymnasium, Hurdle Mill high school	1,698.41				1,698.41
Painting and repairing Person County Home	777.95				777.95
Install light and water plants, athletic field, Mount Harmony school	1,245.70				1,245.70
Repairs building and grounds, Hurdle Mills	416.70				416.70
Repair building, Bethel Hill colored school	406.55				406.55
Digging well St. James colored school	124.85				124.85
Painting and repairing Roxboro central graded school	639.50				639.50
Cleaning and repairing Mount Harmony school	991.82	388.45		20.00	1,400.27
Constructing sewer line, Roxboro	3,788.95	1,927.45		150.00	5,866.40
Drainage Marlowes Creek		336.00			336.00
Community center construction, Roxboro	1,198.70	4,062.02	895.00		6,155.72
Repairs to Cunningham school	83.70	273.65			357.35
Grading playgrounds, Cunningham school		576.00			576.00
Tool project, county-wide	162.50	107.66			270.16
Administrative, county	3,873.47				3,873.47
Repairing school trucks at school garage		169.80		160.00	329.80
Practical nursing, county-wide		12.80			12.80
District canning leaders at community cannery		334.00			334.00
Working gardens of relief families of Person County		3,170.12			3,170.12
Farm and garden supervision for relief families of Person County		1,775.00			1,775.00
Administrative, county		11,713.05			11,713.05
Making baskets, Allensville Township		672.30		80.00	752.30
Making useful household pottery, Person County		2.00		30.00	32.00
Typist county ERA office		315.04			315.04
Making mattress tables, Roxboro		45.87			45.87
Making mattresses in work room in Roxboro		1,482.91			1,482.91
Building and repairing furniture, Person County		268.08			268.08
Cutting wood for relief families in Person County		177.20			177.20
Repairing Indian Plane high school		240.70		66.00	306.70
Hay, grain and garden farm located seven miles north of Roxboro		186.00			186.00
Repairing work shop		245.30			245.30
Hauling and distributing surplus commodities, county-wide		96.03			96.03
Repairing out houses and dwellings located seven miles northeast of Roxboro		284.70			284.70
Repairing streets, Roxboro		636.58		1,455.00	2,091.58
Installation of occupational records at county ERA office		73.35			73.35
Repairing buildings in lieu of rent, Allensville Township		62.80			62.80

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing buildings in lieu of rent, Allensville Township	$	$ 119.57	$	$	$ 119 57
Feed for mules, Person County		90.65			90.65
Emergency crop loan office, clerical help, Roxboro		261.45			261.45
Clerical help reëmployment office, Roxboro		382.60			382.60
Repairing local relief office		26.90			26.90
Supervision and plowing gardens of individual relief clients in Person County		967.90			967.90
Store room clerk, Person County		6.40			6.40
Hauling and distribution of commodities to relief clients, county-wide		788.59			788.59
Home making for relief families in Person County		1,319.72			1,319.72
Federal housing program, Roxboro		36.30			36.30
Salvage materials, Helena gymnasium		266.00			266.00
Salvage materials, Hurdle Mills gymnasium		54.00			54.00
PITT COUNTY					
General renovating of Pitt County home	$ 47.70		$	$	$ 47.70
Storage and distribution of Red Cross goods, county-wide	94.50				94.50
Continuation of Shephard Memorial Library, Greenville	76.80				76.80
Administrative, Pitt County	96.00				96.00
Repairing school buildings in Faulkland; Simpson; Harris; Ayden; St. Peters;	1,803.42				1,803.42
Contentnea Creek drainage	7,335.13	3,087.40		1,165.60	11,588.13
Installing heating system, 5th Street colored school	267.00				267.00
Drainage, Ayden, Winterville and Swift Creek townships	9,946.51				9,946.51
Draining two canals, Winterville	1,220.25				1,220.25
Road repair from Ayden to Venters Cross Roads	3,793.88				3,793.88
Draining and surfacing roads from Farmville to Bruce	2,630.23				2,630.23
Water supply, Bethel	723.30				723.30
Road improvement from Shelmerdine to Grimesland	1,777.50				1,777.50
Road repair from Grifton to Craven County line	1,822.99				1,822.99
Road repair on NC 903 from Stokes to Martin County line	2,037.53				2,037.53
Road improvement from Greenville to Pactolus	2,858.50				2,858.50
Pitt County home drainage	2,714.45	517.00		302.00	3,533.45
Painting and repairing school busses, county-wide	1,092.11		239.00		1,331.11
Sewerage system, Farmville	965.19				965.19
Painting City Hall, Farmville	371.22		250.00		621.22
Malarial control drainage, Grindle Creek	14,021.27		50.00		14,071.27
Repairs to Fleming Street school	174.00				174.00
Riverdale sewer, Greenville	6,977.15	4,038.60	5,215.00	2,551.13	18,781.88
Building tennis courts, Greenville	330.00				330.00
Water main extension, Farmville	1,444.53	1,105.05	1,000.00		3,549.58
Swimming pool, park and playground, Farmville	6,022.90	555.60		2,038.25	8,616.75
Swimming pool, Greenville	1,667.04	6,607.55		4,318.82	12,593.41
Drainage and sanitary improvement, Greenville	8,554.75				8,554.75
Road improvement, from Scuffleton to Cox Crossing	2,881.44				2,881.44
Road improvement, from Greenville to Fountain	2,876.78				2,876.78
Drainage, Briar Corner and Bexley Swamp canals	1,906.42				1,906.42
Beautification and improvement, E. C. T. C. college	11,184.45	4,023.60		687.50	15,895.55
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	7,782.25				7,782.25
Completion of community building at Grifton	$ 2,265.41	$ 368.70	$	$ 204.70	$ 2,838.81
Constructing athletic field, negro school, Greenville		2,913.55		150.00	3,063.55
Drainage, Farmville Township	442.56				442.56
Drainage, canal east of Winterville	1,166.50				1,166.50
Malarial control drainage, Grifton	1,654.89	417.90	60.00	28.50	2,161.29
Clearing Green's Mill Run	7,230.75	1,264.90	172.50	46.25	8,714.40
Enlarging high school library, Greenville, N. C.	3,712.00	1,162.10			4,874.10
Draining and clearing out Shiloh Canal	1,106.79		42.00		1,148.79
Repairs to rural white schools, county-wide	1,588.90	2,921.35	675.00	2,555.50	7,740.75
Water distribution system, at Bethel	1,109.45	15.00		1,137.00	2,261.45
Water supply, Greenville	1,131.96		1,951.10		3,083.06
Repairing teachers home, Greenville	854.00				854.00
Malarial control drainage, Moyes Run	1,245.30				1,245.30
Repair of consolidated white schools, county-wide	5,137.40	3,429.10			8,566.50
Buzzard Pond drainage, near Grimesland	341.32	1,238.70		29.75	1,609.77
Addition to W. Greenville school	7,655.00	2,091.39			9,746.39
Drainage, Great Swamp Canal	491.30				491.30
Addition to Greenville grammar school		1,690.90			1,690.90
School building, addition, negro school, Greenville	1,626.82	5,500.86		1,081.00	8,208.68
Painting schools, Fifth and Fleming streets, Greenville	1,178.00				1,178.00
Drainage of Broad Branch in Farmville Township	720.35	844.80		20.00	1,585.15
Construction of community building, Ayden	1,511.51	6,211.74		2,390.67	10,113.92
Maintenance, Greenville school buildings		228.45			228.45
Street improvement, Fountain	1,456.68				1,456.68
Repairs to rural colored schools, county-wide	1,586.26				1,586.26
Malarial control drainage engineer for Pitt County	1,016.26				1,016.26
Consolidating all projects affecting Greenville schools	18,759.95				18,759.95
Street improvement, Fountain		153.20		660.00	813.20
Coördination of county drainage projects, county-wide	2,275.43				2,275.43
Grading and draining city of Greenville property	180.25				180.25
School playgrounds at Greenville	41.85	599.30		400.00	1,041.15
Concrete culvert, Greenville	1,825.07	1,526.50		964.95	4,316.52
Administrative, county-wide	908.12				908.12
Library book mending, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville		2,789.85		69.75	2,859.60
Clerical help, Crop Loan office, Greenville		472.95			472.95
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		2,856.23			2,856.23
Canning leaders, county-wide		383.25			383.25
Assistants to county farm program director, Pitt County		4,915.25			4,915.25
Canning surplus vegetables, Farmville		1,562.92		50.00	1,612.92
Canning surplus vegetables, Greenville		1,840.52		115.00	1,955.52
Directing playground activities, Greenville		281.90			281.90
Directing playground activities, Ayden		77.40			77.40
Directing playground activities at Farmville		77.40			77.40
Sewing room at Ayden		4,539.62			4,539.62
Production of feed for livestock, Belvoir Township, near Greenville		242.00			242.00
Privy construction, county-wide		924.00		12,785.36	13,709.36
Plowing relief garden in city of Greenville		118.50			118.50
Administrative, county		7,838.46			7,838.46

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Clerical work, farm debt adjustment office in Greenville	$	$ 220.00	$	$	$ 220.00
Clerical work, superintendent of Pubic Welfare office in Greenville		693.07			693.07
Lunchrooms for county schools, county-wide		1,488.00			1,488.00
Sewing room, Greenville		6,567.81			6,567.81
Sewing room, Farmville		2,331.34			2,331.34
Assistant attendance officer, Greenville		151.20			151.20
Clerical, reëmployment office at Greenville		1,097.00			1,097.00
Producing molasses in Farmville Township		102.33			102.33
Emergency labor for administrative throughout Pitt County		3.00			3.00
Community drama, E. C. T. C. of Greenville		540.20			540.20
Colored nursery school, Greenville		76.20			76.20
Repair and painting Pitt County ERA office		225.93			225.93
Drainage, Swift Creek		3,847.25			3,847.25
Installation of occupational records, county ERA office		823.20			823.20
Drainage engineer and party for entire county		117.73			117.73
Improvements at swimming pool, Farmville		442.30		694.90	1,137.20
Drainage of Marlboro canal and concrete culvert of Farmville		3,634.00		2,679.00	6,313.00
Construction sidewalks and streets, Farmville		51.50		1,314.00	1,365.50
Janitor, ERA office, district office		297.75			297.75
White nursery school, Greenville		36.00			36.00
Federal housing survey, county-wide		254.70			254.70
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		124.23			124.23
Garden supervisors, county-wide		256.70			256.70
Taking census, Farmville		103.80			103.80
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		1,291.93			1,291.93
Japanese beetle traps, Greenville		45.00			45.00
Drainage engineer and party, Swift Creek		185.00			185.00
Canning surplus vegetables, Greenville		780.14			780.14
Canning surplus vegetables at Farmville		147.43			147.43
Clerical help in county office		370.00			370.00

POLK COUNTY

Constructing Green Creek gymnasium	$ 4,393.14	$ 1,342.05	$	$ 651.73	$ 6,386.92
Construction of Saluda gymnasium	5,541.44	495.08		492.11	6,528.63
County-wide play and fairground, Harmon field	4,308.47	837.00		1,525.20	6,670.67
Fire lanes to prevent forest fires, county-wide	3,484.05				3,484.05
Manager national reëmployment office	38.50				38.50
Repairs to county road in Pea Ridge section	2,585.43				2,585.43
Road repair from Fish Top post office to Green River road	3,642.62				3,642.62
Road repair, Landrum road	3,025.80				3,025.80
Construction of Tryon gymnasium	5,305.15	765.60		213.00	6,283.75
Construction of Columbus gymnasium	3,352.05	2,001.85		3,988.50	9,342.40
Repairs to building and grounds, county school, county-wide	1,356.07				1,356.07
Converting old school building, Sunnyview, into gymnasium	162.00				162.00
Sanitary privies, county-wide	1,864.68	261.60		12,138.00	14,264.28
Painting county school buildings, county-wide	82.50				82.50
Assistant disbursing officer, Polk County	7.68				7.68
Administration, county	$ 150.00	$	$	$	$ 150.00
Construction of Saluda gymnasium	197.55				197.55
Canning and preserving, county-wide		936.85			936.85
Administrative, county		3,952.64			3,952.64
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		416.88		45.00	461.88
Distributing commodities, county-wide		1,583.59			1,583.59
Installation of social service records, Polk County		132.50			132.50
Landscaping Tryon school grounds		406.95			406.95
Landscaping Saluda high school grounds		637.40			637.40
Landscaping Columbus high school grounds		282.20			282.20
Landscaping Green's Creek high school grounds		390.80			390.80
Landscaping Mill's Springs school grounds		342.20			342.20
Landscaping Sunnyview school grounds		200.40			200.40
Improvements of highways and roads, secondary road system, Polk County		423.00			423.00
Repairs of streets and sidewalks, Saluda		247.50		262.50	510.00
Constructions and homemaking, county-wide		1,078.23			1,078.23
Registering employables, local ERA office, Polk County		113.50			113.50
Canning equipment, store room of local relief office		330.69			330.69
Local farm foreman to supervise gardens of ERA clients, Polk County		97.00			97.00

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Clerical work for national reëmployment office, Asheboro	$ 257.70	$	$	$	$ 257.70
General repair, county school building, county-wide	2,640.35				2,640.35
Clerical work, office of county health officer, Asheboro	50.62				50.62
Digging well, Central Falls school	303.83	356.70	100.00	127.75	888.28
Road repair, Melanoton-Ramseur road	2,905.70				2,905.70
Road repair, Flint Hill-Trinity road	3,040.75				3,040.75
Road repair, Buffalo-Coleridge road	1,866.48				1,866.48
General repair of city streets, Randleman	2,250.40				2,250.40
Road repair, Ulah-Pisgah road	1,615.25				1,615.25
Road repair, from Farmer to Mechanic	2,548.20				2,548.20
Covering city reservoir, Asheboro	104.91				104.91
Street repair, Liberty and Staley	2,477.70				2,477.70
One room addition to Randleman school gymnasium	221.19				221.19
Beautifying county home grounds	415.88				415.88
Taking school census	32.40				32.40
General repair of streets, Central Falls	1,206.71				1,206.71
School repairs, Cedar Falls	1,989.00	1,493.40		1,083.00	4,565.40
Road repair, Segrove to Pisgah Road	2,639.75				2,639.75
Rearranging and building new shelves, Asheboro graded school library	25.80				25.80
Grading and beautifying Trinity school grounds	1,042.95				1,042.95
Street repair, Ramseur	4,229.37				4,229.37
Sewing room, Asheboro	274.20	219.60		117.60	611.40
Assistant janitors and janitress, various county schools	329.40				329.40
Clerical work in county offices and Asheboro city schools	237.60				237.60

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road repair, from Davidson County line to route 90	$ 1,782.70	$	$	$	$ 1,782.70
Road repair from old route 90 to John Wesley's Stand church	2,470.42				2,470.42
Road repair from route 62 to Franklinville via Cedar Falls	1,535.82				1,535.82
Road repair, old Thomasville-High Point road	1,104.10				1,104.10
Road repair, Shepherd Church road	2,231.29				2,231.29
Road repair, Asheboro to Coleridge	3,329.70				3,329.70
Privy construction, county-wide	14,515.70	1,613.40		50,251.32	66,380.42
Grading and general beautification of Asheboro school athletic field	1,726.08				1,726.08
Building community park	39.00				39.00
Mechanics to repair county school busses, Asheboro	271.80				281.80
General repair, city streets, Liberty and Staley	2,465.41	3,276.60		1,350.00	7,092.01
General repair of Central Fall streets	330.47				330.47
Covering Clearwater reservoir, Asheboro	200.88				200.88
Beautifying grounds of Randolph Hospital, Asheboro	175.50				175.50
Grading and beautifying Trinity school grounds	238.54				238.54
Repairing city streets in Randalman	3,754.07				3,754.07
Administrative	2,654.92		260.00		2,914.92
General repair to county school buildings	2,282.50				2,282.50
Painting county schools, county-wide	2,021.75	1,437.20		155.00	3,613.95
Road repair, Central Falls and Cedar Falls road	1,178.54				1,178.54
School repair, Asheboro	522.89	887.05		2,272.50	3,682.44
Repairing streets and sidewalks, Asheboro	4,022.55				4,022.55
Repairing city streets, Randalman	2,714.09	5,292.05		1,400.00	9,406.14
Road repair, Burney Road from route 70 to Pisgah	884.61				884.61
Road repair, Fence Road	408.25				408.25
Road repair, Moffitt Mill Road from route 902 to Erect	238.00				238.00
Municipal airport, Asheboro	5,991.90	16,416.88		4,000.00	26,408.78
General repair of streets in Asheboro	6,722.04	7,216.30	2,816.00	4,310.20	21,064.54
P-31-76-67	206.85				206.85
P-31-76-68	57.60				57.60
Tool project, county-wide	1,013.47	253.80			1,267.27
Canning, preserving food, county-wide		807.85			807.85
Farm and garden, rural rehabilitation program, county-wide		3,526.17			3,526.17
Administrative		7,400.03			7,400.03
Sewing room, Asheboro		1,050.16		657.00	1,707.16
Construction of office equipment, Asheboro, N. C.		33.65			33.65
Laundry for cannery plant, Asheboro		5,197.13			5,197.13
Cutting wood, County Home		285.90		600.00	885.90
Clerical reëmployment office, Asheboro		917.00		45.00	962.00
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		1,453.71			1,453.71
Storage bins for farm products, Asheboro		21.34			21.34
Fencing and feeding rack, Burkhead estate		429.00			429.00
Beautification of hospital grounds		110.25		344.00	454.25
Installation of occupational records		326.40		8.00	334.40
Federal housing program, Asheboro		543.00		75.00	618.00
Janitorial service, ERA office, Asheboro		490.60			490.60
Stenographers in county offices		615.79		164.00	779.79
Repair of school buildings, county-wide		1,009.10		1,720.00	2,729.10
Sewing rooms, county-wide		7,530.73		801.00	8,331.73
Painting county courthouse, Asheboro	$	$ 22.40	$	$ 457.25	$ 479.65
Painting county home, Asheboro		580.50		490.00	1,070.50
Beautification of county school grounds, county-wide		940.75		360.00	1,300.75
Subsistence gardens, county-wide		2,601.15			2,601.15
Clerical help farm debt adjustment		72.00			72.00
Repair of streets, Franklinville		822.15		239.00	1,061.15
Constructing school building, Union Township		1,839.40		8,777.59	10,616.99
Municipal golf course, Asheboro		5,204.10		3,710.00	8,914.10
Japanese beetle traps, county-wide		68.60			68.60
Sewing rooms, county-wide		608.91			608.91
Canning and preserving food, county-wide		365.70			365.70
Stenographer for resettlement director		38.70			38.70
Nursing school and home, county-wide		1,487.90		135.00	1,622.90
Geological survey, county-wide		482.65		418.00	900.65

RICHMOND COUNTY

Grading NC 515	$2,489.78	$	$	$	$2,489.78
County road between US 1 and Ellerbe	4,634.47				4,634.47
No project	5,546.73				5,546.73
Richmond County courthouse repairs	1,731.52				1,731.52
Repairs to Hamlet school	1,191.56				1,191.56
Paint school buildings in Hamlet school district	5,490.95	270.80			5,761.75
Repairs to Hamlet schools in district	1,342.58				1,342.58
Sidewalk construction	22,634.56	3,351.55		309.60	26,295.71
New City Hall renovation, Hamlet	1,658.68				1,658.68
Zion white school building repairs and additions	29.00				29.00
Repairs to Ellerbe high school building	131.40				131.40
Paint and repairs, Ellerbe school teacherage	84.45				84.45
County road from Ellerbe	3,257.00				3,257.00
County road from No. 35 drained	547.55				547.55
County road from S. C. state line to Hamlet drained	5.85	5,696.10		2,996.00	8,697.95
Rockingham high school concrete driveway	1,060.21				1,060.21
Sanitary privies	7,462.57	8,441.22		18,611.60	34,515.39
Painting water tank at Ellerbe	367.10				367.10
Sidewalk construction in Hamlet	5,884.05				5,884.05
Hamlet to Scotland line road drained	1,773.71				1,773.71
Drain and soil road from Long's store	1,797.18				1,797.18
County road from NC 515	1,210.74				1,210.74
Supervisor for all projects	230.80				230.80
Curb and gutter construction	15,843.09	4,372.75			20,215.84
Repairing and painting City Hall in Rockingham	981.71				981.71
Painting and repairing Rohanen white school	2,308.40				2,308.40
Paint and repair McIntyre negro school	68.69				68.69
Paint inside of Rockingham grammar school	576.50				576.50
Reservoir at state school for negro boys	1,718.75				1,718.75
Sludge and filteration beds renovation	1,437.44				1,437.44
Terraced wall at Morrison training school	800.10				800.10
Paint repair, Hoffman high school	36.00				36.00
Paint Rockingham school	294.20				294.20
Paint and repair Richmond County Home	369.75				369.75
Rockingham grammar school painted	202.12				202.12
Snow Hill school building repaired	40.00				40.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Sidewalk construction, Ellerbe	$ 5,884.94	$	$	$	$ 5,884.94
East side US 1 paved	8,702.90	1,015.40			9,718.30
Painting water works plant in Rockingham	77.90				77.90
Chapel Grove school building painted	59.90				59.90
Wayman school building painted	30.42				30.42
Fire fighting crews	118.00				118.00
Cognac school building painted outside	28.80				28.80
Rockingham high school painted and repaired	988.20				988.20
Rockingham colored high building repaired and painted	1,367.78	40.10			1,407.88
Fire proof boiler room Hamlet school and fire escape installed	849.30	45.60		289.00	1,183.90
Central dining room, Morrison training school		8,820.06		3,470.00	12,290.06
Ellerbe Springs resort hotel repaired		3,979.07		376.05	4,355.12
Drainage and moving dance pavilion	27.00	8,707.45	3,000.00		11,734.45
Tools for CWA projects	908.27	110.40			1,018.67
Sewing room at Hoffman		388.62			388.62
Sewing room at Hamlet		1,489.31		40.00	1,529.31
Sewing room at Rockingham		3,408.46		50.00	3,458.46
Canning surplus from gardens		732.15			732.15
Stenographer for farm extension and seed loan office		296.55			296.55
Clerical help welfare office		324.60			324.60
Distribution of government commodities		1,004.85			1,004.85
Administrative		8,961.78			8,961.78
Cattle pasture fencing		989.20			989.20
Fencing cattle pasture		524.65			524.65
Pasture rental for relief cattle		225.55			225.55
Pasture rental		287.30			287.30
Unloading cattle		1,278.40			1,278.40
Clerical help ERA office		331.50			331.50
Repairing drives, Hamlet school		564.10		321.25	885.35
Painting inside county jail		342.90		70.00	412.90
Stenographer crop loan office		401.85			401.85
Holding pen cattle		2,325.70			2,325.70
Construction slaughtering and refrigeration house		14,606.26			14,606.26
Nursing		180.00			180.00
Sewing room, Ellerbe		180.00			180.00
Repairing and painting Zion W. S.		118.20			118.20
Emergency labor		26.70			26.70
Rehabilitation		130.00			130.00
Repairs to cold storage plant		3,387.20			3,387.20
Care of cattle		1,213.80			1,213.80
Rural rehabilitation mules		1,026.05			1,026.05
Operation of slaughtering house		76,554.26			76,554.26
Propagating Scuppernong grape vines		1,939.20			1,939.20
Hauling beef to relief families		1,140.21			1,140.21
Building furniture for nursery schools		10.00		94.18	104.18
Meat processing plant		34,594.85			34,594.85
Cancelled		29.40			29.40
Stenographer for reëmployment office		956.85			956.85
Soup plant, Hamlet, N. C.		7,158.60			7,158.60
Construction of house for soap plant		1,050.06			1,050.06
Clerical materials and equipment ERA office		1,657.40			1,657.40
Drainage of creek, Hamlet		11,784.30			11,784.30
Building tables for ERA office		669.51			669.51
Repairing building rented ERA		42.65			42.65
Junior stenographer farm loan office		339.50			339.50
Paving alley, Rockingham		490.80		377.25	868.05
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment office		122.50			122.50
Repairing road to Ellerbe		1,487.50		2,200.00	3,687.50
Operating ERA truck		36.00			36.00
Cleaning and repairs to books in library, Hamlet		32.10			32.10
Stenographer for emergency loan office		339.50			339.50
Repairs to building on Henry Wall farm		20.60			20.60
Visiting homemakers	$	$ 1,503.60	$	$	$ 1,503.60
Sewing room supervisor		285.99			285.99
Building basement and work on grounds		428.50		107.50	536.00
Stenographer for ERA office		630.00			630.00
Janitor for ERA office		89.10			89.10

ROBESON COUNTY

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improving road from Raymond on route 71 to route 20	$1,283.84	$	$	$	$1,283.84
Improving road from Lennons Bridge north to Peter Swamp	2,546.02				2,546.02
Improving road from Lumber River through Moss Neck	1,999.84				1,999.84
Shoulders on route 70	3,765.28				3,765.28
Improving road from route 71 to point 5 miles north on route 71	1,747.10				1,747.10
Malaria drainage, Lumberton	2,091.60	116.70			2,208.30
Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and drainage, Lumber Bridge	1,201.10				1,201.10
Improvement to canal in Pembroke	1,083.90				1,083.90
Improving road from St. Pauls to Bladen County line	2,850.43				2,850.43
Rebuilding privies, county-wide	14,814.67		43,500.00		58,314.67
Building canal on Cow Pen Branch, St. Paul Township	1,534.33				1,534.33
Improving county roads, near Tolarsville	2,431.64				2,431.64
Improving county roads from Red Springs	1,907.44				1,907.44
Improving canal, Smith's Township	3,072.92				3,072.92
Improving school grounds, Fairmont (Indian school)	1,241.12				1,241.12
Canalling, Saddletree Township	1,789.03				1,789.03
Canalling and cleaning debris, Alfordsville Township	7,665.96		300.00		7,965.96
Improving canal, Union Township	1,984.63				1,984.63
Improving canals and drains, Rowland	3,932.25				3,932.25
Recreational center, Lumberton	1,615.40	1,501.35	435.00	387.50	3,939.25
Improvement and drainage, Marietta	912.90		200.00		1,112.90
Malarial drainage, Orrum Township	1,609.40				1,609.40
Canalling, Wishart's Township	496.64		50.00		546.64
Improving canal, Philadelphus Township	3,497.68		300.00		3,797.68
Improving canal, Smith's Township	505.85				505.85
Malaria drainage, Lumberton	729.78		35.00		764.78
Canalling, Wild Cat Swamp, Howellsville Township	3,137.63		150.00		3,287.63
Canalling, Orrum and Sterling townships	3,320.07		125.00		3,445.07
Building dam, Globe Swamp section	2,414.83		150.00		2,564.83
Municipal golf course, Lumberton	3,388.80	5,816.35			9,205.15
Malaria control, Maxton	3,413.45				3,413.45
Repairing Smith school, Howellsville Township	105.00				105.00
School building repair	64.26	242.30	35.00		341.56
Canalling, Pembroke Township	2,512.66		100.00		2,612.66
Malaria drainage, Britt's Township	2,837.43	297.08	100.00		3,234.51
Improving ditches, Lumberton	2,700.05		100.00		2,800.05
Draining town of Maxton	2,448.29	977.15	400.00	220.00	4,045.44
Canalling, Wishart Township	1,661.96		100.00		1,761.96
Malaria control, Fairmont	3,208.11	411.25			3,619.36
Malaria control, Britt's Townshp	334.65	30.60			365.25
Malaria drainage, St. Pauls Township	874.90	1,110.95			1,985.85
Canalling, Parkton Township	823.83				823.83
Improving school building and grounds, Parkton	1,050.81				1,050.81
Canalling, Pembroke Township	1,334.72				1,334.72

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improving Harper's Ferry Indian school, Pembroke	$ 347.26	$	$	$	$ 347.26
Painting school building, Lumberton Public	860.30		865.00		1,725.30
Improving town of Parkton	313.25				313.25
Improving county roads, near Lumberton	1,877.68				1,877.68
Improving county road near Lumberton	669.20				669.20
Lumberton national reëmployment office	1,879.19				1,879.19
Repairs to school buses, building and grounds, Lumberton	2,520.75				2,520.75
Repairing high school building, Lumberton	213.60				213.60
Malaria drainage, Parkton	1,133.28	625.60			1,758.88
Drainage town of Red Springs	4,667.95	2,676.05			7,344.00
Malaria drainage, Lumberton and Saddletree Townships	8,807.95				8,807.95
Painting school buildings in Howellsville Township	98.65	353.40			452.05
Airport runways and hangars near Lumberton	9,182.51	10,458.03		391.50	20,032.04
Malaria drainage, Rowland	3,507.29				3,507.29
Drainage, Jacobs Swamp	3,997.71	6,635.35			10,633.06
Drilling Gravel Park well, Red Springs	2,380.05				2,380.05
Construction of aerator, Red Springs		346.40			346.40
County drainage assistants and necessary equipment, county-wide	1,449.90				1,449.90
Construction of Agriculture Building, Pembroke		756.55		509.30	1,265.85
Improving buildings and grounds of Red Springs high school (white) Shannon, Snow Hill, Mt. Zion and Red Springs (colored) school	26.40				26.40
Street improvement, Fairmont	1,786.38	2,749.05		875.00	5,410.43
Public library, construction, Rowland	638.71	332.53		112.50	1,083.74
Malarial drainage, Shannon Township		299.60			299.60
Drainage engineer, assistants and equipment	467.10	2,536.31			3,003.41
Malaria drainage, Raft Swamp	1,336.20	185.80			1,522.00
Drainage, Lumberton	653.10	3,890.15			4,543.25
Road drainage, county-wide		647.70		736.50	1,384.20
Office help in administration office, Lumberton	5,181.93				5,181.93
Stenographic work, crop loan office, Lumberton		10.80			10.80
Clerical help, county manager's office, Robeson County		162.00			162.00
County-wide canning project		2,857.05			2,857.05
Canning leaders, county-wide		154.80			154.80
Removing logs and debris from Lumber River at a point 4 miles north of Lumberton		114.20		250.00	364.20
Privy construction, county-wide		10,270.68		19,420.80	29,691.48
Buildings for community canneries, Robeson County		824.45		1,689.50	2,513.95
Canning supervisors and laborers, county-wide		9,869.93			9,869.93
Farm and garden assistants, county-wide		3,451.23			3,451.23
Street improvement, St. Pauls		4,361.60		1,972.50	6,334.10
Distribution of surplus commodities, county-wide		15,257.20			15,257.20
ERA teachers throughout county		108.00			108.00
Administrative, county		17,579.26			17,579.26
Clerical help, reëmployment office in ERA office		1,779.65			1,779.65
Wood cutting, county-wide		1,498.50		500.00	1,998.50
Six miles of fence for relief cattle in Pembroke Township		1,768.10			1,768.10
Pasture fence located in Back Swamp Township		1,237.20			1,237.20
Fence for pasture in Union Township		1,063.10			1,063.10
Fence on land located in St. Pauls Township		795.00			795.00
Pasture fence, S. O. No. 462		976.40			976.40
Butlers Lumber Co., S. O. No. 496, Wisharts Township	$ 16,998.60	$	$	$	$ 16,998.60
Truck hire, S. O. No. 385, Robeson County	917.30				917.30
Rent and incidental expenses, S. O. No. 369, Robeson County	328.30				328.30
Nursing, Lumberton	1,465.95				1,465.95
Construction of office equipment, county-wide	1,294.90		2,676.60		3,971.50
Purchasing feed for cattle throughout county	9,158.37				9,158.37
Sewing rooms, county-wide	15,454.58				15,454.58
Propagating Scuppernong grape vines throughout Robeson County	889.80				889.80
Remodeling ERA office, Lumberton	213.35				213.35
Repairs and equipping local ERA office	8.80				8.80
Nursery school, East Lumberton	146.38				146.38
Nursery school helper, St. Pauls	136.67				136.67
Nursery school helpers, North Lumberton	125.15				125.15
County wide herding	9,011.95				9,011.95
Clerical helpers, Federal Housing Administration, Lumberton	416.85				416.85
Mending library books, Lumberton	572.10			25.00	597.10
Malaria drainage, Scott's pond	2,022.32				2,022.32
Rural rehabilitation for ERA relief clients, Robeson County	463.06				463.06
Rural rehabilitation, St. Pauls	1,854.18				1,854.18
Installation of occupational records, county-wide	5,827.25				5,827.25
Janitors for ERA offices, Lumberton, N. C.	1,012.20				1,012.20
Nursing for county relief clients	237.15				237.15
School cafeterias throughout county	470.60				470.60
Construction of office furniture for local ERA offices	655.08				655.08
Photographing projects throughout county	264.67				264.67
Repairs to warehouse, Lumberton	1,629.91			300.00	1,929.91
Painting county schools, Robeson	627.70			1,225.00	1,852.70
Cutting and sawing of timber on canals in Robeson County	317.99			2,000.00	2,317.99
Clerical help, Farm Credit Administration, Lumberton	617.60				617.60
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide	2,926.80				2,926.80
Grading airport, Maxton	163.70				163.70
Water and sewer extension, Rowland	818.20			1,390.62	2,208.82
Drainage on Johnson farm, St. Pauls	1,993.20				1,993.20
Drainage on Baker farm, Lumberton	1,738.55				1,738.55
M. C. drainage of Mercer branch, St. Paul	5,376.63				5,376.63
Repairing road to Philips Crossing	829.20			889.60	1,718.80
Clerical help for local ERA office	1,366.50				1,366.50
Land utilization acres, county-wide	367.01			130.00	497.01
Community garden, Lumberton	1,126.20			125.00	1,251.20
Clerical help, Farm Debt Administration, county-wide	82.50				82.50
M. C. drainage of Redmond Branch	1,008.65				1,008.65
Production of handicraft, county-wide	487.45			200.00	687.45
Repair of ERA office, Rowland	63.70				63.70
Labor and mule feed, rural rehabilitation mules, county-wide	249.00				249.00
Installation of pumps on farm, near Maxton	7.50				7.50
Repair barns on farm southeast of Lumberton	67.10				67.10
Repair houses on farm southeast of Lumberton	266.00				266.00
Tending Japanese beetle trap, Lumberton, N. C.	68.60				68.60
Construction of temporary houses, farm located southeast of St. Pauls	238.60				238.60

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Construction of community house, Long Branch	$	$ 28.00	$	$ 645.87	$ 673.87
Repairing barns and houses, farm located southeast of St. Pauls		270.30			270.30
Federal housing program, county-wide		418.50			418.50
Operation of community canneries, county-wide		2,052.30			2,052.30
Storeroom for commodities, county-wide		230.00			230.00
Hauling surplus commodities, county-wide		117.00			117.00
Clerical help, resettlement Administration, district-wide		104.70			104.70
Grading and surfacing sidewalk in Pembroke		114.80		520.00	634.80

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Madison colored school building	$ 573.55	$562.50	$	$ 122.00	$1,258.05
Sidewalk construction in Draper	4,576.49		1,337.50		5,913.99
To erect water tank at Stoneville school	219.65				219.65
Placing stone on road from Leaksville to Price	3,450.90		2,251.40		5,702.30
Clean and shape up Purcell road	941.00		34.50		975.50
30 men to help road foreman	1,667.15				1,667.15
Leaksville high school repairs	426.45				426.45
Topsoiling road by Triangle service station	1,956.00				1,956.00
Topsoiling road between No. 54 and Reidsville	945.30				945.30
Road improvement	263.50				263.50
Highway improvement and repairs	1,828.35				1,828.35
Colored school building enlarged	405.89				405.89
Road improvement	1,505.40				1,505.40
Widening road	1,112.70				1,112.70
Carpenter to work in schools	324.00		50.00		374.00
Improvements at Franklin high school	1,140.33		500.00		1,640.33
Dirt streets, Madison	1,106.23				1,106.23
Repairing sidewalks, Reidsville	809.84				809.84
School cafeteria at Madison	1,230.65	956.02		166.30	2,352.97
Widening road from Wentworth	319.00		1,325.00		1,644.00
Grading road in Spray	2,213.38		110.00		2,323.38
Road improvement	2,819.10		1,625.00		4,444.10
Clearing streets, Spray	4,410.45	1,105.95		1,000.00	6,516.40
Repairing Nos. 70, 77, 704, 48, 54, and 770 in Rockingham County	7,413.30		75.00		7,488.30
County recreational park	12,329.60	15,045.30			27,374.90
Road improvement from Piney Fork	365.70		380.00		745.70
Road improvement from Stoneville	824.55		1,200.00		2,024.55
Widening road from Stoneville	855.00				855.00
Walks in Spray constructed	7,208.19		2,170.00		9,378.19
Retaining wall to school buildings and repairing others in county	1,881.75		1,915.00		3,796.75
Ditching in Spray to eradicate mosquitoes	1,006.46				1,006.46
Cleaning and reshaping ditches in Draper	2,295.20				2,295.20
Clean out ditch for the boulevard in the village of Spray	774.94				774.94
Sanitary privies	9,455.44	2,017.15	30,062.50	12,138.00	53,673.09
Community club house in Leaksville	3,727.04	1,924.05		1,357.50	7,008.59
Timekeepers for CWA projects	660.20				660.20
Timekeeper for county	1,069.00				1,069.00
Clerk for reëmployment office	212.50				212.50
Sewer extension, Reidsville	1,802.86	130.80		992.75	2,926.41
Mayodan street work	2,000.64	3,056.75	660.00	1,575.25	7,292.64
Repairing county courthouse	121.07	6,267.72	287.50		6,676.29
Build athletic field at Leaksville	931.85				931.85
No projects	1,068.90				1,068.90
Survey of the blind		998.00		67.50	1,065.50
Geodetic survey control		131.02			131.02
Remodeling house for tenant		19.20			19.20
Recreational program county playgrounds		210.60			210.60
Adult education	$	$ 138.00	$	$	$ 138.00
Administrative		10,913.91			10,913.91
Repairs to chairs and tables		42.59		100.00	142.59
Rural rehabilitation		3,995.64			3,995.64
Clerical help in county office		4,065.85			4,065.85
Cancelled		3,437.01			3,437.01
Canning		754.40			754.40
Making two school buildings		241.95		435.00	676.95
Pasture rental for cattle		607.10			607.10
Pasture rental relief cattle		204.15			204.15
Storage and hauling commodities		1,557.34			1,557.34
County-wide cattle rental		1.00			1.00
Clerical reëmployment		1,165.66			1,165.66
Cattle herding		191.70			191.70
Installation of occupational records		646.45			646.45
Water main extension		669.75			669.75
Federal housing survey		644.40			644.40
Washing walls in Reidsville		251.75		4.00	255.75
Cancelled		973.10		45.00	1,018.10
Demolition of school building		3,717.43		500.00	4,217.43
Sewer lines, Reidsville		3,591.94		789.77	4,381.71
Subsistence gardens		3,864.01			3,864.01
Improvments, Draper graded school grounds		1,284.20		28.00	1,312.20
School sewer line extended		598.42		370.50	968.92
Improvements, school grounds at Spray		255.35		42.65	298.00
Grading Madison school grounds		437.75		100.00	537.75
Japanese Beetle traps		50.40			50.40
Sewing rooms, county-wide		6,267.72			6,267.72
Canning food		715.45			715.45
Remodeling ERA office		72.52			72.52
Care of unassigned stock		101.44			101.44

ROWAN COUNTY

To improve landing field at Salisbury	$2,038.21	$	$	$	$2,038.21
To clear right-of-way by west Eleventh Street, Salisbury	2,839.45				2,839.45
Warehouse for commodities	333.31				333.31
Moving Cleveland school	1,873.48				1,873.48
Grading school grounds at Price high school, Salisbury	400.19		228.00		628.19
Improving city blocks at Salisbury	6,709.53		3,440.00		10,149.53
Lunch room project, county	173.70	378.75			552.45
Landis colored school repairs	403.60				403.60
Clerical help, Red Cross room	170.00				170.00
Privy construction, county	217.74		1,017.50		1,235.24
Gymnasium Woodleaf school	3,567.98	5,725.58	2,420.00	1,460.00	13,173.56
Beautification of school grounds located at Woodleaf	448.15				448.15
Stone quarries near Faith	4,238.10				4,238.10
Resurfacing and draining Smoot Bridge road	5,464.45		500.00		5,964.45
Scarify old macadam topsoiling Bringle Ferry road, Salisbury-High Point road	7,920.40		240.00		8,160.40
Improving Stokes Ferry road, Salisbury to route 62	8,873.95		240.00		9,113.95
Hauling and piling stone to put on roads north of Cleveland	5,599.25				5,599.25
Sherrill Ford road repairs	5,430.40				5,430.40
Improvement of grounds in China Grove	539.89		160.00		699.89
Floor in school basement of China Grove	1,755.43				1,755.43
China Grove school, painted	673.50				673.50
Erection of gate columns Chestnut Hill cemetery, Salisbury	1,687.85				1,687.85
Sidewalk in town of Gold Hill	1,438.05		540.00		1,978.05
East Spencer school cafeteria repaired, Spencer	61.05		32.00		93.05
Located in China Grove sidewalks improved	2,230.20				2,230.20
Chestnut Hill cemetery sewer line, Salisbury	1,840.55				1,840.55
Erection of office building, Chestnut Hill cemetery, Salisbury	3,294.48				3,294.48
China Grove culvert and fill	1,015.90		253.25		1,269.15

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Dukesville school garage built	$ 90.00	$	$	$	$ 90.00
Scarifying old Concord road	5,947.40				5,947.40
Grading school grounds at Ellis rural school	1,417.85				1,417.85
Corriher school painted	66.67		30.00		96.67
Rockwell street improvement	1,875.66		40.00		1,915.66
Granite Quarry colored school, Granite Quarry	655.15	349.35			1,004.50
Town of Spencer sidewalks	2,077.50		440.00		2,517.50
Landis high school, repairs	5,841.43		4,105.83		9,947.26
Fink and Yost rural school	118.90		30.00		148.90
Lipe rural schools, grounds improved	394.80				394.80
Blacksmith tools on highway	179.40				179.40
Maids and janitors in schools, county-wide	782.10				782.10
Sewing room project	65.10				65.10
Clerical help in schools	708.75	3,232.55			3,941.30
Sanitary privies, county-wide	16,527.11				16,527.11
Automobile mechanic helpers to repair school buses, county	133.20				133.20
Installing toilets and shower for Woodleaf school	381.50		90.00		471.50
Rockwell consolidated school repaired and painted	1,658.71		200.00		1,858.71
Stone wall erected at Faith	796.66		135.00		931.66
Town of Granite Quarry graded and blocks improved	1,987.30				1,987.30
Curbing setting at Faith	1,671.12		1,650.00		3,321.12
Yadkin school improved	1,028.02				1 028.02
Maps for register of deed's office	108.20	921.60		186.00	1,215.80
Wall built back of Granite high school	711.21	199.80	60.00		971.01
Painting school, Dukesville	495.35				495.35
Quarrying stone for public building	1,454.55				1,454.55
Repairing water system, Spencer	16,696.42	1,707.58		225.00	18,629.00
Municipal airport at Salisbury	20,795.97	41,062.55			61,858.52
Trading Ford, road drainage	5,542.30				5,542.30
Road east of Landis repaired	2,138.35				2,138.35
Improving Sherrill Ford road	3,449.00				3,449.00
Faith school basement, improvements	756.00	129.60			885.60
Public school buildings, repaired	1,691.90				1,691.90
Repairing Mt. Ulla school	44.25	16.20			60.45
School grounds at China Grove school	53.60		262.50		316.10
Cleveland high school repaired	65.25				65.25
Clearing and draining Second Creek	99.60				99.60
Water main construction, China Grove	334.90	1,295.70	1,611.40	1,813.15	5,055.15
Sewer extension, China Grove		351.10		94.20	445.30
Remodeling Rowan community building	656.68				656.68
Sewer outfall and extension	3,271.17				3,271.17
Administrative	4,814.23				4,814.23
Tool project	1,173.40				1,173.40
Second Creek drainage, county-wide		13,195.13			13,195.13
Clearing Fourth Creek		3,510.51			3,510.51
Canning and preserving		4,756.98		104.50	4,861.48
County drainage engineer		8,389.15			8,389.15
Public recreation institutions		354.00			354.00
Garden project		4,142.76			4,142.76
Administrative		22,406.42			22,406.42
Construction of canning plant		157.36			157.36
Improvements, Dukeville school		209.55		39.00	248.55
Equipping mattress plant		124.91			124.91
Manufacturing mattresses		2,425.92			2,425.92
Distributing government commodities		9,230.28		960.00	10,190.28
Sewing room		20,224.14		500.00	20,724.14
Manufacture of syrup		861.48		40.00	901.48
Building fence around athletic field, China Grove		194.40		461.25	655.65
Handling and pasturing cattle		410.03			410.03
Nursery school helpers, Salisbury		130.80			130.80
Building sidewalks, Salisbury		995.11		159.50	1,154.61
Rebuilding Landis colored school		5,967.38		7,404.35	13,371.73
Slaughtering and distributing cattle		1,581.42			1,581.42
Winter feeding relief cattle, county-wide		90.00			90.00
Cutting wood	$	$ 1,829.60	$	$ 4,000.00	$ 5,829.60
Instituting of occupational records		1,246.13			1,246.13
Federal housing program		1,690.85			1,690.85
Clerical help, reëmployment		1,399.84			1,399.84
Repairs to buildings, farm ERA		221.30			221.30
Grading Price high school grounds, Salisbury		3,930.39		1,614.50	5,544.89
Clerical help, ERA office		3,073.87			3,073.87
Second Creek, drain		5,672.05			5,672.05
Supervising gardens		1,325.39			1,325.39
Renovating district office		17.45			17.45
Purchase of mules, ERA		543.26			543.26
Painting county preventorium		278.25		175.50	453.75
Japanese Beetle traps		126.00			126.00
Beautification of streets, Salisbury		42.00		500.00	542.00
Visiting homemakers		1,559.61			1,559.61
Grading new cemetery, Faith		932.50		793.00	1,725.50
ERA and CWA markers		371.00			371.00
Extension of sewerage, Salisbury		20,234.78		2,050.00	22,284.78

RUTHERFORD COUNTY

Cutting and hauling wood from town-owned property, for relief families, Forest City	$ 1,883.87	$	$		$ 1,883.87
Improving and beautifying roads and playgrounds, Lake Lure	216.00				216.00
Beautifying of grounds of municipal library and community building, Rutherford	109.05				109.05
Building sewer line, Rutherford	4,390.35				4,390.35
Improving county roads, route 207 to South Carolina line	8,955.01				8,955.01
Improving county roads, Bostick to route 181	7,795.49				7,795.49
Surfacing county road, Sunshine Road	5,301.12				5,301.12
Improving county road, Bills Creek Road	9,097.59				9,097.59
Streets and roads, Alexander Mills	3,258.80				3,258.80
Painting and repairing Rutherford hospital	4,385.58	413.30		748.35	5,547.23
Build septic tank and improve school yard of Sunshine school	876.66				876.66
Beautification, Hollis consolidated school	1,090.34	1,475.50		960.00	3,525.84
Septic tank, grading and drains for downspouts, Shiloh school	1,085.99				1,085.99
Building septic tank and grading grounds, Green Hill school	1,074.14				1,074.14
Building septic tank, grading grounds, Oakland school	968.24				968.24
Improving building and grounds in Henrietta-Caroleen District	1,671.93				1,671.93
P-31-81-22	1,886.40				1,886.40
Municipal recreation park, Rutherfordton	12,095.26	8,647.34		11,779.76	32,522.36
A crew to paint school busses, etc., county-wide	2,047.50				2,047.50
Building septic tank, etc., at Gilkey building	1,148.69				1,148.69
Street construction, Cliffside	4,397.95	733.65		620.76	5,752.36
Sewer construction, Cliffside		1,366.75		351.05	1,717.80
Completion of school athletic field, Lake Lure	5,014.68				5,014.68
Improving grounds and buildings, Cliffside school	1,303.65				1,303.65
Building sidewalk	1,859.30				1,859.30
Laying pipe and drainage of roads, Rutherford to Chesnee Road	1,900.85	468.60		60.00	2,429.45
Beautification of school grounds, Rutherfordton-Spindale school	1,009.35				1,009.35
Municipal park (recreation), Forest Cty	8,425.56	14,643.63		4,966.60	28,035.79
Improving county roads, Island Road	2,877.25				2,877.25
Construction of school gymnasium, Ellenboro	2,382.28	2,355.35		1,332.35	6,069.98

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improving Rutherfordton elementary school	$ 2,715.82	$	$	$	$ 2,715.82
Grading grounds and building septic tank, Union Mills school	990.71				990.71
Privy construction, 540, county-wide	4,323.26	2,286.36		10,924.20	17,533.82
Privy construction, 2,500, county-wide		3,596.83		50,575.00	54,171.83
Grading playground, Spindale elementary school	89.98				89.98
Beautifying grounds and buildings of Cool Springs township	1,461.82				1,461.82
Municipal recreation park, Spindale	4,297.90	7,492.49		6,289.81	18,080.20
Administration office	2,152.46				2,152.46
Community gardens, county-wide		316.33			316.33
Clerical help, reëmployment, Rutherford		1,065.20			1,065.20
Administrative		7,030.02			7,030.02
County-wide canning		591.45			591.45
Distribution of commodities, county-wide		1,283.78			1,283.78
Rural rehabilitation		1,333.78			1,333.78
Sidewalk construction, Alexander		1,071.05		846.59	1,917.64
Beautification of school grounds, Henrietta		4,846.90		494.00	5,340.90
Unemployed teachers, adult education, county		487.50			487.50
Furnishing ERA office and repairing, Forest City		645.25		60.13	705.38
Clerical help, ERA office, county		430.35			430.35
School lunch rooms, county-wide		3,453.50			3,453.50
Sewing rooms, county-wide		7,910.46		10.00	7,920.46
Rutherford high school, clearing grounds		205.20			205.20
Nursery school helpers, county-wide		129.20			129.20
Santa Claus shop, Forest City		87.60		38.45	126.05
Extension of water mains, Forest City		306.55		1,194.08	1,500.63
Clearing 40 acres of woodland, Pleasant Hill church		520.95			520.95
Improvement of Rutherford Elementary school		439.60		339.25	778.85
Distribution of surplus commodities, county-wide		2,026.95			2,026.95
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		852.99			852.99
Grading playgrounds, Lake Lure elementary school		939.80		390.00	1,329.80
Sidewalk construction, Cliffside		1,184.20		2,342.95	3,527.15
Repairs to Golden Valley grammar school		255.00		473.50	728.50
Beautifying grounds, Cool Springs high school, Forest City		338.50		242.50	581.00
Emergencies in caring for mules, Rutherford		244.33			244.33
Federal housing survey		451.23			451.23
Construction sidewalks for Union Mills		1,436.60		1,758.50	3,195.10
Beautification of school grounds, Forest City		458.60		375.00	833.60
Chicken incubation and brooding, Spindale		2,300.73			2,300.73
Brooder house, Spindale		1,434.95			1,434.95
Library book repairing, Rutherfordton		172.80			172.80
Library book repairing, Forest City		172.20			172.20
Beautification of Ellenboro high school grounds		1,430.70		783.75	2,214.45
Grading athletic field, Rutherford		957.10		353.75	1,310.85
Supervision of subsistence gardening		1,895.10			1,895.10
Painting and repairing county courthouse, Rutherford		754.35		504.51	1,258.86
Truck for rural rehabilitation		284.45			284.45
Beautification school grounds, Mt. Vernon		511.60		94.00	605.60
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment, county-wide		40.95			40.95
Demolishing and salvaging CCC camp, Lake Lure		561.50			561.50
Construction road from 190 to Burke County line	$	$ 1,374.60	$	$ 1,884.50	$ 3,259.10
Book repairing, school libraries, county-wide		46.80		72.00	118.80
Sanitary sewer extension, Avondale		1,047.00		1,316.00	2,363.00
Road construction to Mt. Pleasant church		1,286.00		1,296.75	2,582.75
ERA office improvement, Forest City		154.25			154.25
Truck hire for rural rehabilitation program		25.00			25.00
Construction electric line, Forest City		73.00		1,578.60	1,651.60
Concrete sidewalk, Union Mills		325.00		646.00	971.00
House craft shop		224.65			224.65
Garage, tool house and blacksmith, county		173.15			173.15
Beautification of highways, Cliffside		1,078.40		9,520.00	10,598.40
Homemaking program, county-wide		7,077.40			7,077.40
Janitorial service, ERA office, Forest City		213.22			213.22
Caring for mules, county-wide		198.00			198.00
Construction of sidewalks, Forest City		123.31		227.00	350.31
Highway beautification, Rutherfordton		1,298.00		1,500.00	2,798.00
Painting exterior Hollis school gymnasium		166.05		109.50	275.55

SAMPSON COUNTY

Malaria drainage, Old Mill swamp	$ 2,137.28	$ 3,409.68	$	$	$ 5,546.96
Improvment Salemburg school grounds	1,572.93	75.90		10.00	1,658.83
Building gymnasium and improving school grounds, Ingold	340.55				340.55
Improvement grammar school auditorium, Clinton	312.80				312.80
Fill at Graham bridge at Sampson-Cumberland County line	1,537.93				1,537.93
Improving fill at Daughtry's bridge	1,481.52				1,481.52
County drainage supervisor, county-wide	227.82				227.82
Improving school building, Autryville	32.00				32.00
School lunches, Garland school building	18.00				18.00
Improving county road from Mt. Vernon church to Duplin County line	2,751.32				2,751.32
Improving county road, bebetween Broadwater and Roseboro	3,247.75				3,247.75
Improving county road between Garland and Parkersburg	5,821.03				5,821.03
Improving county road from Shady Rock to Kitty Fork	5,381.43				5,381.43
Schoolground improvement, Piney Grove school	268.79				268.79
Improving county road from Garland to Duplin County line	3,432.25				3,432.25
Roadside beautification on state highway	515.40				515.40
Construction of Plain View gymnasium	1,575.69	1,079.21		154.50	2,809.40
Hot lunch, Ingold school	18.00				18.00
Hot lunch, West Brook school, Newton Grove No. 2	18.00				18.00
Hot lunch, Turkey	11.70				11.70
Hot lunch, Salemburg	13.50				13.50
No project	297.65				297.65
Improving grounds and buildings for Clement school, near Autryville	683.89				683.89
Cleaning out ditches, Parker Branch	1,507.48				1,507.48
Mill Run Branch drainage	996.85				996.85

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Supplement of and extension of project No. 45,537	$ 1,581.98	$	$	$	$ 1,581.98
Disapproved	2,037.95				2,037.95
Building home economics room, Ingold high school	184.14				184.14
Improving Still Branch, Ingold	1,310.20				1,310.20
Repairing building and improving grounds, Rose Hill school (colored)	223.25				223.25
Street improvement, Roseboro	1,821.30				1,821.30
No project	1,182.35				1,182.35
Hot lunch, Mingo school, Dunn	18.00				18.00
Hot lunch, Taylors Bridge school, Clinton	9.00				9.00
Sewing room, Clinton	534.80	2,394.09		35.00	2,963.89
Malaria drainage, Old Mill swamp	10,519.00				10,519.00
Drainage, Flowers branch	2,197.45	2,177.10			4,374.55
Sanitary work, privy construction, county-wide	6,785.44	1,439.20		2,700.00	10,924.64
Privy construction, 1,492, county-wide		5,116.75		26,647.12	31,763.87
Floor and paint gymnasium, Westbrook school	374.25				374.25
Additions to administrative personnel	1,864.50				1,864.50
Drainage, Big Coharie swamp	3,052.35	1,941.60			4,993.95
Assistants to help drainage supervisors, county	379.20				379.20
Gum Pond drainage, Ingold	487.10	1,191.11			1,678.21
Repairing colored schools, county-wide	535.70	613.55		307.65	1,456.90
School grounds improvement, Franklin school	401.34	240.90		50.00	692.24
Desk making for colored schools, county-wide	243.65				243.65
Improvement county road, between route 41 and Union Bridge	1,191.92				1,191.92
Community center building, Clinton	7,097.14	3,001.70		629.50	10,728.34
Street improvement, Salemburg	574.82				574.82
Malaria drainage, Mingo township	26.89				26.89
Drainage, Dollar branch	1,091.25				1,091.25
CWA office personnel in Clinton office	1,679.02				1,679.02
Long and Haney Savana branches, drainage	76.35		16.00		92.35
Hot Lunch, Piney Grove	18.00				18.00
Sampson County general tool project	786.71				786.71
Sewing room, Garland		3,417.20		75.00	3,492.20
Emergency surplus food canning, county-wide		556.04			556.04
Home canning and hot lunch canning, county-wide		4,035.39			4,035.39
Farm supervisor and labor, county-wide		1,429.70			1,429.70
Renovating ERA office		1,012.81			1,012.81
Assistant to farm administrator, county		575.15			575.15
Administrative		8,724.16			8,724.16
Reëmployment helper, county		733.05			733.05
Stenographer for Farm Credit Administration		1,191.76			1,191.76
Typist for home demonstration agent		557.65			557.65
Janitorial service ERA office		865.65			865.65
Distribution of government commodities, Fayetteville		1,481.80			1,481.80
Fencing pasture S.O. No. 434 and 580, Garland		1,257.30			1,257.30
Cattle pasture, Parkersburg		379.40			379.40
Fencing pasture S.O. No. 432 and 433, Turkey		683.85			683.85
N.C. Joint Stock Land Bank S.O. No. 435, Mintz		934.30			934.30
Dr. A. H. Kerr S.O. No. 682, Kerr		222.10			222.10
Emergency labor, county-wide		21.00			21.00
County herding project, county-wide		819.25			819.25
Librarian for community building, Clinton		1,152.25			1,152.25
Cotton survey, county		1,307.40		175.00	1,482.40
Truck for hauling commodities	$	$ 3,257.53	$	$	$ 3,257.53
School lunches for schools, county-wide		730.95			730.95
Propagating grape vines, county		369.40			369.40
Clerical help, Federal Housing Administration		240.28			240.28
Clerical help for social service forms		681.60			681.60
Drainage Little Cohonie and Black creeks		1,328.03			1,328.03
Relief gardening, county-wide		617.12			617.12
Community garden, Clinton		282.59			282.59
Construction of five temporary farm houses, Thompson Farm		826.57			826.57
Malaria control drainage of small lakes and ponds		1,116.08			1,116.08
Visiting housewives, county-wide		733.99			733.99
Stenographic help for welfare office		188.30			188.30
Sewing room supervisor		265.82			265.82
Hauling surplus commodities, county		.78			.78
Sewing room, Roseboro		1,343.85		30.00	1,373.85

SCOTLAND COUNTY

In town of Gibson, ditches drained	$ 3,493.80	$	$	$	$ 3,493.80
Laurinburg, drainage of ditches	11,879.40	950.80			12,830.20
Grading grounds at Laurel Hill	207.90	94.50			302.40
Reconditioning boilers in schools, 5 county schools	54.80				54.80
Draining McKensie Bay from Gibson	1,006.85				1,006.85
Draining Green Pond near Gibson	834.90	83.10			918.00
Surfacing road from Gibson's service station	1,893.00			285.00	2,178.00
Draining road from R24	848.55				848.55
Surfacing road from John's Station	1,400.62				1,400.62
Road repaired from No. 241	455.60				455.60
No project	58.92				58.92
Benches for colored schools, county-wide	186.80				186.80
Shingling Wagram colored school	22.50				22.50
Constructing sanitary privies, colored schools, county-wide	447.95	946.60			1,394.55
Drainage of channels, Hasty	853.80				853.80
Laurel Hill school grounds improvement	842.40				842.40
Drainage of pond, Sneads Grove	711.45				711.45
Gibson school repairs	107.80				107.80
West Laurel Hill school repairs	1,035.05				1,035.05
Sanitary privies, county-wide	2,213.73	3,312.55		23,102.66	28,628.94
Septic tank at Caledonia school	34.20				34.20
Digging up sewerage line, John's Station	40.20				40.20
No project	2,455.34				2,455.34
Drainage near Wagram	3,051.70	810.95		900.00	4,762.65
Painting colored and white schools in Scotland County	2,157.90				2,157.90
Shingle roof, Shaw colored school	168.25				168.25
Miscellaneous school repairs, county repairs	227.00	419.20			646.20
Road repair form Nashville colored church to No. 241	1,490.40				1,490.40
Road repairs and improvement near Nashville church	327.80				327.80
Improvement to road, Sneads Grove	643.10				643.10
Road improvements, Currie Lands	930.05				930.05
Road from Rachels community repaired	201.60				201.60
Painting schools, county-wide	353.74	1,610.30			1,964.04
Sneads Grove school repairs	277.20				277.20
Colored school, Laurel Hill	464.01	512.00			976.01
Wall built around Laurel Hill school	584.55				584.55
Shingles for colored schools, county-wide	207.10				207.10
Road R-20 surface near Laurel Hill	513.50				513.50

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Miscellaneous hauling for schools, county-wide	$ 64.74	$ 45.15	$	$ 74.20	$ 184.09
Repairing Wagram high school	58.81				58.81
Ditching, Laurinburg	667.60	2,416.00			3,083.60
Office furniture, CWA office	161.00				161.00
Bay near Ida Mill	308.00				308.00
Vocational Agricultural Building, Laurinburg	6.00		1,599.00		1,605.00
School lunch room project		1,291.50			1,291.50
Tool and sundry equipment	401.58				401.58
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		4.50			4.50
Community cannery, Gibson		68.95		134.20	203.15
Garden canning leaders		847.50			847.50
Community canning, county-wide		3.80			3.80
Community cannery, county-wide		279.00			279.00
Drainage of Leith Creek through Laurinburg		15,883.67			15,883.67
Farm and garden supervisors, county-wide		1,229.10			1,229.10
Administrative		10,450.80			10,450.80
Repairing ERA office		428.87			428.87
Pasture rental on Drowning Creek		561.60			561.60
Clerical help ERA office		216.85			216.85
Pasture rental, Spring Hill Township		3,574.68			3,574.68
Pasture rental, Laurel Hill Township		765.25			765.25
Pasture rental, Jordans Creek		608.50			608.50
Pasture rental, Spring Hill Township		1,225.48			1,225.48
Emergency labor, county-wide		3.45			3.45
Janitor, ERA office		370.50			370.50
Caretakers for cows, county-wide		499.40			499.40
Nursing, county-wide		238.50			238.50
Gates, cross fences and feeding troughs, Laurel Hill Township		697.10			697.10
Clerk, branch employment, Laurinburg		481.05			481.05
Cancelled, sewing room, Laurinburg		1,561.92			1,561.92
Cancelled, sewing room		1,208.02			1,208.02
Cancelled, sewing room		693.25			693.25
Storing surplus commodities, Laurinburg		1,681.20			1,681.20
Nursing school helpers, Laurinburg		134.67			134.67
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		142.33			142.33
Clerical help, F. D. H. Adm.		305.20			305.20
Propagating Scuppernong grape vines, county-wide		2,735.35			2,735.35
Alterations to cannery		2.35			2.35
Sand sidewalks, Laurinburg		2,615.00		1,000.00	3,615.00
School lunch room, county-wide		3,810.65			3,810.65
Fire prevention in county, county-wide		334.85			334.85
Construction sidewalks, Laurinburg		669.90		750.00	1,419.90
Drainage engineer		1,730.91			1,730.91
Installation occupational records		1,280.50			1,280.50
Cancelled		521.70			521.70
Truck hauling		158.25			158.25
Federal housing survey, county-wide		148.10			148.10
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		1,747.35			1,747.35
Malarial control, Spring Hill		170.40			170.40
Malarial control, county-wide		681.60			681.60
Malarial control, Elmore		840.60			840.60
Malarial control near Gibson		990.20			990.20
Clerical helpers, reëmployment office		194.25			194.25
Stenographer for emergency seed loan office		178.50			178.50
Land utilization acres, county wide		444.60		130.00	574.60
Cancelled		816.45			816.45
Malarial control, Bridge		1,537.00			1,537.00
Malarial control, Rockdale branch		15.20			15.20
Malarial control, Shoe creek		848.55			848.55
Road improvement from No. 24		380.70		450.00	830.70
Mending public school books, county-wide		279.00		50.00	329.00
Construction house, rural rehabilitation, Laurinburg	$	$ 341.70	$	$	$ 341.70
Grading road to Gillis place		572.45		1,000.00	1,572.45
Production of handicraft, county-wide		654.00		200.00	854.00
Repairing houses and privies near Wagram		20.80			20.80
Sewing rooms, county-wide		4,868.25			4,868.25
Canning leaders and helpers, county-wide		41.70			41.70
Malarial control, Wagram		31.50			31.50

STANLY COUNTY

Clearing water supply lake, Albemarle	$ 3,569.70	$	$	$	$ 3,569.70
Draining swampy area and opening up small drainage through city	1,580.77				1,580.77
Street and sidewalk improvements in town of Oakboro	1,841.45				1,841.45
Water system repairs, Norwood	4,962.55	599.10		470.00	6,031.65
Improving streets and sidewalks		1,715.70		785.00	2,500.70
No project	288.90				288.90
Improving Bloomington - Richfield Road	4,933.47				4,933.47
Improving Aquadale-Albemarle Road	5,928.64				5,928.64
Improving Albemarle - Palestine Road	4,949.80				4,949.80
Improvement of street and surface and drainage on Albemarle-Bloomington-Cross Road	4,685.05				4,685.05
Improvement of surface and drainage on Albemarle-Oakboro Road, Coble Mill Road	4,584.22				4,584.22
Repairing buildings at County Home	3,910.27	353.00		62.50	4,325.77
Repair of county school buildings	6,166.23	8,220.80		3,704.00	18,091.03
Sewer connection, East Albemarle school		1,511.70		91.00	1,602.70
Improving drainage and surface on Shankle Street	876.80				876.80
Drainage in and adjacent to northeast and southwest Albemarle	1,190.50				1,190.50
Improving streets, sidewalks and drainage in the town of New London	1,587.60				1,587.60
Personnel force of reëmployment office	170.50				170.50
No project	4,037.10				4,037.10
New London high school gymnasium	1,357.25	2,641.20		2,691.00	6,689.45
Grading and construction of walks and walls of Stanfield school grounds	2,029.70				2,029.70
Drainage in town of Norwood	1,880.25	3,112.40		200.00	5,192.65
Drainage of ditches in Kingville	2,922.95				2,922.95
Sewerage extension in Oakwood, Montgomery and Brown avenues	4,611.45	7,635.60	1,472.00		13,719.05
Construction of sanitary privies	3,329.98				3,329.98
Water line extension, Albemarle		1,676.50			1,676.50
City water line extension	3,041.47	4,733.75		16,700.00	24,475.22
Remodeling Stanly County courthouse	3,263.44	1,937.75		1,985.00	7,186.19
Stenographic and clerical work		938.70			938.70
Librarians and assistants to county schools		251.70			251.70
Service, sewing room, Albemarle		6,859.79		35.00	6,894.79
Adult literary classes, county		275.00			275.00
Addition to Aquadale school		9,884.75		14,593.15	24,477.90
Administrative		6,071.45			6,071.45
Promoting preservation of roads, county-wide		1,282.20			1,282.20
Pasture rental for relief cattle, Norwood		31.00			31.00
Pasture rental for relief cattle, Albemarle		12.90			12.90
Clerk, reëmployment office, county		735.35			735.35

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Library assistant, county	$	$ 513.60	$	$	$ 513.60
Grading sidewalks, Albemarle		6,851.80		1,500.00	8,351.80
Drainage, Albemarle		7,395.90			7,395.90
Tools and blacksmith, county-wide		411.70			411.70
Distribution of fresh beef, county-wide		1,457.61			1,457.61
Rural rehabilitation		359.19			359.19
Clerical, materials and equipment ERA office, Wadesboro		1,071.60			1,071.60
Beautifying East Albemarle school grounds		562.60		348.70	911.30
Beautifying streets of Albemarle		507.20		392.00	899.20
Beautifying Albemarle school grounds		436.40		247.60	684.00
Lowering water pipe, Albemarle		1,110.70			1,110.70
Repair ERA building		272.43			272.43
Federal housing survey, county wide		678.15			678.15
Janitor for ERA office		262.75			262.75
Clerical help		106.80			106.80
Construction of streets and sidewalks, Oakboro		1,529.00		692.50	2,221.50
Clearing around reservoir, Albemarle		3,639.80			3,639.80
Repair of Fifth Street, Albemarle		827.20		288.00	1,115.20
Painting Albemarle school building		1,953.40		668.25	2,621.65
Construction of gymnasium for Eudy school		2,533.80		2,124.50	4,658.30
Clearing land, County Home		301.60		225.00	526.60
Inventory of F. S. R. C. storeroom, county-wide		147.00			147.00
Visiting homemakers, county-wide		820.80			820.80
Replacing water lines, Norwood		2,368.10			2,368.10
Sewing room supervisor, county-wide		262.00			262.00
Stenographer, ERA office, county		45.00			45.00

STOKES COUNTY

Straighten road intersection at Lawsonville	$ 3,196.45	$	$	$	$ 3,196.45
Straighten and resurface route 704 near Oak Ridge	4,922.75				4,922.75
Straighten and resurface road leaving routes 661, ½ mile north of Gap by way of Moore's Spring	4,166.50				4,166.50
Straighten and resurface road from route 661 east of King to route 66	2,165.50				2,165.50
Improving road from Dodgetown to Rockingham County line	5,938.75				5,938.75
Improve road from Germanton to Walnut Cove	5,241.00				5,241.00
Improving road from Germanton to Meadows on route 89	5,875.10				5,875.10
Painting Stokes County jail	656.65	501.00	136.25	33.63	1,327.53
Painting county home, near Danbury	906.25				906.25
Paint courthouse at Danbury	497.40				497.40
Clearing road, 3½ miles, Stokes County	845.25				845.25
Repair and painting school building, Francisco school	269.55		145.00		414.55
Clerical help at county schools, county-wide	24.00				24.00
Reconstructing road east from route 77 in Walnut Cove	1,267.15	2,434.95			3,702.10
Janitorial service, county-wide	18.00	504.55			522.55
Sewing room, Walnut Cove	27.00	684.95		132.00	843.95
Janitors and maids at school buildings at various points, county-wide	136.35				136.35
Reëmployment office at Walnut Cove for registration of the unemployed	208.00				208.00
Improving road from Asbury to intersect with route 89	1,295.90				1,295.90
Improving roads at Pinnacle, by volunteer	1,111.70				1,111.70
Privy construction, county-wide	$ 4,565.94	$ 90.00	$	$12,320.07	$16,976.01
Repaint public school building at Danbury	275.60		75.00		350.60
Construction of septic tank, Danbury school	878.23	83.69	316.50		1,278.42
Construction of septic tank, Francisco School	203.85	721.65	429.00		1,354.50
Supplement to sewage treatment plant for Pinnacle school	1,267.85				1,267.85
Construction of septic tank at Lawsonville	96.00	901.55			997.55
Construction of septic tank, Sandy Ridge school	278.65	371.82			650.47
Extension of school building, King, N. C.	1,294.65	1,439.45		347.40	3,081.50
Contact man for all projects in the county, county-wide	199.20				199.20
Recreational and beautification of Stokes County	669.05				669.05
Mountain road construction, Danbury to Sauratown Mt.	420.55				420.55
Straighten and resoil the Rock House Road		1,787.40			1,787.40
Indexing county records, county-wide	568.84				568.84
Necessary tools for all CWA projects in Stokes County, county-wide	290.30				290.30
Nursing, county-wide		1,610.10			1,610.10
Indexing county records, county-wide		1,946.60		798.56	2,745.16
Canning, Walnut Cove		194.37		30.00	224.37
Repairing home and farm buildings, Walnut Cove		1,578.44			1,578.44
Construction at Sandy Ridge school		332.62		3,515.43	3,848.05
Farm and gardens, county-wide		2,911.25			2,911.25
Administrative, county-wide		9,310.30			9,310.30
Farm rehabilitation supervision, county-wide		3,233.98			3,233.98
Canning, main plant at Walnut Cove		2,405.58		19.50	2,425.08
Privy construction, county-wide		705.90		12,320.07	13,025.97
General public work, county-wide		1,150.47			1,150.47
Emergency labor, county-wide		11.50			11.50
Clerical emergency crop loan, Walnut Cove		432.95			432.95
Distribution of commodities, Walnut Cove		704.23			704.23
Fencing and repairing ERA farm, north of Walnut Cove		678.99			678.99
Clerical help for ERA office, Danbury		1,522.55			1,522.55
Repairing houses and buildings, four miles west of Walnut Cove		2,906.32			2,906.32
Demolition of CCC camp 54, Walnut Cove		1,439.58			1,439.58
Improving highway 892, from Germantown to Meadows		470.25		300.00	770.25
Sewing rooms, county-wide		3,896.53			3,896.53
Making rag rugs, county-wide		389.10			389.10
Repairs to state highway 89, near Danbury		3,545.05		80.10	3,625.15
Tools and sundry equipment, county-wide		279.35			279.35
Quarrying and splitting stone, Vade Mecum Springs		335.20			335.20
Remodeling ERA office, Danbury		342.00		137.09	479.09
Survey park in Stokes County, Sauratown Mountain		48.00			48.00
Construction on Rosebud Church Road		500.20		37.50	537.70
Canning garden produce, county-wide		427.75			427.75

SURRY COUNTY

Bannertown school	$ 267.10	$	$	$	$ 267.10
Improving South and Virginia streets, Mt. Airy	18,281.96	8,169.90		907.47	27,359.33
Revision of Flat Rock sanitary sewerage plant for school	2,360.42				2,360.42

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Improving playground at Bannertown	$ 3,087.41	$	$	$	$ 3,087.41
Franklin high school gymnasium	3,215.19				3,215.19
Cemetery improvement, Elkin	2,711.60	1,161.70			3,873.30
Road joining Bottom Road with Mt. Airy to Devotion Road, grading	788.70				788.70
Maintenance of roads in Surry County under supervision of five section foreman	2,997.30				2,997.30
Topsoil and gravel road from White Plains to Siloam	5,854.49				5,854.49
Road improvement, Pipers Gap	2,144.00				2,144.00
Road improvement, from county home to White Plains	7,791.20				7,791.20
Improving road from Parks' to Little Richmond Road	5,969.65				5,969.65
Improving road from Westfield to Pilot to Cook school house	7,049.12				7,049.12
Improving West Poplar Street, Mt. Airy	5,090.25	1,207.50			6,297.75
Grading and graveling Worth Street, Mt. Airy	11,521.53	9,414.45			20,935.98
Privy construction, county-wide	7,280.37	1,082.24	4,000.00	10,721.90	23,084.51
Leveling school ground at Mt. Airy	771.70				771.70
Improving road from Sheltontown, on route 89 to cross roads	6,133.75				6,133.75
Repairing and painting school buildings, county-wide	2,135.64	2,425.00			4,560.64
Painting walls and woodwork of the interior of Mt. Airy high school	356.25				356.25
Improving road leading off Siloam Road by Copeland school	1,800.05				1,800.05
Improving road from Shoals to NC 268	1,872.70				1,872.70
Secretaries to school principals, county-wide		344.10			344.10
Gymnasium and agricultural shop at Copeland high school	1,281.50	2,421.80	500.00	1,242.00	5,445.30
Repairs to sidewalks on Bridge Street, Elkin	1,006.82				1,006.82
Sanitary plant, Beulah school	618.05	1,369.00			1,987.05
Sanitary sewer system, Elkin	541.15	5,503.25			6,044.40
Revision of CWA Administration Project No. 47543	2,312.72				2,312.72
Painting public property, Mt. Airy		923.40		685.95	1,609.35
Clerical work in relief office, Dobson	165.32				165.32
Forest fire fighters, county-wide		96.00			96.00
Canning project, county-wide		1,647.01			1,647.01
Extension of sewer lines, Elkin		936.59		87.40	1,023.99
Administrative		8,017.35			8,017.35
Distribution of surplus commodities, Elkin		506.40			506.40
Cancelled		2,085.55			2,085.55
Construction of office equipment, Dobson		70.65			70.65
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		860.71			860.71
Improving Bannertown school grounds		1,961.95			1,961.95
Improving Mt. Airy school grounds		1,272.90			1,272.90
Improving Elkin school grounds		216.00			216.00
Sidewalk construction, Elkin		1,666.00		375.00	2,041.00
Stenographer and clerk, seed loan office		545.15			545.15
Nursing, county-wide		937.25			937.25
Farm investigators, county-wide		3,832.41			3,832.41
Building school athletic field at Elkin		7,089.44		723.51	7,812.95
Clerical workers, farm debt adjustment office		85.80			85.80
School lunches, Mt. Airy		59.85			59.85
Sewing room, county-wide		5,974.63			5,974.63
Secretary and stenographer, health office, county-wide		654.55			654.55
Municipal park, Mt. Airy		10,992.90		2,142.90	13,135.80
Distributing surplus commodities, county-wide		676.69			676.69
Clerical, Co-housing Commission, county-wide	$	$ 640.20	$	$	$ 640.20
Constructing school building, Long Hill		463.30		4,309.10	4,772.40
Painting school, Mt. Airy		1,242.60		249.15	1,491.75
Improving school grounds, Dobson		1,798.94		258.50	2,057.44
Demolition of school building, Mt. Airy		229.40		120.00	349.40
Improving school grounds, Beulah		214.14			214.14
Lunch rooms, Elkin and Pilot Mountain		497.14			497.14
Canvassers, Mt. Airy		235.50			235.50
Street improvement, Elkin		711.41		690.50	1,401.91
Improvement to cemetery, Dobson		668.96			668.96
Installation occupational records		2,654.95			2,654.95
Improving school grounds, Pilot Mountain		1,535.27		445.65	1,980.92
Librarian, Mt. Airy		414.00			414.00
Unloading mules, county-wide		183.37			183.37
Sanitary sewer lines, Elkin		908.92		441.85	1,350.77
Partition ERA office		97.05			97.05
Building ball park, Flat Rock		564.33		390.00	954.33
Forestation of tract for recreation, county-wide		11,565.90		1,964.00	13,529.90
Operation of Roudale apple orchards		4,226.38			4,226.38
Repairing county courthouse		1,498.40		480.90	1,979.30
Improving White Plains high school grounds		240.64		75.50	316.14
Making chairs for sewing room, Mt. Airy		100.80			100.80
Repairing high school, Mt. Airy		.93		144.30	145.23
Improving highways, county-wide		271.88			271.88
Beautification of grounds, Chatham Memorial Hospital		782.19		623.80	1,405.99
Repairs, county jail, Mt. Airy		4,605.54		3,301.77	7,907.31
Improving waterworks system, Elkin		558.40		2,525.00	3,083.40
Assistant for reëmployment office		962.80			962.80
Demolition school building, White Plains		387.24			387.24
Tending beetle traps, county-wide		14.00			14.00
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		232.20			232.20
Buying materials for canning, county-wide		2,109.50			2,109.50
Loading and hauling hides, county-wide		941.88			941.88
Stenographer, Federal Land Bank, Mt. Airy		157.20			157.20
ERA farm foreman		42.00			42.00

SWAIN COUNTY

Bryson city school repairs	$ 75.60	$	$	$	$ 75.60
Kirkland Creek drained	2,903.75				2,903.75
Alarka Creek drained	2,693.20				2,693.20
Hazel Creek drained	2,200.90				2,200.90
Sand and gravel three miles up Conelly Creek, three miles from No. 10	2,870.80				2,870.80
Repairs to relief office, Bryson City	354.90	398.06			752.96
Repairing Hughes and Jenkins roads	1,639.06	1,374.70		808.00	3,821.76
Swain County home repairs	571.65				571.65
Road link between Almond and Tellico Section	1,891.80				1,891.80
Street extension on Cripple Street	847.95				847.95
Road building, Alaska Road	1,303.05	3,313.10		280.00	4,896.15
School repairs, county-wide	32.25	4,428.10		2,554.07	7,014.42
School sanitation, county-wide		1,802.45		998.23	2,800.68
School water sanitation, county-wide		1,155.45		372.00	1,527.45
Small jobs on streets, Bryson City	283.50				283.50
Sanitary privies, county-wide	6,055.54	1,215.55		10,115.00	17,386.09

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Road improvement, Noland Creek	$ 150.10	$	$	$	$ 150.10
Road improvement, Judson	340.40				340.40
Road construction from Whittier to new building	138.00				138.00
Road construction, Peachtree	188.10				188.10
Supplement to project on silver mine	2,504.15	3,016.50		350.00	5,870.65
Supplement to No. 48024	318.85				318.85
Changed to P-31-87-23S	54.00				54.00
Rental of typewriter and adding machines, Bryson City	65.00				65.00
Census taking, county-wide		19.20			19.20
Administrative, county-wide		4,163.45			4,163.45
Farm relief, Swain County		165.83			165.83
Sewing room, county-wide		3,791.39			3,791.39
Construction unloading pens, county-wide		1,291.86			1,291.86
Adult teaching, Swain County		725.00			725.00
Labor for school lunches, Bryson City		606.90			606.90
Installation occupational records, Bryson City		461.00			461.00
Constructing playground equipment, Bryson City		158.00		50.00	208.00
Distribution of surplus commodities, county-wide		938.22			938.22
Nursing in relief houses, county-wide		229.60			229.60
Janitor ERA offices, Bryson City		56.20			56.20
General road improvement, county-wide		8,572.85			8,572.85
Farm and garden inspectors, county-wide		324.70			324.70
Soap making, county-wide		297.98			297.98
Housemakers, county-wide		1,161.30			1,161.30
Clerical help, county agent, county-wide		13.30			13.30
Repairing books, county-wide		407.15			407.15

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY

City street beautification, Brevard	$	$ 708.90	$	$ $4,050.12	$ $4,759.02
Sewing room, Brevard	$143.10	3,822.41		80.02	4,045.53
Improving Rosenwald school yard, Brevard	324.00				324.00
Administrative	1,615.63				1,615.63
Road repair, Boheney road from No. 28 at Oakland to White Water River	2,374.86				2,374.86
Improving road from Quebec station to Silverstine school	3,603.82				3,603.82
Swimming pool and municipal park, Brevard	6,607.69	5,055.95		1,450.00	13,113.64
Improving road No. 28 at Davidson River to Little River road	3,772.08				3,772.08
Improve Celica road to No. 284	4,272.01				4,272.01
Improve Little River road on route 284 to Henderson County line	2,952.82				2,952.82
Improve road from Creek Bridge on Glouchester road to Tennessee Gap	1,636.20				1,636.20
Improve road from 283 out Old Toxaway road to route 28	1,707.24				1,707.24
Construction of sanitary privies	3,113.60	718.40		2,023.00	5,855.00
General reforestation and prevention of soil erosion on Brevard municipal water shed	772.60				772.60
Project supervisor for county	280.00				280.00
Highway beautification, highway 28	291.00				291.00
Improving Camp Toxaway road	249.60				249.60
Surfacing East Fork road	580.95	1,609.60		700.00	2,890.55
Tool and sundry equipment	217.10				217.10
Sewing room		66.60		80.00	146.60
Sea-off road repair		704.60		210.00	914.60
Repair and maintenance school building		1,147.50		534.60	1,682.10
Plumbing in Brevard and Rosman		264.08		1,794.08	2,058.16
Farm and garden supervisors		5,460.40			5,460.40

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Administrative	$	$ 5,647.56	$	$	$ 5,647.56
Cosmetic art school		96.00			96.00
Demolition of houses		90.30		80.00	170.30
Emergency labor		20.80			20.80
Stenographer reëmployment office		783.65		80.00	863.65
Lunchrooms		2,145.69		75.00	2,220.69
Distribution of ERA commodities		832.24			832.24
Clerical help, Federal Housing Administration		300.75			300.75
Nursery helper		231.37			231.37
Construction at county home		481.80		520.00	1,001.80
Feeding and watching cattle		159.40			159.40
Installation of social service		124.75			124.75
Photographics of projects		19.00			19.00
Improvements of highways and roads		1,751.80			1,751.80
Janitor for ERA office		24.00			24.00
Seed beds		69.75			69.75
Landscaping county home		156.00		25.00	181.00
Instructions in home making		1,895.25			1,895.25
Digging basement county home		80.40		231.00	311.40
Canning equipment		655.43			655.43
Local farm foreman		192.50			192.50
Repairing college property		401.60		176.00	577.60

TYRRELL COUNTY

Cleaning out canal near town of Columbia	$ 27.00	$	$	$	$ 27.00
Lunch room, Columbia high school	51.00	76.50			127.50
Lunch room, Gum Neck school	48.00	72.00			120.00
Repairing county school buildings, county-wide	1,146.33	439.65			1,585.98
Road repair between Cross Landing Bridge and Bodwell Ford	1,915.95				1,915.95
Repairs to Dillon Road	2,426.05				2,426.05
Road improvement, Gum Neck Township		574.80			574.80
Construction at county home	2,891.74	5,006.64			7,898.38
Constructing playground, Columbia Negro school	422.10	156.20			578.30
Sewer system, Columbia	9,184.43	9,518.29			18,702.72
Malaria control, Columbia	1,616.37				1,616.37
Lunch room, Columbia colored high school	36.00	49.80			85.80
Privy construction, county-wide	2,584.83	780.40		4,106.69	7,471.92
Drainage, Scuppernong Township	2,071.71	2,700.60			4,772.31
Malaria control, Columbia and Gum Neck townships	2,544.26	3,218.55			5,762.81
Malaria control, Columbia	2,103.36	2,729.95			4,833.31
Malaria control, Alligator Township	1,217.12	848.40			2,065.52
Malaria control, Columbia	2,165.86				2,165.86
Engineer and assistant for drainage projects	1,920.03				1,920.03
Reindexing books, register of deeds office	120.00	1,446.90			1,566.90
Nurse for county, county-wide	13.50	745.65			759.15
Lunch room, Travis Negro school		439.65			439.65
Canning program, county-wide		793.47			793.47
Farm program, county-wide		9,773.56			9,773.56
Administrative		4,798.69			4,798.69
Repairing houses, rural rehabilitation, county-wide		175.50			175.50
Repairing county courthouse and jail, Columbia		446.95		305.75	752.70
Commodity store room, county-wide		862.94			862.94
Emergency labor		23.00			23.00
Clerical ERA office		108.15			108.15
Installation of occupational records		392.30			392.30
Care for rural rehabilitation mules, county-wide		150.45			150.45
Janitor service ERA office		165.20			165.20
Drainage supervisor, county-wide		264.90			264.90
Operation of Magnolia farm		612.08			612.08
Survey of fishermen, county-wide		42.40			42.40

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Moving relief clients, county-wide		$ 38.00	$	$	$ 38.00
Temporary houses, Magnolia farm		2,785.15			2,785.15
Searching for relief cattle, county-wide		482.99			482.99
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment		90.00			90.00
Clerical help, reëmployment office, Columbia		314.30			314.30
Malarial control, Magnolia		87.57			87.57
Operation of Magnolia farm		18.19			18.19
Caring for livestock, Magnolia farm		88.20			88.20
Federal Housing Program		397.80			397.80
Care of live stock, rural rehabilitation, county-wide		84.00			84.00
Screening Magnolia farm houses		28.80			28.80
Harvesting wheat		263.36			263.36
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		415.55			415.55
Drainage in Scuppernong Township		76.20			76.20
Drainage in Columbia Township		60.00			60.00
Planting hay crop, county-wide		276.00			276.00
Clerical help, ERA office		120.00			120.00
Repairs on Magnolia farm		607.05			607.05

UNION COUNTY

Fire protection for city of Monroe	$4,458.75	$	$	$	$ 4,458.75
Drainage sewer outfall, Monroe	3,437.26				3,437.26
Repairing power house, Monroe	952.63				952.63
Rock surfacing all unpaved streets, Monroe	6,217.84				6,217.84
Repairing and soiling streets, Waxhaw	1,258.86				1,258.86
Additional classrooms, Waxhaw school	772.43				772.43
Repairing fire station, Monroe	126.00				126.00
Drainage, Waxhaw	213.30				213.30
Repairing and painting City Hall, Monroe	474.75				474.75
Improving Indian Trail school grounds	566.15				566.15
Drainage, outlets within town of Marshville	995.40				995.40
Constructing sanitary privies, county-wide	415.94		635.00		1,050.94
Tearing down, moving and reconstructing Icemorlee school building	482.47		1,550.00		2,032.47
Draining sewer outfall, Marshville	129.30		50.00		179.30
Drain and place culverts on roads, county-wide	4,558.78	446.80			5,005.58
Surfacing old Monroe-Marshville road and Monroe-Olive Branch road	4,675.07				4,675.07
Road improvement from Roughedge to S. C. line	4,057.58		1,800.00		5,857.58
Road improvement from Marshville to Rocky River	4,191.76		475.00		4,666.76
Drain and place culverts on roads, Monroe Road and Indian Trail	4,462.25	435.55	1,800.00	424.05	7,121.85
Reroofing school building, North Monroe	24.95	139.70	845.00		1,009.65
Painting and repairing school buildings, Marshville	50.62				50.62
Completing sanitary privies, Marshville schools	1,473.13		200.00		1,673.13
Repairing main building, painting agricultural building, New Salem school	470.25		150.00		620.25
Completing gymnasium, Indian Trail	573.10				573.10
Repair building, grade yard, Wesley Chapel school	196.20		35.00		231.20
Repairing and painting Mineral Springs school	132.00		50.00		182.00
Draining school property, Mineral Springs	672.52		50.00		722.52
Repairing heating plant and plumbing, Benton Heights school	$ 22.17	$	$ 25.00	$	$ 47.17
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	17,713.09		32,062.50		49,775.59
Clerical, national reëmployment office	106.00				106.00
Road repair, county, Beulah school	2,752.48		1,800.00		4,552.48
Drain and place culverts on road south of Waxhaw	2,249.70	456.80	475.00		3,181.50
Drain and placing culverts on roads running north of Mineral Springs	3,543.65	646.95	475.00		4,665.60
Drain and place culverts on roads, Bakers, Houston and Indian Trail	4,183.85	640.40	475.00		5,299.25
Road repair, county-wide	2,477.45				2,477.45
Administrative, county	2,511.11				2,511.11
P-31-90-47	54.00				54.00
Street repair, cleaning cemetery, Marshville	688.49		200.00		888.49
Draining ditches, repairing streets, Wingate	899.10		200.00		1,099.10
Draining branch through town of Waxhaw	174.15				174.15
Improving Indian Trail school grounds	338.08		50.00		388.08
Distributing commodities and janitor service in welfare office	10.80				10.80
Beautifying Union school grounds	148.50		50.00		198.50
Remodeling clear wells, Monroe	1,332.46	107.20	1,650.00	211.30	3,300.96
Gymnasium, Waxhaw	854.75		3,324.32		4,179.07
Painting school building, repairing teacherage, Union County	38.25		100.00		138.25
Erecting bleachers, athletic field, Monroe		148.45		105.10	253.55
Improving Monroe school athletic field	2,693.10	1,534.30	300.00	125.00	4,652.40
Construction at Union County home	947.95	79.20		180.00	1,207.15
Improving Prospect school grounds	79.50		25.00		104.50
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide		134.93			134.93
Street improvement, Monroe		12,085.30		38,592.00	50,677.30
Care of buildings and grounds, Monroe		100.80			100.80
Canning garden products, county-wide		1,686.80			1,686.80
Canning helpers, county-wide		4,287.85			4,287.85
Grading and beautifying Indian Trail high school grounds		702.10		90.00	792.10
Street improvement, Waxhaw		1,890.85		2,257.25	4,148.10
Sewer construction, Monroe		27,414.50		29,464.97	56,879.47
Painting inside North Monroe school		110.40		30.00	140.40
Farm rehabilitation, county-wide		425.24			425.24
Helpers in Union County reëmployment		1,430.70			1,430.70
Administrative, county		11,127.04			11,127.04
Janitor and truck driver, ERA administrative office		1,047.50		100.00	1,147.50
Rearranging administrative office, Union County		92.58			92.58
Operation cattle quarantine pens, Monroe		15,834.35			15,834.35
Making corned beef, Monroe		94.30			94.30
Grading at Union County home		409.90		128.00	537.90
Street and sidewalk improvement, Indian Trail		2,131.90		1,350.00	3,481.90
Emergency labor, administrative, Union County		19.65			19.65
Jackson school grounds, improvement		190.20		64.00	254.20
Clerical help, local ERA office		896.85			896.85
Stenographer, emergency crop loan, county-wide		762.85			762.85
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		5,205.25			5,205.25
Warehouse and distributing commodities, Monroe		1,990.69		748.80	2,739.49
Relief for farmers in hail districts		990.90			990.90
Grading and purchasing hay in Monroe testing pen		261.80			261.80

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Boning, freezing and storing beef, Monroe	$	$ 638.49	$	$	$ 638.49
Janitress for Monroe schools		230.70			230.70
Grading Benton Heights school grounds		183.35			183.35
Two sewing rooms, Union County		10,662.45		200.00	10,862.45
Clerical, Federal Housing Administration, county-wide		214.90			214.90
Emergency labor, county-wide		11.60			11.60
Privy construction, county-wide		1,944.75		3,034.50	4,979.25
Two nursery schools, Marshville, Monroe		247.87			247.87
Construction of cattle pens, Monroe		5,884.98			5,884.98
Draining of Buck's Branch		712.25			712.25
Grading school grounds and constructing walks in front of school on Lancaster Avenue, Monroe		713.60		682.00	1,395.60
Clerical materials and equipment, ERA office, Wadesboro		1,409.35			1,409.35
Painting vocational agricultural building, Buford Township		579.60		700.00	1,279.60
Highway beautification, No. 20		1,004.10		151.20	1,155.30
Grading Weddington school grounds		11.40			11.40
Clerical, farm debt adjustment, Union County		82.95			82.95
Salvaging cattle pens, Wadesboro		387.65			387.65
Repairing house for relief families, Vance Township		81.60			81.60
Librarian for Marshville Library		74.40			74.40
Inventory of federal surplus relief commodities, county-wide		19.60			19.60
Visiting home makers, county-wide		987.00			987.00
Cutting, wrapping and packing soap, county-wide		69.50		320.00	389.50
Clerical help, ERA office, Union County		180.00			180.00

VANCE COUNTY

Repairs to rural colored schools, county-wide	$ 1,760.42	$	$		$ 1,760.42
Improvement to grounds and ball park, Henderson colored high school	402.75		60.00		462.75
Repairs to buildings and grounds, Williamsboro colored school	828.05				828.05
Road repair from Drewry to Middleburg	71.40				71.40
Dirt streets at Kittrell	326.80				326.80
Road repair on route 48 west of Henderson	2,955.15				2,955.15
Road repair from Townsville to Drewry	3,707.27				3,707.27
Road repair from Henderson to Granville County line	3,276.00				3,276.00
Road repair from Henderson to Vicksboro	2,971.55				2,971.55
Rebuild dirt streets, Henderson	1,908.75				1,908.75
Repair and laying additional sewer lines, Henderson	11,318.36	10,518.44		2,176.25	24,013.05
Improve school grounds, white and colored schools, Henderson	1,122.64				1,122.64
Improve school grounds, Dabney Township	188.25	334.40			522.65
Lowering water mains and setting new hydrants, Henderson	955.12	658.50		1,782.29	3,395.91
Improve school grounds, Henderson Township	1,157.05				1,157.05
Painting inside county hospital	1,048.36				1,048.36
Roads Townsville Township	715.20	805.60			1,520.80
Grounds improvement, Middleburg Township school	915.15				915.15
Ground improvement, Kittrell Township school	784.14		25.00		809.14
Road improvement, Nut Bush, Middleburg Township	1,529.66				1,529.66
Grading dirt streets and gutters, Henderson Township	$ 9,021.10	$ 13,151.48	$ 1,145.00	$ 3,538.83	$26,856.41
Sidewalk construction, Henderson	3,740.51	7,805.15	2,137.50	3,042.50	16,725.66
Road repair, Nut Bush Township	1,390.43				1,390.43
County rural school ground improvement	553.09	635.45		238.00	1,426.54
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	7,424.18	2,579.10		11,942.00	21,945.28
Cleaning county schools and county-owned buildings, county-wide	164.10	7,284.65			7,448.75
Middleburg community house	3,239.35	12,696.01	1,000.00	687.50	17,622.86
Removing concrete and replacing meters	2,527.99				2,527.99
Improving Hargrove Road	848.27				848.27
Drainage, Rowlands Pond	1,499.19	4,269.92			5,769.11
Administrative	2,532.27				2,532.27
Improving county roads in Watkins Township	253.80				253.80
Additions at Middleburg Farm Life school	617.45				617.45
Malaria control drainage, Henderson's Mill Creek	976.48				976.48
Repairing roof, West End school	82.03		55.45		137.48
Repair and paint Henderson high school	555.95	2,193.40	219.00		2,968.35
Lunches for children of relief families, ten schools	74.40		85.00		159.40
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	783.49	7.85			791.34
Repairs recreation center, Henderson		796.80			796.80
Road repairs, Kittrell Township		817.80			817.80
Community canning, county farm		1,759.95		100.00	1,859.95
Administrative		5,030.54			5,030.54
Pasture for relief cattle, Henderson		151.20			151.20
Sewing room, county-wide		6,069.71		120.00	6,189.71
Mattress making, Henderson		742.89			742.89
Herding cattle, county-wide		149.30			149.30
Service (freight, express and hauling), county-wide		874.23			874.23
Pasture for relief cattle, county-wide		184.80			184.80
Tables for mattress room, Henderson		78.66			78.66
Seed, fertilizer, feed and jars, Henderson		1,968.06			1,968.06
Tool and equipment for rural rehabilitation		568.06			568.06
Remodeling storeroom, Henderson		68.99			68.99
Storeroom keeper, Henderson		688.20			688.20
Herding cattle, county-wide		99.00			99.00
Caretakers for cattle, Henderson		180.60			180.60
Troughs and feed racks four miles south of Henderson		64.88			64.88
Trucking, county-wide		1,687.52			1,687.52
Repairing ERA office, Henderson		228.22			228.22
Janitor service ERA office, Henderson		231.60			231.60
Installation of occupational records		2,682.30			2,682.30
Clerical help reëmployment		1,289.10			1,289.10
Gardening at county farm		132.34			132.34
Stenographer for emergency crop loan		102.90			102.90
Grading recreational grounds, Henderson		158.80			158.80
Landscaping cemetery, Henderson		860.80			860.80
Malaria control drainage, Henderson		1,104.80			1,104.80
Improving Camp Balance Rock		1,613.40		296.52	1,909.92
Librarian, Henderson		538.40			538.40
Federal Housing Program, county-wide		435.00			435.00
Laying water mains, Henderson		943.00		2,941.20	3,884.20
Supervision school playgrounds, Henderson		263.10			263.10
Operation of garden, Vance County farm		2,006.98			2,006.98

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Home makers, county-wide	$	$ 803.95	$	$	$ 803.95
Removing concrete and replacing meters, Henderson water system		976.70			976.70
WAKE COUNTY					
Privy construction, county-wide	$28,894.99	$2,783.21	$64,000.00	$51,590.00	$147,268.20
Road repair vicinity of Mitchell Mill	1,846.26		307.60		2,153.86
Road repair, route 21 via Carolina Pines Hotel then to Raleigh via Rhamcatt	5,871.96		404.80		6,276.76
Road repair from Wendell toward Neuse River	4,096.74		517.20		4,613.94
Road repair from Garner south	4,948.59		515.60		5,464.19
Road repair, Avent's Ferry road	2,469.74		421.90		2,891.64
Road repair in vicinity of Holly Springs and New Hill	1,241.82		408.00		1,649.82
Road repair, Six Fork's road	1,969.52		264.80		2,234.32
Road repair, Six Fork's road	1,980.97		47.40		2,028.37
Road repair, Pool road	2,248.52		453.80		2,702.32
Raise earth dam with concrete, Apex	4,445.51				4,445.51
Street improvement, Knightdale	2,068.13		84.80		2,152.93
Street improvement, Garner	2,648.25		67.50		2,715.75
Painting and beautifying North Carolina state fair grounds, Raleigh	2,852.38		768.00		3,620.38
Street improvement, Holly Springs	2,577.84				2,577.84
Street improvement, Fuquay-Varina	2,594.13		430.00		3,024.13
Drainage, Cary	747.74		68.00		815.74
Street improvement, Zebulon	2,683.74	917.05	712.25	237.40	4,550.44
Street improvement, Wake Forest	657.55		148.90		806.45
Beautification on State 21 from Raleigh city limits to airport	6,963.49				6,963.49
Street improvement, Wendell	2,506.52		375.00		2,881.52
Sewer construction, Wake Forest	10,232.39	256.80	2,798.00	145.60	13,432.79
Street improvement, Wake Forest	2,582.29		235.00		2,817.29
Painting at Shiloh school, near Morrisville	155.95				155.95
Painting at Wake Forest school	199.74				199.74
Painting at Wendell high school	11.25				11.25
Painting at Pleasant Hill school	182.45				182.45
Painting Rosenwall school, near Raleigh	126.93				126.93
Painting at elementary and high schools, Fuquay Springs	558.40				558.40
Painting at Vance school, near McCullers	256.78				256.78
Painting at Wakelon school, near Raleigh, off of highway 90 (Wakelon)	66.13				66.13
Painting at Providence school, near Fuquay Springs	180.20				180.20
Painting at Neuse school, Neuse		110.25			110.25
Painting at Wiley Hill school, near Wendell	175.50				175.50
Painting at Roseville school, Roseville	178.10				178.10
Painting at Macedonia school, near Raleigh on highway 59	194.75				194.75
Painting at White Oak school, near Wakefield	185.99				185.99
Painting at New Light school, near Wake Forest on highway 91	130.33				130.33
Painting at Willow Springs school, Willow Springs, off highway 21	248.03				248.03
Painting at Poplar Springs school, near Raleigh, off highway 21	161.21				161.21
Painting at Riverdell school, near Raleigh		48.25			48.25
Painting at Roseville school, Roseville	348.98				348.98
Repairs to Boylan school, near Raleigh, highway 59	109.20		177.60		286.80
New school at Eagle rock, Eagle Rock	1,242.06	841.30		1,938.25	4,021.61
Painting Knightdale school and water tank, Knightdale	61.05	43.50			104.55
Repairs at Macedonia school, near Raleigh on highway 59	$ 175.63	$	$ 329.70	$	$ 505.33
Repairs at Rosenwall school, near Raleigh	160.40				160.40
Tearing down and rebuilding L. J. Sears school, Eastern Wake County	1,267.06				1,267.06
Painting Fletchers Grove school, near Raleigh off highway 21		61.88			61.88
Repairs to Riley Hill school, near Raleigh	620.79		300.00		920.79
Painting at Apex school	272.48				272.48
Painting interior Cary high school		90.00		3.48	93.48
Grading athletic field, Wake Forest high school	1,537.75				1,537.75
Repairs to building and grounds Wake County Hospital	905.85				905.85
Repairs to Cary high school building	208.35				208.35
Compiling clinatological data U. S. Weather Bureau, Raleigh	176.96	201.60			378.56
Road repair vicinity Stone Hill church	1,118.70		189.00		1,307.70
Painting at Method colored school, near Raleigh	383.35		49.25		432.60
Highway beautification on US 1, Raleigh to Wake Forest	5,872.70				5,872.70
Painting at Raleigh high school	264.30		35.00		299.30
Painting at Mount Vernon-Goodwin school, near Raleigh on highway 1	183.60		18.75		202.35
Painting at West Wake school, near Raleigh, highway 50	38.26		22.50		60.76
Painting at Cary high school	244.05				244.05
Changed to Federal F-191-B	449.25				449.25
Administrative, Wake County	12,785.78				12,785.78
Administrative, Wake County	4,251.82				4,251.82
Painting, privies constructing at rural schools, county-wide	290.88				290.88
Wood cutting	1,744.55				1,744.55
U. S National Cemetery, Raleigh	29.94				29.94
Repairs to gymnasium and girl's dormitory, Cary high school	292.02				292.02
Painting at school 8 miles south of Raleigh	231.22				231.22
Improvements to grounds and gymnasium, Garner school	2,918.89		650.00		3,568.89
Painting at Apex school	191.77				191.77
Grading playground at Cary high school	384.38				384.38
Construction of gymnasium at Wendell	283.00	13,228.07	1,292.00	2,207.04	17,010.11
Construction of sewer disposal plant, Knightdale	1,140.70	148.80		476.75	1,766.25
Construction, vocational building colored school, Zebulon	1,526.85	802.15		924.87	3,253.87
Construction of school, Bartons Creek Township, new Light Township	1,690.94				1,690.94
Construction of annex to school building, Garner	2,350.46	3,786.82	3,700.00	2,317.83	12,155.11
Addition to Green Hope school 14 miles southeast of Raleigh	158.33	5,140.17		3,358.95	8,657.45
Addition to Wake Forest colored school	1,657.22	3,194.65		1,840.71	6,692.58
Construction of cafeteria room at Mount Vernon-Goodwin school, near Raleigh on highway 1		555.12		400.00	955.12
Assistance to mechanics and repairing school buses, Wake County school garages	103.20				103.20
Construction of gymnasium at Millbrook	780.09	13,934.07		1,249.50	15,963.66
Constructing gymnasium, Apex		10,154.63		2,360.38	12,515.01
Repairs to detention home	726.79	2,682.75	333.00	193.35	3,935.89
Construction at cafeteria, Vance school, 10 miles south of Raleigh		780.23		400.00	1,180.23
Addition to Wendell frame schoolhouse	1,036.22				1,036.22
Cleaning and painting water tank, Cary	132.88		90.00		222.88

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Paint exterior and interior courthouse, Wake County	$ 4,834.98	$	$ 308.00	$	$ 5,142.98
Improving state fairgrounds	4,731.60	4,109.44	730.00	252.20	9,823.24
P-31-92-103	543.21				543.21
Repairs to building and grounds, Knightdale school	275.55		42.00		317.55
Building approaches to bridge at Dixon Mill (Crabtree Creek)	1,526.65	2,854.20		565.00	4,945.85
Construction of streets and sidewalks, Apex		653.00		300.00	953.00
Tool and sundry equipment		20,535.38			20,535.38
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		7,115.42			7,115.42
Administrative		9,440.40			9,440.40
Geodetic control survey, county-wide		29.57			29.57
Wake Forest coöperative farm and garden		1,760.19			1,760.19
Canning leader		10,274.94			10,274.94
Rural rehabilitation and garden		13,286.48			13,286.48
Painting ERA offices		2,037.71			2,037.71
Sewerage plant, Millbrook high school		1,322.33		534.40	1,856.73
Street and sidewalk improvement, Wake Forest		4,380.60		570.25	4,950.85
Stock farm and breeding station, near Raleigh		4.60			4.60
School cafeteria help, county-wide		5,349.95			5,349.95
Administrative		20,605.76			20,605.76
Construction and installation of canning equipment, city relief cannery, near Raleigh		490.33		301.80	792.13
Clerical help, department of education		5,116.92			5,116.92
Extra canning help		1,796.50			1,796.50
Rural rehabilitation		15,327.91			15,327.91
Pasture for relief cattle		730.55			730.55
Pasture for relief cattle		3,241.80			3,241.80
Pasture for relief cattle		88.20			88.20
Pasture for relief cattle		2,014.13			2,014.13
Pasture for relief cattle		1,231.41			1,231.41
Pasture for relief cattle		648.65			648.65
Pasture for relief cattle		575.75			575.75
Pasture for relief cattle		815.90			815.90
Construction of mattress equipment		737.25			737.25
Mattress room, Wake Forest		4,121.82			4,121.82
Pasture for relief cattle		461.70			461.70
Pasture for relief cattle		983.20			983.20
Fencing pasture, city farm		2,644.31			2,644.31
Herding relief cattle		4,329.75			4,329.75
Repair to Apex teacherage		165.47		137.00	302.47
Wake Forest high school, ground improvement		3,531.90		3.60	3,535.50
Repairs to Apex high school		70.90		26.50	97.40
Fencing relief cattle pasture		651.35			651.35
Fencing relief cattle pasture		799.60			799.60
Fencing relief cattle pasture		247.30			247.30
Stockyard maintenance		16,671.22			16,671.22
Fencing pasture		461.00		553.50	1,014.50
Sewing rooms, county-wide		1,543.15			1,543.15
Construction of office equipment		526.10			526.10
Nursery schools		296.23		130.00	426.23
Assignment clerk and timekeeper		968.80			968.80
Nursing, relief families		159.00			159.00
Distribution of government commodities		14,934.23			14,934.23
Installation of occupational records		5,089.15			5,089.15
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment		312.50			312.50
Land use survey, National Resource Board		3,198.22		2,160.00	5,358.22
Manufacture of filing cabinets (box factory)		151.98			151.98
Stenographer, reëmployment office		133.00			133.00
Care of rural rehabilitation livestock		2,091.47			2,091.47
Development, Beal Johnson farm		5,550.25			5,550.25
Photographing projects		1,305.88			1,305.88
Improvement to Beal Johnson farm		2,883.70			2,883.70
Packing seeds for rural rehabilitation corporation		4,478.55			4,478.55
Moving state office		792.90			792.90
Construction of assignment office and material	$	$ 929.16	$	$	$ 929.16
Repairing books, Public Library		955.80			955.80
County-wide sewing room		36,073.55			36,073.55
Clerical help, Wake County health department		379.20			379.20
Repair park fences		91.00			91.00
Construction of horse trailers, rural rehabilitation		1,215.36			1,215.36
Clerical help, emergency seed loan		608.85			608.85
Community garden, Raleigh		8,188.79			8,188.79
Construction of nursery school equipment, Lewis school		183.75		136.96	320.71
Installation of sinks, Millbrook high school		46.00		99.50	145.50
Route extermination, Raleigh		445.70			445.70
Dismanteling cannery equipment		80.10			80.10
Repairs to buildings, relief farms		191.30			191.30
Warehouse for beef canneries		1,681.20			1,681.20
Individual gardens		1,789.30			1,789.30
Assignment officers and timekeepers		268.80			268.80
Clerical help, N. C. Historical Commission		9.10			9.10
Construction temporary houses, Beal Johnson farm		197.10			197.10
Grading playgrounds, Roseville high school, near Raleigh		2,408.80			2,408.80
Topographical, Beal Johnson farm		376.00			376.00
Improvement of forests, School for Deaf		479.60			479.60
Installation of water line to box factory		14.40			14.40
Collecting data, land utilizaton		553.05		65.00	618.05
Stenographer for home demonstration agent		4.50			4.50
Tending Japanese Beetle traps		265.60			265.60
Transcribing occupational records		1,415.70			1,415.70
Tabulation of data, landlord-tenant relationship		56.80			56.80
Commodity inventory		822.35			822.35
Home making		3,037.53			3,037.53
Operating mill, Beal Johnson farm		125.05			125.05
Improvement water supply, Lake Raleigh		2,391.40		600.00	2,991.40
Clerical help ERA office		190.10			190.10
Repairs to building on rural rehabilitation farm		44.40			44.40
Construction building on rural rehabilitation farm		401.88			401.88
Building tobacco barns, Beal Johnson farm		329.08			329.08
Repairs to new relief office		566.97			566.97
Painting St. Anna school building, colored		175.00		123.80	298.80
Painting Wendell colored school		111.50		203.05	314.55
Painting Roy school building colored, Barton Creek Township		167.00		123.80	290.80
Production of feed for livestock		919.80			919.80
Operation of vegetable cannery		2,859.52			2,859.52
Concrete stadium, N. C. State College		53,553.83		27,187.56	80,741.39
Clearing land, Beal Johnson farm		1,761.30			1,761.30
Construction and installing bins for supply room, Resettlement Administration		147.50		217.21	364.71
Labor for loading and unloading freight, Resettlement Administration		611.10			611.10
Extra clerical help		3,205.05			3,205.05
Repacking prunes		1,646.38			1,646.38
Painting two water tanks and towers, Apex		636.80		335.00	971.80
Moving and storing records ERA		220.25			220.25
Construction of stock yards, Raleigh		315.35			315.35
92-F4-70S		149.80			149.80
Street improvement, Wake Forest		666.00		178.25	844.25
Street improvement, Cary		16.18		90.00	106.18
92-F4-65		1,090.30			1,090.30
Refinishing filing cabinets, N. C. ERA		1,471.99			1,471.99

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY					
Raleigh Municipal Airport	$150,793.64	$ 44,625.58	$ 3,926.00	$ 3,059.20	$202,404.42
City filter plant, Raleigh	2,964.77	4,982.12		246.50	8,193.39
Improving and repairing N. C. State College, Raleigh	40,736.58	5,681.56			46,418.14
Repairing and reconstructing Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh	30,887.34				30,887.34
New streets, intersection route 21 and Rhamkatt road, near Raleigh	1,671.90				1,671.90
Painting N. C. state museum, Raleigh	233.74	2,550.08			2,783.82
Providing improved office facilities, attorney general's office, Raleigh	219.90				219.90
Repairing cottage at State School for Deaf and Blind, Raleigh	448.29				448.29
Playground at State School for Blind and Deaf, Raleigh	7,601.07				7,601.07
Playground at Colored Blind school, Raleigh	3,635.65	5,870.75		240.00	9,746.40
Constructing Woods Park at State School for Blind and Deaf, Raleigh	1,556.27				1,556.27
Colored playground, State Blind School, Raleigh	5,813.06	6,638.35	523.75	458.90	13,434.06
Animal husbandry demonstration, N. C. State College, Raleigh	775.10				775.10
State capitol grounds, Raleigh	7,980.52	15,618.39	12,322.00	7,146.76	43,067.67
Repairing revenue building, Raleigh	2,557.70	800.73			3,358.43
Painting State Capitol building, Raleigh	2,166.22	2,541.77			4,707.99
Painting buildings in Caswell Square, Raleigh, N. C.	1,523.20	2,989.48			4,512.68
Repairing State Laboratory of Hygiene, Raleigh	49.70	582.85	118.00	118.00	868.55
Repairing Supreme Court building, Raleigh, N. C.	2,768.54	42.00			2,810.54
Repairs to Agriculture building, Raleigh	2,330.90	1,317.65			3,648.55
Administrative, Raleigh	6,496.64				6,496.64
Recondition roof of Governor's Mansion, Raleigh	620.96				620.96
Improving Soldier's Home, Raleigh	868.95	236.80			1,105.75
Painting state department buildings, Raleigh	1,769.62	893.10			2,662.72
Repairing Raleigh public schools	5,416.95	26,477.72			31,894.67
Clerical help, Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh	36.00				36.00
Cafeteria helpers, Raleigh public schools, Raleigh	140.40				140.40
Maids in Raleigh public schools	134.40				134.40
Survey of unemployed nurses in Raleigh	28.80				28.80
Home nursing, Raleigh	426.00				426.00
Partition in CWA office building	13.50				13.50
Beautifying State Capitol and Governor's Mansion grounds, Raleigh	730.40				730.40
Clerical, State Board of Health, Raleigh	597.85				597.85
Clerical, State Board of Health, Raleigh	227.20				227.20
Office and field, ERA sanitary engineer, Raleigh	1,054.20				1,054.20
City filtering plant, Raleigh	488.10				488.10
Swimming pool, Pullen Park, Raleigh	6,317.86	94,298.56			100,616.42
Construction engineer's quarters, Blind and Deaf school, Raleigh	472.00	4,760.36		895.46	6,127.82
Painting and repairing State Blind school, Raleigh		15,037.35			15,037.35
Making office equipment for CWA, Raleigh	121.33				121.33
Equip district engineer's office, Revenue Building, Raleigh	153.00				153.00
State Capitol grounds, Raleigh	1,360.20	7,945.68		1,015.00	10,316.88
Repairing floor, State Department building		59.35			59.35
Repairing Governor's Mansion		3,907.70			3,907.70
Dispensing government commodities to relief families, warehouse in Raleigh	$ 148.95	$		$	$ 148.95
Clerical, State Highway Commission, Raleigh	121.50				121.50
Clerical and stenographic, Secretary of State's office, Raleigh	54.00				54.00
Clerical, State Board of Health, Raleigh	36.00				36.00
Stenographic help in administration of relief in education, Raleigh	54.00				54.00
Tools and sundry equipment		1,518.40			1,518.40
Clerical help, Olivia Raney library, Raleigh		672.60			672.60
Clerical help, Secretary of State's office, Raleigh		220.50			220.50
Clerical help, state home demonstration agent, Raleigh		294.75			294.75
Nursing relief families, city-wide		8,005.45			8,005.45
Stenographic and clerical help, N. C. State College, Raleigh		283.95			283.95
State Laboratory of Hygiene, Raleigh		1,300.30			1,300.30
State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh		578.85			578.85
Wake County health department, ment, Raleigh		86.10			86.10
State Board of Health, Raleigh		7,736.75			7,736.75
State museum, Raleigh		15.75			15.75
Raleigh relief office		3,857.15			3,857.15
Municipal offices, Raleigh		531.35			531.35
Stenographic help, ERA health work, city-wide		171.90			171.90
Sewing room, Raleigh		3,054.71			3,054.71
N. C. library commission, Raleigh		80.10			80.10
Cafeteria service, Raleigh schools		2,913.90			2,913.90
Janitor service, welfare office, Raleigh		8,194.90			8,194.90
N. C. Library Commission, Raleigh		377.10			377.10
Farm project, clerical help, Raleigh		217.70			217.70
City relief office, Raleigh		1,227.35			1,227.35
Clerical work, Revenue Building, Raleigh		569.90			569.90
Preventorium, Barbee school, Raleigh		169.50			169.50
Clerical help, dental department, State Board of Health, Raleigh		169.40			169.40
Canning leader for Raleigh Township		6,665.10		200.00	6,865.10
Supervision and stenographer for garden project, Raleigh		3,837.15			3,837.15
Stenographer and clerical worker, State Board of Education, Raleigh		729.05			729.05
Teaching adult illiterate, city-wide		407.20			407.20
Cleaning public buildings, Raleigh		7,978.50			7,978.50
Preparing vegetables to be canned, Raleigh		1,071.60			1,071.60
Clerical help, Bureau of Records, Raleigh		373.60			373.60
Sewing at State College, Raleigh		169.80			169.80
City division, commodity warehouse, Raleigh		124.20			124.20
Mattress making, Raleigh		1,546.72			1,546.72
Grass planting on Airport, Raleigh		6,313.05		756.75	7,069.80
Community farm gardens, located on south boundary of Raleigh		15,752.43			15,752.43
Reëmployment office help, Raleigh		4,393.22			4,393.22
Help, State Board of Charities, Raleigh		400.05			400.05
Administrative, city-wide		29,539.18			29,539.18
Farm tax delinquencies, N. C. State College, Raleigh		5,617.43			5,617.43
Distribution of government commodities, city-wide		2,014.18			2,014.18
Cattle pen maintenance, N. S. yards, Raleigh		32,881.26			32,881.26
Building cattle pens, North Raleigh		15,338.63			15,338.63
Cattle testing, state laboratory of hygiene, Raleigh		295.00			295.00
City abattoir, Raleigh		3,412.39		5,609.46	9,021.85

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
City relief farm, Raleigh	$	$ 55.69	$	$	$ 55.69
Constructing meat cannery, Raleigh		7,914.20		8,876.60	16,790.80
Stenographer, emergency crop loan association office, Raleigh		490.70			490.70
Recreational instructions, 10 centers, city-wide		2,140.80			2,140.80
Playground, State Blind school, white, Raleigh		3,742.55		330.00	4,072.55
Installation of canning equipment, Raleigh		6,914.30			6,914.30
Construction office furniture, city-wide		490.33			490.33
Wood cutting, city-wide		15,267.20			15,267.20
Stenographer, Young Tar Heel Association, Raleigh		188.30			188.30
Box factory (potato crates and cases), Raleigh		8,498.85			8,498.85
Construction of feed storage shed, Raleigh cattle pens		2,194.06			2,194.06
Raleigh meat cannery		90,430.83			90,430.83
Stenographic help, Wake County health office, Raleigh		281.05			281.05
Privy construction, Raleigh Township		293.24		21,000.00	21,293.24
Stenographer and clerk for department of labor, Raleigh		315.00			315.00
Supervision of county and city women's projects, Raleigh		3,775.95			3,775.95
Typist-clerk, Hugh Morson high school, Raleigh		193.20			193.20
Stenographer, district engineer office, Raleigh		244.00			244.00
Safety project, Raleigh and Wake divisions		1,288.93			1,288.93
Construction state supply room fixtures, Raleigh		85.82			85.82
Repairs to supply warehouse, Raleigh		561.55			561.55
Beef and commodity distribution, state-wide		628.34			628.34
Housing project survey, Raleigh division		1,820.50			1,820.50
Christmas wrapping station, Raleigh		178.80			178.80

WARREN COUNTY

Truck drivers for State Highway Commission	$ 141.60	$	$	$	$ 141.60
Reëmployment office help	54.35				54.35
Road repair from Grove Hill to Halifax County line	3,368.83				3,368.83
Road repair from Libiria to Grove Hill	3,352.85				3,352.85
Road repair from N. C. 50 German Church Ridgeway	1,564.75				1,564.75
Road repair from Warrenton southeast to Tharrington's cross road	3,222.98				3,222.98
Road repair Odell towards Embro	1,818.42				1,818.42
Road repair from Macon to Oakville	3,798.75				3,798.75
Road repair from Inez towards Arcola	1,615.49				1,615.49
Road repair, mail routes and school routes, River Township	2,001.68				2,001.68
Road repair fom Manson to Drewry	1,925.32				1,925.32
Top soil, residential streets, Littleton	2,760.05				2,760.05
Repairs to building and grounds, Drewry school	591.95				591.95
Repairs to building and grounds, Macon high school	893.92				893.92
Top soiling streets and trimming trees, Warrenton	758.08				758.08
Grading playground, erecting equipment, Inez graded school	309.75				309.75
Landscaping school grounds, repairing building, Wise training school, Wise	1,076.13	542.57			1,618.70
Grading grounds, laying sewer lines, Norlina high school	$ 811.30	$	$	$	$ 811.30
Landscaping at Wise graded school	419.00				419.00
Landscaping, Hawkins high school grounds, Warrenton	2,271.00	2,272.65			4,543.65
Landscaping grounds, repairing building, John Graham school, Warrenton	2,946.18	1,720.28			4,666.46
Sidewalks, Ridgeway	892.25				892.25
Sewing room, Warrenton	202.50	2,521.20		1,950.00	4,673.70
Rebuilding rifle range, Warrenton		771.10			771.10
Constructing sanitary privies, county-wide	2,507.45	2,582.12		4,193.70	9,283.27
Draining Smith Creek Swamp	1,772.93	4,536.26			6,309.19
Street and sidewalk repair, Norlina	1,022.55	684.03		289.00	1,995.58
Painting and repairs, Norlina high school	1,261.38	260.32			1,521.70
Assistant librarian, binding and indexing books, Warrenton	33.75	595.50			629.25
Stenographer and clerk, county superintendent school office	58.50	514.35			572.85
Water and sewer lines, Warrenton	1,658.80	266.40			1,925.20
Painting and repairing, Littleton white school	12.20	699.70		126.00	837.90
Painting and repairing school, Warrenton	585.60				585.60
Construction of Warren County memorial library, Warrenton	1,858.63	1,494.10		1,870.20	5,222.93
Road repair from Drewry to Virginia line	146.75				146.75
Administrative	1,222.51				1,222.51
Practical nursing, Macon	9.00	201.15			210.15
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	480.35				480.35
Malaria control, Ridgeway		1,974.50			1,974.50
Malaria control, Warren Plains		3,097.49			3,097.49
Canning helpers and assistants		601.65			601.65
Emergency relief teachers		341.00			341.00
Erecting tubercular cottages		581.25		644.28	1,225.53
Landscaping and grading, Vaughn graded school		784.07			784.07
Repairs, Nathaniel Macon home		2,231.51		693.75	2,925.26
Road repairs, near Nathaniel Macon's home		1,737.86			1,737.86
Landscaping and grading, Nathaniel Macon home		2,024.91			2,024.91
ERA farm foreman		2,540.94			2,540.94
Administrative		5,698.73			5,698.73
Street repairs, Warrenton		710.70		4,116.00	4,826.70
Pasture for relief cattle		349.10		77.50	426.60
Pasture for relief cattle		666.30		132.00	798.30
County-wide cattle project		1,203.40			1,203.40
Pasture for relief cattle		545.60		284.00	829.60
Malaria control, Littleton		2,446.53			2,446.53
Clerical, Emergency Crop Loan		517.65			517.65
Janitorial, John Graham high school, Warrenton		171.90			171.90
Emergency labor		14.70			14.70
Repairs to ERA office		63.58			63.58
ERA store room		874.36			874.36
Installation of occupational records		1,104.80			1,104.80
Malaria control, Warrenton		345.75			345.75
Malaria control, Haw Tree Creek		125.40			125.40
Malaria control, Bullocks Creek, near Drewry		718.71			718.71
Malaria control, county-wide		270.50			270.50
Construction of sewers, Warrenton		326.73		219.45	546.18
Improving ERA offices		58.94			58.94
Grading grounds, public property, Warrenton		302.01			302.01
Landscaping Warrenton water plant		252.75			252.75
Malaria control, Macon		448.80			448.80
Repair ERA office		51.20			51.20
Landscaping cemetery, Littleton		276.60			276.60
Painting courthouse, Warrenton		527.10		257.50	784.60
Addition to rifle range, Warrenton		15.00			15.00
Improve Airport, Warrenton		317.15			317.15
Home makers, county		307.65			307.65
Making ax and pick handles		26.70			26.70
Sewing room, Norlina		1,257.57			1,257.57

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Clerical help, reëmployment office	$	$ 479.00	$	$	$ 479.00
Cattle, Fork township		291.75			291.75
Reëmployment office, Warrenton	45.35				45.35
Straightening road from Grove Hill to Halifax County line	3,368.82				3,368.82
Straightening road from Liberia to Grove Hill	3,312.35				3,312.35
Draining road from route 50 by German Church, Ridgeway	1,564.75				1,564.75
Straightening road from Warrenton southeast of Tharrington's cross roads	3,222.98				3,222.98
Straightening road from Odell towards Embro	1,818.42				1,818.42
Grading road from Macon to Oakville by Churchill	3,798.75				3,798.75
Grading road from Inez to Arcola by Alston's bridge	1,615.49				1,615.49
Draining school and mail routes in River Township	2,001.68				2,001.68
Draining road from Manson to Drewery	1,925.32				1,925.32
Topsoiling main residential streets in Littleton	2,760.05				2,760.05
Ground improvement, Drewery school	591.95				591.95
Repairing school at Macon high school	893.92				893.92
Trimming trees in Warrenton	758.08				758.08
Grading grounds at Inez graded school, Inez	309.75				309.75
Grading school grounds at Wise Training school, Wise	1,076.13	542.57			1,618.70
Grading grounds at Norlina high school, Norlina	811.30				811.30
Wise graded school, grading school grounds, Wise	419.00				419.00
Grading grounds at Warrenton	2,271.00	2,272.65			4,543.65
John Graham high school at Warrenton, grading grounds	2,946.18	1,720.28			4,666.46
Grading grounds and sidewalks, Ridgeway	892.25				892.25
Local Red Cross at Warrenton	202.50				202.50
Grading rifle range at North Carolina National Guard		771.10			771.10
Sanitary privies, county-wide	2,507.45	2,582.12		4,193.70	9,283.27
Cutting main channel to drain Smith Creek swamp	1,772.93	4,536.26			6,309.19
Norlina sidewalks improved, Norlina	1,022.55	684.03		289.00	1,995.58
Norlina high school, painting and and repairing	1,261.38	260.32			1,521.70
Stenographer and clerk to county superintendent schools, county-wide	47.25	514.35			561.60
Water and sewer lines in Warrenton	1,658.80	266.40			1,925.20
Work on Littleton white school, Littleton	12.20	699.70		126.00	837.90
Warrenton school repairs, Warrenton	585.60				585.60
Building for Warren County Memorial Library, Warrenton	1,858.63	1,494.10		1,870.20	5,222.93
Road repairs from Drewery to Virginia line	146.75				146.75
Administrative	2,004.73				2,004.73
Practical nursing for individual at Macon	9.00	201.15			210.15
Tool project, county-wide	480.35				480.35
Ridgeway, malarial control		1,974.50			1,974.50
Warren Plains, malarial control		3,097.49			3,097.49
Canning helpers and assistants		601.65			601.65
Emergency relief teachers, county-wide		341.00			341.00
Erecting tubercular cottages, Warren County home		581.25		644.28	1,225.53
Landscaping graded school grounds at Vaughn		784.07			784.07
Repairs to Nathaniel Macon Home		2,231.52		693.75	2,925.27
Road repairs by Nathaniel Macon's home place		1,737.86			1,737.86
Landscaping and grading Nathaniel Macon's home		2,024.91			2,024.91
ERA farm foreman, county-wide		2,540.94			2,540.94
Administrative	$	$ 5,698.73	$	$	$ 5,698.73
Street repairs, Warrenton		710.70		4,116.00	4,826.70
Cattle pasture rental, No. 489		349.10		77.50	426.60
Building cattle fence		291.75			291.75
Pasture No. 351, rental		666.30		132.00	798.30
County-wide cattle project		1,203.40			1,203.40
Pasture rental No. 348		545.60		284.00	829.60
Malarial control, Littleton		2,446.53			2,446.53
Clerical, emergency crop loan office, Warrenton		517.65			517.65
Janitor, John Graham high school, Warrenton		171.90			171.90
Emergency labor, county-wide		14.70			14.70
Repairs to ERA office, Warrenton		63.58			63.58
ERA store room		874.36			874.36
Installation of occupational records		1,104.80			1,104.80
Malarial control drainage, Warrenton		345.75			345.75
Haw Tree Creek drainage		125.40			125.40
Bullocks Tree Creek drained		718.71			718.71
Malarial control drainage, county-wide		270.50			270.50
Construction sewers, Warrenton		326.73		219.45	546.18
Improvements ERA office		58.94			58.94
Grading grounds, public property		302.01			302.01
Landscaping Warrenton water plant		252.75			252.75
Malarial control drainage, Macon		448.80			448.80
Repairs to ERA office		51.20			51.20
Landscaping cemetery, Littleton		276.60			276.60
Painting courthouse, Warrenton		527.10		257.50	784.60
Addition to rifle range, Warrenton		15.00			15.00
Improvements, airport, Warrenton		317.15			317.15
Home makers, county-wide		307.65			307.65
Making axe and pick handles, Nathaniel Macon's home		26.70			26.70
Sewing rooms, Warrenton, Littleton and Norlina		1,257.57			1,257.57
Clerical help, reëmployment office		479.00			479.00

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Reroofing fire department building, Plymouth	$ 73.50	$	$	$	$ 73.50
Beautifying Plymouth high school grounds	135.00				135.00
Screen and paint Roper school	10.35				10.35
Repairing doors, Plymouth high school	34.20				34.20
Building and repairing Negro school privies, county-wide	102.60				102.60
Repairing privies, beautifying school grounds, Cherry	43.80				43.80
Improving school grounds, Plymouth primary schools	27.00				27.00
Cleaning streets and opening drains, Plymouth	810.00				810.00
Cleaning and opening drains, Creswell	810.00				810.00
Street and sidewalk repair, Plymouth	94.15				94.15
Road repair from Westover to Pleasant Grove	3,274.30				3,274.30
Road repair between Cherry and Creswell	2,273.10				2,273.10
Drainage near Cherry	1,349.20				1,349.20
Repairing, building and plumbing Roper school	54.00				54.00
Cutting timber to repair county home and county schools	8,772.98	1,752.00	847.00		11,371.98
County project supervisor	180.00				180.00
Flooring municipal building, Plymouth	74.70				74.70
Cutting and trimming trees, streets of Plymouth	300.00				300.00
Ditching and draining at state test farm, Wenona	871.07				871.07
Painting houses on test farm at Wenona	180.01				180.01
Road repair on Pea Ridge Road	2,694.20				2,694.20

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Cleaning streets and drains in Cherry	$ 229.50	$	$	$	$ 229.50
Extending Sixth Street two blocks, improving school grounds, Creswell	86.40				86.40
Street and sidewalk repair, Plymouth	42.75				42.75
Repair and improve county home	3,080.97				3,080.97
Construct gymnasium, Plymouth high school	2,634.88	836.45		210.18	3,681.51
Repair and improve Macedonia colored school	1,367.30	925.15		161.80	2,454.25
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	3,503.77				3,503.77
Drainage near Handle	409.00				409.00
School lunches for undernourished children, county-wide	165.60				165.60
Drainage around Cherry	632.70				632.70
Cleaning and regrading main city canal, Plymouth	1,284.53				1,284.53
Clearing Moccasin Run of fallen trees	48.00				48.00
Draining Swinson and Kendrick Creek	297.27	673.90			971.17
Clearing Scuppernong River bottom	214.35				214.35
Plastering walls, Roper high school	57.90				57.90
Repairing community hall, Plymouth	585.63	566.55		113.88	1,266.06
Filling in imponded area in Creswell	192.75				192.75
Concrete culvert construction, Creswell	1,262.74	2,533.86	2,900.00	230.50	6,927.10
Drainage, Creswell		1,882.60			1,882.60
Administrative	738.80				738.80
Drainage around Plymouth		5,694.05			5,694.05
Food conservation, county-wide		2,134.16			2,134.16
Painting public library, Plymouth		9.60		21.50	31.10
Fencing pasture, county		7,276.59			7,276.59
Farm and garden inspection, county		845.75			845.75
Administrative		4,692.88			4,692.88
Stock clerk for distribution of commodities, county		816.27			816.27
Tool and sundry equipment, cattle program, county		24.10			24.10
Janitress ERA office, county		212.50			212.50
Caring for cattle, county-wide		4,128.38			4,128.38
Repairing tenant house, Skinnersville		62.13			62.13
Repair ERA office, Plymouth		1,433.34			1,433.34
Making molasses, county		108.79			108.79
Emergency labor, county		135.25			135.25
Housing crops, county		702.42			702.42
Building county home for poor		28,750.32		3,820.17	32,570.49
Operating ERA truck, county-wide		2,308.28			2,308.28
Malaria control engineer, county		290.00			290.00
Wood cutting for ERA office, Plymouth		244.10			244.10
Installation of occupational records, county		695.10			695.10
Caring for rural rehabilitation mules, Plymouth		474.58			474.58
Removing rails on log-woods project, Plymouth		100.10			100.10
Filing records, county		203.35			203.35
Creswell drainage		1,048.20			1,048.20
Repairs to house, Creswell		7.50			7.50
Searching for cattle, county		796.40			796.40
Stenographer for clerk of superior court, county		183.75			183.75
Repairing building on rural rehabilitation farm, Garret Road, Plymouth		45.00			45.00
Clerical help reëmployment office, county		546.00			546.00
Visiting house keepers, county		448.15			448.15
Drainage on river bank, county		100.00			100.00
Photographic records, county		26.05			26.05
Clerical help ERA offices		381.00			381.00

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
WATAUGA COUNTY					
Maintenance of Blowing Rock streets	$ 465.75	$	$	$	$ 465.75
Clerical work county offices, Boone	66.00				66.00
Road repair, Bethel-Reese road	5,041.04	3,878.55		990.00	9,909.59
Highway improvement from NC 28	8,128.19	1,026.00	1,285.30	343.30	10,782.79
Road improvement, Tamarach	6,246.12	3,686.80	1,045.70	890.00	11,868.62
Road repair, Triplett	5,776.48		843.80		6,620.28
Constructing (Elkland) gymnasium and improving county school grounds	506.53	456.40			962.93
General repairs of county school buildings, county-wide	270.00				270.00
Regrading school playground, Boone	655.37				655.37
General repair and maintenance of county buildings	154.95				154.95
Finishing equipment at Cove Creek high school	187.00				187.00
Remodeling school lunch room, Boone public school	51.15				51.15
Flooring, Boone public school	228.27				228.27
Repairing Appalachian Teachers College	956.10				956.10
Water system on campus of Appalachian Teachers College	767.25				767.25
Improving Cove Creek high school	2,160.26	1,898.00		685.20	4,743.46
Labor and material for state farm on New River	572.65		250.00		822.65
Landscaping, Appalachian State Teachers College	85.50				85.50
County sanitation at schools, county-wide	546.49				546.49
Office help and laborers, A. S. T. C.	54.00				54.00
Middle Fork-Aho and Payne Branch road	3,443.93	1,508.60		715.00	5,667.53
Road improvements, Clarks Creek	3,283.38	889.70		775.00	4,948.08
Repairing streets of Boone	2,322.35		750.00		3,072.35
Installing index system, register of deeds office	792.00	1,303.90		346.00	2,441.90
Janitorial service in county schools (four)	67.50				67.50
Labor, material needed wrecking old building	5.70				5.70
Privy construction, county-wide	2,608.41	738.50		9,143.46	12,490.37
Repairing buildings, A. S. T. C.	198.30				198.30
Installing clorinator, A. S. T. C.	3,292.38	100.00		189.58	3,581.96
Constructing library and gymnasium, A. S. T. C.		4,199.10		6,785.46	10,984.56
Repairing heating system and plumbing, Cove Creek school	150.75				150.75
Administrative	2,086.63				2,086.63
Plastering rooms and regrading grounds, Oak Grove school	317.71				317.71
Improving playground and building of Boone high school	102.60				102.60
Improving roads near Boone	284.40				284.40
Draining and surfacing Foscoe-Grandfather road	711.84				711.84
Road improvement, route 605 from No. 60 to Watauga River Bridge	2,694.63				2,694.63
General highway maintenance, county-wide	189.30				189.30
Repairing streets in Boone	1,333.55				1,333.55
Tool project, county-wide	144.60				144.60
Road improvement, Poplar Grove		532.80		1,400.00	1,932.80
Administrative		8,328.61			8,328.61
Remodeling ERA office		83.45			83.45
Canning of farm produce, county-wide		446.10			446.10
County farm program, county-wide		6,047.46			6,047.46
Repairing basement, A. S. T. C.		390.55		482.00	872.55
Improving state fish hatchery		2,547.50		1,621.66	4,169.16
Stenographer crop loan office, Boone		484.95			484.95

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Construction work benches, Boone	$	$ 49.08	$	$	$ 49.08
Manufacturing garments, county-wide		894.28			894.28
Distribution of surplus commodities, county-wide		445.40			445.40
Maintaining relief cattle, county-wide		681.47			681.47
Stenographer federal land bank office, Boone		481.95			481.95
Lunch room workers, Cane Creek school		608.70			608.70
Emergency employment		16.60			16.60
Construction of hospital building, Appalachian State Teachers College		1,892.00		11,981.80	13,873.80
Grazing cattle, county-wide		209.50			209.50
Storage and distribution commodities, county-wide		688.89			688.89
Emergency labor		13.90			13.90
Assistant to field representatives, county-wide		30.77			30.77
Farm foreman, county-wide		574.80			574.80
Improving Green Valley school		1,058.60		508.00	1,566.60
Improving Howards Creek roads		1,351.40			1,351.40
Highway improvement US 221		607.20		535.00	1,142.20
Highway improvement, Junaluska Turnpike		1,396.20			1,396.20
Highway improvement Aho to Penley		568.20			568.20
Highway improvement Triplett to Middle Cane		1,956.00			1,956.00
Highway improvement Windy Gap to Kellersville		886.40			886.40
Unloading mules, county		6.00			6.00
Stenographers for installation of occupational records		2,084.35			2,084.35
Improving Bairds Creek school		634.00			634.00
Improving county courthouse		684.20		1,021.75	1,705.95
Bridge construction across Elk Creek		269.60		106.00	375.60
Completing gymnasium, Boone public school		311.20		558.50	869.70
Janitorial service, ERA office		240.00			240.00
Road improvement from Mabel		65.80		525.00	590.80
Beautifying cemetery, Boone		350.40		187.50	537.90
Road improvement Silverstone to Mabel		2,037.60		355.00	2,392.60
Improving Glenn Bernig park		362.00		176.75	538.75
Improving county home property		375.30		237.50	612.80
Improving streets, Boone		580.20		696.50	1,276.70
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment		76.50			76.50
Making office furniture, ERA office		294.90			294.90
Building tunnel, State Teachers College		1,094.80		1,685.00	2,779.80
Improving school grounds, A. S. T. College		1,087.81		726.00	1,813.81
Sewing rooms (four)		793.80			793.80
Improving Wildcat Road, Stony Creek		579.40		370.00	949.40
Visiting housekeepers		120.75			120.75
Stenographer, reëmployment office		273.00			273.00
Improving Rominger school		33.60		28.23	61.83
Painting Rutherwood school		96.00		24.78	120.78
Stenographer for county agent		135.00			135.00
Buying material for canning, county-wide		1,235.20			1,235.20

WAYNE COUNTY

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Cutting wood for relief families, city of Goldsboro	$ 169.80	$	$	$	$ $169.80
P-31-96-2			287.20		287.20
Repairing driveways, Willowdale cemetery, Goldsboro	3,102.49				3,102.49
Repairing and constructing privies, Eureka	408.60				408.60
Repairing privies, Adamsville	470.60				470.60
Repairing privies at Dudley	637.40		1,446.60		2,084.00
Highway and geodetic survey, Wayne County	$ 9.30	$	$ 36.50	$	$ 45.80
Drainage, Mt. Olive	4,338.33		355.93		4,694.26
Repairing and erecting privies, Pikeville	682.60		4,652.90		5,335.50
Repairing and erecting privies, Fremont	559.25				559.25
Repairing and erecting privies, Seven Springs	564.23				564.23
Repairing and erecting privies, Mt. Olive	765.38		684.00		1,449.38
National reëmployment, office help, Wayne County	242.64		278.82		521.46
Draining Thunder swamp, near Mt. Olive	1,996.71				1,996.71
Repairing sidewalks throughout county	313.20				313.20
Building and repairing privies, Goldsboro	1,108.50				1,108.50
General repairs to county school buildings throughout Wayne County	9,087.05		3,449.85		12,536.90
Fire wardens for Wayne bank buildings	821.68		573.50		1,395.18
Making improvement on driveways at water plant in Wayne County	886.80				886.80
Build new driveways, walkways, fill in old graves, colored cemetery, Wayne County	1,002.37				1,002.37
Malarial control, Stony Creek	28,029.15	6,750.27			34,779.42
Bedside nursing, Goldsboro, Fremont and Mt. Olive	190.80				190.80
Sewing room, Mt. Olive	382.65				382.65
Erection of community house	1,892.95				1,892.95
Road improvement, Dobbersville road	1,430.72				1,430.72
Improving road, Fremont to Green County line	1,774.70		666.25		2,440.95
Improving route 102 from route 40 to Sampson County line	3,179.31				3,179.31
Building road from 102 to Stephens Mill road	4,033.30				4,033.30
Repairing road and building bridge near Aycock school	776.85				776.85
Building bridge and repairing roads from Langston towards route 40	689.06				689.06
Swimming pool, Memorial community building, Wayne County	6,282.68	5,380.93		1,618.35	13,281.96
Road repair, route 11, south of Goldsboro	3,896.18				3,896.18
Road repair from Pikeville to Greenleaf	2,227.25				2,227.25
Road repair from route 117 to Camp Tuscarora	1,933.32				1,933.32
Janitorial service, county schools, county-wide	115.20				115.20
Painting and repairing county schools, county-wide	1,295.86				1,295.86
Building sidewalks, repairing streets at N. E. River and Thunder Swamp	1,748.46				1,748.46
Administrative, county	1,010.00				1,010.00
Improving dirt streets and extending streets	1,724.61				1,724.61
Erection of community center, Pikeville	552.44	850.75		355.93	1,759.12
Sewing room, Goldsboro	292.80	5,028.86			5,321.66
Clerical assistants, superintendent of city schools, Goldsboro	105.30				105.30
Library assistants, public library, Goldsboro	36.00				36.00
Clerical assistants, City Hall, Goldsboro	94.50				94.50
Visiting nurses, throughout county	108.00	1,219.80			1,327.80
Nurses for city schools, Goldsboro	54.00		1,450.00		1,504.00
Road repair from Pinkney Church near Johnston County line	1,066.39		1,304.50		2,370.89
Additional room at Diggs school	464.50				464.50

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Repairing Mt. Carmel colored school	$ 447.69	$	$	$	$ 447.69
Additional room at Christ school, colored	448.23				448.23
Additional room at Reid school	449.48				449.48
One room addition at Davis colored school	381.05				381.05
Two additional rooms at Wesley colored school	661.95				661.95
Two additional rooms at Shady Grove colored school	682.71				682.71
Improving playground and Improving equipment and playment, county schools, Wayne County	14,002.17		109.00		14,111.17
General repairs to school buildings, county-wide	10,306.69	4,696.25		1,446.60	16,449.54
Sidewalk and storm ditches, Eureka	2,013.17	701.70			2,714.87
Laying storm sewer, Goldsboro	10,991.25	6,296.35	432.43		17,720.03
Filling in street car tracks, Goldsboro	911.31	384.10		37.50	1,332.91
Improving public buildings and grounds in Goldsboro	1,587.40				1,587.40
Building road from Saulston to Hoods Swamp school road	1,705.40				1,705.40
Gymnasium for Williams Street school, Goldsboro	3,280.13	3,609.52		1,203.60	8,093.25
Clearing right-of-way, sewerage disposal plant, Mt. Olive	5,217.94				5,217.94
Clearing right-of-way, Thunder Swamp Church to Thoroughfare Swamp	2,626.54				2,626.54
Clearing right-of-way, Aycock Swamp	2,752.40				2,752.40
Privy construction, county-wide	8,025.06	523.63	1,117.50	4,652.90	14,319.09
Isolation ward, Goldsboro Hospital	2,921.00	344.60	256.00	275.55	3,797.15
Street repair, Fremont	1,693.95	1,463.00		278.82	3,435.77
P-31-96-77			172.03		172.03
Engineering for Anopheline drainage, county-wide	2,409.58		137.00		2,546.58
Gravel sidewalks and streets, Pikeville	2,760.09		497.40		3,257.49
Administrative, county	2,721.31				2,721.31
Road repair from Seven Springs to Highway 10	1,496.80		56.25		1,553.05
County road repair throughout Wayne County	1,313.96				1,313.96
Forest fire prevention, county-wide	972.37				972.37
Painting state hospital for colored, Wayne County	2,269.23	3,123.45	263.00		5,655.68
Extending pipe tunnel, state colored hospital, Wayne County		505.20		666.25	1,171.45
Additional room, construction of brick walls, Nahunta school	4,120.40				4,120.40
Barber in consolidated school for relief clients of Wayne	28.50				28.50
Clerical and general office work, county offices of clerk, register of deeds	816.65				816.65
Storekeeper for Wayne County store room	47.25				47.25
General office work, Wayne County schools	807.60		50.00		857.60
Janitors at Wayne County consolidated schools	118.50				118.50
Nahunta school construction	186.68	3,709.85		36.50	3,933.03
Construction of library and community center, Mt. Olive		5,404.46		3,449.85	8,854.31
Assistant truant officer for Wayne County	34.50				34.50
Improving city municipal Airport, Goldsboro	877.55				877.55
Beautifying Herman Park	618.97				618.97
Drainage, Goldsboro	5,209.34				5,209.34
Tool project	1,588.44				1,588.44
Nursing relief families, throughout Wayne County		1,451.16			1,451.16
Stenographer and typist-clerks in Wayne County schools and offices		3,603.80			3,603.80
Canning for fifteen consolidated schools throughout county	$ 2,999.37	$	$	$	$ 2,999.37
Drainage, Camp Tuscarora	385.80				385.80
Rebuilding road from Mt. Olive Highway to Camp Tuscarora	473.95				473.95
Cannery plant located on corner George and Holly streets	1,241.30				1,241.30
Erecting fence in Mt. Olive	174.40			573.50	747.90
Geodetic control survey, county-wide	97.69				97.69
National reëmployment office at Goldsboro	1,800.75				1,800.75
Administrative, county	13,789.74				13,789.74
Drainage cattle land so that water will enter Little River below Goldsboro water supply	1,435.55				1,435.55
Fencing pasture for relief cattle on Thoroughfare Swamp	1,301.15				1,301.15
Constructing cattle pens at Goldsboro on site of fair grounds	5,256.78				5,256.78
Maintenance and care of cows, Wayne County fair grounds	41,383.75				41,383.75
Pasture for relief cattle, pasture "A" and "C"	4,614.35				4,614.35
Fencing pasture for cattle, 4 miles east of Goldsboro	579.50				579.50
Mattress factory, Wayne County	980.94				980.94
Forest fire control covering Wayne County	863.20				863.20
Distribution of government commodities and store keeper, Wayne County	115.80				115.80
Pasture for relief cattle, eight miles southeast of Goldsboro	406.80				406.80
Sewing room, Mt. Olive	6,877.46				6,877.46
Cattle herding, county-wide	3,149.80				3,149.80
Rural rehabilitation, Wayne County	8,070.12				8,070.12
Drainage, Mt. Olive colored high school basement	137.60				137.60
Alterations and repairs, county ERA office	1,179.41				1,179.41
Emergency labor for administrative	57.30				57.30
Stenographers ERA office for Administrators office	510.70				510.70
Nursery school helper located in Mt. Olive	114.36				114.36
Nursery school helper, Goldsboro	81.94				81.94
Resurfacing streets, Mt. Olive	382.50			1,450.00	1,832.50
Hauling commodities throughout county	2,957.97				2,957.97
Wood cutting at wood yard at 719 N. William Street, Goldsboro	4,432.57			1,304.50	5,737.07
Senior stenographers, ERA, county office	500.25				500.25
Store room for commodities for Wayne County and Goldsboro	3,295.89				3,295.89
Watchman and janitor ERA office of Administrator	407.40				407.40
Butchering cattle at Goldsboro stock pens	388.00				388.00
School lunches throughout county	933.00				933.00
Installation of occupational records, Wayne County	1,019.56				1,019.56
Improving Goldsboro airport, county	633.30			109.00	742.30
Information clerk, county ERA office	374.50				374.50
Construction of tubercular cottages, Wayne County	623.32			432.43	1,055.75
Stock piling manures, Goldsboro	4,670.75			120.00	4,790.75
Malarial control, Wayne County Home	7,400.06				7,400.06
Rural rehabilitation, farm families in Wayne County	416.94				416.94
Repair and making furniture for local ERA office	475.62				475.62
Federal housing program in Wayne County	493.18				493.18
Supervision of recreational activities in and around Goldsboro	1,567.13				1,567.13
Repair to ERA truck, Wayne County	55.50				55.50

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Clerical help, seed loan office in Wayne County	$	$ 658.05	$	$	$ 658.05
Painting Fremont high school		1,316.18		1,117.50	2,433.68
Constructing houses, Kentucky farm		2,315.30			2,315.30
Repair of park and playgrounds, Goldsboro		277.60		172.03	449.63
Stenographer farm debt adjustment office located in Goldsboro		376.50			376.50
Collection data land utilization, Wayne County		101.82		137.00	238.82
Shed room addition to cannery at Goldsboro		34.30		56.25	90.55
Visiting housekeepers for rural rehabilitation clients in Wayne County		1,054.20			1,054.20
Repairing school building equipment, county-wide		447.15		263.00	710.15
Mattress factory in Wayne County		1,329.87			1,329.87
Beautifying grounds, Mt. Olive library		9.00			9.00
Filing old records, county ERA office		42.00			42.00
Operation of cannery, Wayne County		562.94			562.94
Clerical help in county ERA office		424.00			424.00
Harvesting crops of rural rehabilitation clients, county-wide		52.00			52.00
Emergency labor, county-wide		45.15			45.15
Clearing road to Miller's farm, Grantham Township		239.50			239.50
Recreational director, Goldsboro		67.50			67.50
Community garden, Goldsboro		2,388.77			2,388.77
Making playground equipment, Goldsboro		86.90			86.90
Administrative, city		1,660.26			1,660.26
Construction of brick bridge, Goldsboro		1,074.25		1,439.10	2,513.35
Repairing streets, Goldsboro		548.00		2,256.00	2,804.00
Assistant attendance office, Goldsboro		85.40			85.40
Building streets, Center Street to George Street		1,793.10			1,793.10
Japanese beetle traps, Wayne County		112.00			112.00

WILKES COUNTY

School ground improvements, Wilkesboro	$ 93.00	$	$ 11.05	$	$ 104.05
Improving grounds, Walling Spring, make school desks, Harmon school	175.50		80.70		256.20
Completing and repainting N. Wilkesboro school	2,779.04	788.80	1,930.71		5,498.55
Road repair from Traphill to Elkin	4,905.75	3,143.40	621.25		8,670.40
Road repair from Fair Plains to Daughton	5,260.40	9,104.58	1,321.25	1,157.50	16,843.73
Sewerage, North Wilkesboro	1,445.85		173.00		1,618.85
Dig well and construct curb, Pleasant Hill	456.30		108.95		565.25
Grading county school grounds, Wilkesboro	1,091.40	163.20	80.00		1,334.60
Drainage line down main street, Wilkesboro	300.00		49.00		349.00
Build tennis courts, improve football field, construct sheds, Wilkesboro schools	1,468.52				1,468.52
Construct water line down Bridge Street, Wilkesboro	1,325.70				1,325.70
Repairs streets and sidewalks, Wilkesboro	3,089.05	2,873.01	144.30	47.00	6,153.36
Repairs to county schools	166.40		253.00		419.40
Paint and repair Union school, Cricket	68.20		68.00		136.20
Grading driveway to school, Cricket	824.85	43.20	387.70		1,255.75
Paint and repair county jail, Wilkesboro	995.20	72.00	100.25	25.50	1,192.95
Dig well, installing new pumps, Roaring River	349.05		5.00		354.05
Sanitary sewer line, North Wilkesboro	$ 815.60	$	$	$	$ 815.60
Cutting wood and making playgrounds, Goshen	9,731.90				9,731.90
Dig well and construct curb, Miller's Creek school	420.00		5.00		425.00
Grading streets, North Wilkesboro	8,827.30	7,668.58			16,495.88
Repairing home economics room, seats in auditorium and boilers, Wilkesboro high school	322.45				322.45
Grading F Street, North Wilkesboro	2,566.75	497.75			3,064.50
Grading 7th Street, North Wilkesboro	1,018.60				1,018.60
Grading city streets, North Wilkesboro	1,815.10	575.28		190.50	2,580.88
Road improvement from No. 60 at Cricket post office to Hendrix	8,441.77	9,688.35	495.00		18,625.12
Road improvement from Ronda to Iredell County line	6,409.00	5,033.84	540.00		11,982.84
Road improvement from No. 60 to 18	5,231.03	13,573.38	545.00	50.00	19,399.41
Painting Whittington school building		96.00		143.25	239.25
Mechanics for county school buses, Wilkesboro	247.50		363.00		610.50
Painting county courthouse	1,306.05	38.40	346.00	10.50	1,700.95
Beautification of Cain Creek school grounds	67.50				67.50
Constructing road and grading playgrounds, Sheets	780.00		95.00		875.00
Clerical help in county offices	262.80				262.80
Painting and repairs North Wilkesboro high school	2,028.71	696.00	218.60	51.90	2,995.21
Making chairs for county schools	1,462.80	728.00		663.25	2,854.05
Grading streets, North Wilkesboro		689.10			689.10
Distributing government commodities, North Wilkesboro	110.40	6,961.87			7,072.27
Clerical assistance county offices, Wilkesboro	440.25				440.25
Janitorial service Wilkesboro high school	13.50				13.50
Repairs to boilers in county schools	242.25		165.00		407.25
Making tables and teachers desks, county schools	860.32	262.80	380.00	264.95	1,768.07
Repair and paint and improve grounds, Burke school in Murtie		963.76		40.00	1,003.76
Digging well at Cherry Grove school	239.20	111.90	2.00		353.10
Janitorial service, ERA offices, Wilkesboro	58.50	469.81			528.31
Repairs to building and grounds, Friendship in Vannoy	100.50		2.00		102.50
Grading I Street, North Wilkesboro	40.50				40.50
Rebuilding Ferguson school building, Ferguson	10,380.97	1,423.00	3,550.00	1,012.53	16,366.50
Painting and repairing school, Summitt	192.70		2.00		194.70
Privy construction, county-wide	8,056.09	7,264.50	9,162.50	33,318.31	57,801.40
Indexing vital statistics, Wilkesboro	219.00	76.90			295.90
Paint and repair New Hope school, Purlear	145.98		3.00		148.98
Sewer line, Wilkesboro	2,016.19		65.00		2,081.19
Water line, North Wilkesboro	2,804.28		160.00		2,964.28
Grading B Street, North Wilkesboro	4.75				4.75
Grading G Street, North Wilkesboro	984.70				984.70
Indoor painting, Wilkesboro school	746.17	705.80		412.72	1,864.69
Painting and repairing Hay Meadow school	100.80	93.60			194.40
Grading and repairing streets, Wilkesboro	1,687.26	3,783.78		61.50	5,532.54
Labor and material for establishing nursery school	231.05				231.05
Beautification of city streets, Wilkesboro	313.90				313.90

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Gas and oil for project supervisor	$ 34.58	$	$	$	$ 34.58
Tool for blacksmith shop	232.77	87.20			319.97
Cook at nursery school, North Wilkesboro		156.90			156.90
Laying water line, Wilkesboro		279.60		108.95	388.55
Teacher in illiterate school, Boomer		441.00			441.00
Teachers for illiterate and nursery schools, Boomer		319.00			319.00
Reroofing Mt. Crest school		62.40		144.30	206.70
Constructing concrete sidewalks, Wilkesboro		266.55		219.50	486.05
Farm supervisors' assistants, county-wide		993.47			993.47
Farming project, county-wide		7,132.91			7,132.91
Administrative		9,391.47			9,391.47
Painting Lincoln Heights school roof		81.60		87.50	169.10
Deepening well and building curb, Purlear		66.00		26.80	92.80
Building ERA office equipment, county-wide		1,808.00			1,808.00
School census takers, North Wilkesboro		28.80		3.95	32.75
Reconstructing sidewalks, Wilkesboro		337.71		175.50	513.21
Painting teacherage, Ronda		213.80		96.40	310.20
Highway repairs from Elkville to county line		938.70			938.70
Constructing work benches, county-wide		29.03			29.03
Janitor, North Wilkesboro high school		155.20			155.20
Emergency crop loan office help, North Wilkesboro		312.70			312.70
Emergency labor, county-wide		25.00			25.00
Preparing records of rural rehabilitation, county-wide		22.40			22.40
Nursery school helper, North Wilkesboro		70.42			70.42
Cattle project, North Wilkesboro		15.60			15.60
Reroofing house west of Moravian Falls		54.21			54.21
Building cots for nursery school, North Wilkesboro		123.26			123.26
Lunch rooms, North Wilkesboro		1,016.85			1,016.85
Quilting comforts, North Wilkesboro		615.16			615.16
Sewing room, county-wide		5,414.00		21.00	5,435.00
Opening and repairing streets, Wilkesboro		3,726.88		118.00	3,844.88
Caring for ERA cattle, county		80.00			80.00
Remodeling and painting relief offices, county-wide		1,060.91			1,060.91
Planting turnip patches, Clingman		3.00			3.00
Plowing and harrowing turnip patch		16.00			16.00
Clerical help, PWA engineer's office, North Wilkesboro		180.50			180.50
Regrading streets, North Wilkesboro		1,957.24		54.00	2,011.24
Grading playgrounds, North Wilkesboro		982.93		22.50	1,005.43
Meat cutter		61.00			61.00
Installation of occupational records, North Wilkesboro		4,493.12			4,493.12
Highway repair, county		1,071.00			1,071.00
Repairing roof, Mt. View school		106.80		69.25	176.05
Regrading and drainage streets, Ronda		1,354.18		48.30	1,402.48
Highway repair near Alleghany County line		3,664.40			3,664.40
Highway repair, Wilbur to Shew		1,056.20			1,056.20
Improving highway, Summitt to Pattons Ridge		1,202.95			1,202.95
Repairing flue, North Wilkesboro school		14.00		15.02	29.02
Grading driveway to Concord school		445.80			445.80
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment		10.50			10.50
Unloading mules, county		298.55			298.55
Erecting fence around county jail		300.87		535.95	836.82
Caring for rural rehabilitation mules	$	$ 15.00	$	$	$ 15.00
Demolition of house, Mt. View		1,156.50			1,156.50
Improving Arbor school grounds, Call		193.05			193.05
Improving highway from NC 268		2,295.61			2,295.61
Improving highway from Congo Road to No. 60		1,987.45		3,368.00	5,355.45
Planting trees, Wilkesboro		61.25		66.80	128.05
Beautifying cemetery, Wilkesboro		469.25		52.50	521.75
Street improvement, North Wilkesboro		210.35		409.00	619.35
Land utilization areas		327.00		142.00	469.00
Highway improvement from No. 115		831.15			831.15
Road improvement from NC 268		152.95			152.95
Clerical help, farm debt adjustment, North Wilkesboro		10.50			10.50
Building office furniture, county		60.00		21.71	81.71
Highway improvement to Boone Trail		451.72			451.72
Repair Mt. View high school		4,937.00		2,137.48	7,074.48
Practical nurses, county		137.73			137.73
Improving Maple Springs school		214.00		84.25	298.25
Painting Hendrix schools		289.50		80.10	369.60
Visiting housekeepers, county-wide		396.60			396.60
Improving of streets, Roaring River		307.20		280.00	587.20
Caring for Jacks, county		45.00			45.00
Federal Housing Program, North Wilkesboro		10.50			10.50
Improving grounds, Mt. View high school		339.00		115.00	454.00
Buying material for canning, county		1,009.10			1,009.10
Rearing and protecting bees, county		218.50			218.50
Painting county jail, North Wilkesboro		96.50		143.00	239.50
Demolition of Gordon school, North Wilkesboro		748.85			748.85
Administration office	2,263.02				2,263.02

WILSON COUNTY

Repairs to city and county schools	$ 7,309.79	$	$	$	$ 7,309.79
Repairs to city and county schools		24,874.37			24,874.37
Repairs to water main and hydrant, Wilson	2,502.20				2,502.20
Improvements to city-owned white and colored cemeteries	1,399.75				1,399.75
Malaria control, Elm City	2,029.40				2,029.40
Malaria control, Toisnot Swamp	15,242.92	1,038.85			16,281.77
Malaria control through swamp adjoining Stantonsburg to Contentnea Creek	979.58				979.58
Malaria control, Harmony Swamp	5,017.12				5,017.12
Construction sewerage disposal plant, Elm City	934.70				934.70
Sewer and water extension, Wilson	48,788.27	24,356.18		912.75	74,057.20
Road repair from Wilson to Johnston County line	6,884.86				6,884.86
Road repair from Stantonsburg to Black Creek	872.15				872.15
Road repair from Saratoga to Gardner school	987.95				987.95
Repairs to house occupied by Wilson utilities engineer	686.50				686.50
Extension of city park, Wilson	5,717.63				5,717.63
Road repair from Kenly to Bailey	3,572.01				3,572.01
Repairing material storeroom at the utilities plant, Wilson	3,809.68				3,809.68
Repairing Peter Bailey Mill Road	1,170.60	5,422.52			6,593.12
Sanitary privy construction, county-wide	9,590.47	931.44		13,635.02	24,156.93
No project	115.80				115.80
Administrative	3,315.72				3,315.72

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds CWA	Federal Gov. Funds ERA	Local Gov. Funds CWA	Local Gov. Funds ERA	GRAND TOTAL
Wells and pumps and privies for schools, county-wide	$ 1,196.65	$ 1,050.80	$	$	$ 2,247.45
Rural electrification, county-wide	43.20				43.20
Forest fire prevention, county-wide	108.00				108.00
School lunch room, county-wide		900.90			900.90
Sewing room, county-wide		7,818.71		1,202.25	9,020.96
Recreational facilities city parks, Wilson		2,141.20		300.40	2,441.60
Supervising recreational facilities, Wilson		1,030.80			1,030.80
Community canning, county-wide		1,173.76			1,173.76
Community farm garden, county-wide		9,009.96		637.00	9,646.96
Administrative		12,428.78			12,428.78
Cattle pens adjacent to abattoir, Wilson		268.90		44.00	312.90
Meat canning building construction, Wilson		1,732.15		1,391.60	3,123.75
Emergency nursing, county-wide		699.75		103.00	802.75
Rural rehabilitation		6,163.77			6,163.77
School attendance supervision, county-wide		313.20			313.20
Fire fighting and control, county-wide		755.40			755.40
County-wide cattle herding		7,076.46			7,076.46
Fencing pasture, county-wide		1,002.25			1,002.25
Installation canning equipment, Wilson		1,546.98			1,546.98
Fencing pasture, county-wide		1,120.65			1,120.65
Canning beef, Wilson		59,549.62		1,700.00	61,249.62
Fencing pastures, county-wide		1,560.80			1,560.80
Clerical help, reëmployment office		1,017.35			1,017.35
Stenographer for Federal Housing Program, county-wide		855.75			855.75
Clerical help, ERA office		1,707.88			1,707.88
Nursery school maids and janitors, county		292.14			292.14
Distribution of government commodities, county-wide		330.43			330.43
Painting courthouse, Wilson		40.00		1,576.65	1,616.65
Nursery school teaching, Wilson		164.40			164.40
Illiterate teaching, county		47.50			47.50
Installation of occupational records, county		1,532.39			1,532.39
Remodeling ERA office, Wilson		1,397.46			1,397.46
Janitor service, ERA office		284.39			284.39
Federal Housing Program, county		963.20			963.20
Care of rural rehabilitation mules, county		148.77			148.77
Photographic records, county		8.15			8.15
Memorial construction, county		235.10		597.00	832.10
Distribution of fresh meat, county		30.36			30.36
Rural electrification, Wilson		10,988.60		6,224.90	17,213.50
Surfacing streets, Wilson				1,023.00	1,023.00
Japanese beetle traps, Wilson		90.40			90.40
Delimiting utilization areas, county		270.49		129.00	399.49
Repairing buildings on rural rehabilitation farm		575.63			575.63
Individual gardens, county		174.56			174.56
Individual garden supervisors, county		1,316.60			1,316.60
Improvements to county home property	$ 6,089.16	$	$	$	$ 6,089.16
Improvement of public road near Huntsville	651.20				651.20
Street and sidewalk repair, Booneville	1,721.35				1,721.35
Repairs to high school and gymnasium, Yadkinville	1,107.67				1,107.67
Paint and repair Hamptonville and Windsors Cross Roads schools	324.00	236.80		144.50	705.30
Grading and beautifying grounds, building rock wall, Jonesville high school	1,059.49				1,059.49
Construction of sanitary privies, county-wide	3,825.17	2,846.17		10,013.85	16,685.19
Installing water and sewer system, county courthouse	1,266.05	723.40	1,500.00	511.35	4,000.80
Construction of gymnasium, East Bend high school	1,757.87	1,280.02	2,942.00	866.20	6,846.09
Street and sidewalk repair, Booneville	4,625.45				4,625.45
Improvement county home property	4,698.38	1,624.30		567.70	6,890.38
Administrative	138.35				138.35
Clerical workers in four high schools		202.80			202.80
Hot lunches in schools, county		135.00			135.00
Farm and garden program		3,008.15		80.00	3,088.15
Clerical work, reëmployment office, Yadkinville		626.70			626.70
Administrative		7,575.19			7,575.19
Painting and repairing courthouse, Yadkin		1,416.05		647.00	2,063.05
Cemetery improvement, Jonesville		423.25		158.00	581.25
Clerk in commodity store room		754.70			754.70
Clerical work, farm debt adjustment, county		210.00			210.00
Building furniture for ERA office, county		299.07			299.07
Emergency labor, county-wide		12.00			12.00
Installation of occupational records, county-wide		1,557.15			1,557.15
Janitorial service, courthouse		166.75			166.75
Improvement to East Bend school		254.10		273.33	527.43
Improvement to grounds, East Bend school		72.20		94.50	166.70
Remodeling ERA office		202.61			202.61
Sewing rooms, county		5,357.58			5,357.58
Tool and sundry equipment		111.99			111.99
Pruning trees on school property		38.04			38.04
Construction of road east of Yadkinville		56.30		169.40	225.70
Repairing streets, Yadkinville		1,131.20		470.00	1,601.20
Drainage, Deep Creek		4,311.84			4,311.84
Highway improvement from East Bend		868.14		414.00	1,282.14
Highway improvement on No. 60		527.50		393.00	920.50
Improvements to Courtney school		493.43		433.50	926.93
Improve highway from No. 26		801.80		45.00	846.80
Visiting housekeepers, county		216.00			216.00
Buying materials for canning, county		671.75			671.75

YADKIN COUNTY

Janitorial service, Red Cross, Yadkinville	$ 22.50	$	$	$	$ 22.50
Repairing county roads, Yadkinville to NC 60	5,357.70				5,357.70
Repairing county roads from No. 26 to No. 90	4,976.36				4,976.36
Road repair from Jonesville to Iredell County line	3,752.60				3,752.60
Topsoiling and draining county roads, county-wide	3,965.61				3,965.61
Road repair from Rockford to NC 80	3,783.10				3,783.10

YANCEY COUNTY

General maintenance of county highways, county-wide	$ 635.70	$	$	$	$ 635.70
Highway improvement, State highway 695	4,435.56				4,435.56
Road repair from Burnsville to Day Book	7,697.29				7,697.29
Highway construction below Day Book, Huntsdale	4,086.31	4,138.10		484.00	8,708.41
Surfacing Green Mountain road, Micaville	3,048.74				3,048.74
Repairing side streets, draining ditches, Burnsville	2,726.80				2,726.80

NAME	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		GRAND TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Erecting sanitary privies at schools, county-wide	$ 580.45	$	$	$	$ 580.45
Improving playgrounds at Bald Creek high school	951.09				951.09
Grading athletic field and playgrounds, Burnsville, high school	505.90				505.90
Water supply for Bald Creek high school	1,756.29				1,756.29
Clerical work, reëmployment office	243.50				243.50
Repairing school bus road off 104	908.62				908.62
Surfacing road, Brush Creek section	1,849.85				1,849.85
Road repair, Mine Fork to Pig Pen Road	1,978.15				1,978.15
Surfacing O'Possum-Trot Road	1,980.35				1,980.35
Highway improvement, Blue Rock Road	2,065.80	1,223.40		64.00	3,353.20
Addition to water system, Burnsville	1,352.04	464.35		43.00	1,859.39
State Game Farm and Fish Hatchery near Busic	11,612.40				11,612.40
Privy construction, county-wide	2,735.26	4,447.72		21,625.87	28,808.85
Gymnasium and assembly hall at Bald Creek high school	5,591.52	2,795.90		88.00	8,475.42
Tool and sundry equipment, county-wide	210.09				210.09
State game farm and fish hatchery		6,203.80		4,949.33	11,153.13
Sewing room, Burnsville		4,982.62		12.50	4,995.12
Rural rehabilitation, county-wide		1,256.21			1,256.21
Repairing highway 693		532.40			532.40
Farm and garden supervisors' helpers, county-wide		1,911.00			1,911.00
Administrative		5,071.66			5,071.66
Holding pen construction, county-wide	$ 606.45	$	$	$	$ 606.45
Farm and garden program, county-wide	6,943.65			1,482.52	8,426.17
Hauling surplus commodities, Burnsville	696.22				696.22
Pasturing and ranging cattle, county-wide	1,075.15				1,075.15
Lunchrooms, county-wide	1,386.50				1,386.50
Micaville high school gymnasium floor	206.85			121.00	327.85
Repairing road to Hominy Church, Radford Creek	2,478.80			32.00	2,510.80
Clerical help, installation of occupational records, Burnsville	265.40				265.40
Care of rural rehabilitation mules	60.00				60.00
Nursing relief clients in Jack's Creek Township	16.03				16.03
Reforestation of state park, Mt. Mitchell	229.80			3,465.00	3,694.80
Highway improvement on Cat Tail Creek, near Pensacola	1,598.50			260.00	1,858.50
Street improvement, Burnsville	1,665.50			330.00	1,995.50
Painting administrative office	57.60				57.60
Assistants for home economist, county-wide	1,015.00				1,015.00
Highway improvements from Burnsville	224.70			64.00	288.70
Clerical help, Reëmployment office	202.40				202.40
Stenographer, county farm agent	153.90				153.90
Construction of Power Dam in Mt. Mitchell game refuge	18.40			1,690.45	1,708.85
ERA office janitor, Burnsville	36.80				36.80

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